

## Fourteen New Tenebrionid Species from Thailand and Laos

Kimio MASUMOTO<sup>1)</sup> & Katsumi AKITA<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Higashi-ikebukuro 2-chôme, 13-7-502, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 170-0013 Japan  
e-mail: kimio\_masumoto@yahoo.co.jp

<sup>2)</sup>Higashitakato-machi 170-2, Tsu City, Mie Prefecture, 514-1136 Japan  
e-mail: plesiophthalmus@gmail.com

**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Gauromaia*, *Hemicera*, *Taichius*, *Androsus*, *Plamius*, Thailand, Laos**

**Abstract.** Fourteen new tenebrionid beetles from Thailand and Laos are described as follows: *Gauromaia tsurui* sp. nov.; *G. thailandica* sp. nov.; *G. chiangdaoensis* sp. nov.; *G. tsuyukii* sp. nov.; *Hemicera* (*Hemicera*) *wiangpapaoensis* sp. nov.; *H. (H.) paiensis* sp. nov.; *H. (H.) khaakhoensis* sp. nov.; *H. (H.) maehongsonensis* sp. nov.; *Taichius aokii* sp. nov.; *Androsus thailandicus* sp. nov.; *A. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov.; *A. ayanae* sp. nov.; *Plamius thailandicus* sp. nov.; *P. laosensis* sp. nov.

### INTRODUCTION

We have been studying the tenebrionid fauna of southeastern Asia, particularly those from Thailand and Laos for these several decades. Among the Masumoto Collection (Tenebrionidae) in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan and the Akita Private Collection in Tsu, Mie, Japan, we found several unknown tenebrionid species (genera *Gauromaia* Pascoe, 1866, *Hemicera* Laporte de Castelnau et Brullé, 1831, *Taichius* Ando, 1996, *Androsus* Gebien, 1920 and *Plamius* Fairmaire, 1896) from these areas. As the result, we recognized that 14 species are new to science. Thus, we will describe them as new species in this paper.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimen materials used for this study, as mentioned above, were from the Masumoto Collection (Tenebrionidae) and the Akita Private Collection.

External morphology and male genitalia were examined using an Olympus SZ60 and a Leica MS5 stereoscopic microscope. Photographs were taken using an Olympus PEN E-P3 digital camera equipped with an extension tube and a ZUIKO AUTO-MACRO 50mm f3.5 lens or a 80mm f4 lens, and stacked using the free software Combine ZM from Alan Hadley.

The label data of the analyzed specimens are verbatim cited between quotation marks. A slash is used to separate lines of the data on the label, and a double slash separates the labels. Holotypes will be preserved in the Masumoto Collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan (NSMT), and paratypes are, for a moment, deposited in the same place. But in future, they will be shared with major museums and institutes abroad by the first author, and also shared in the Mie Natural Science Museum, Tsu City, Japan by the second author.

Abbreviations used herein are as follows: BL = Body length; BW = Body width; LAI-XI = Length of antennomere I to XI in mm; WE/ED = Width between eyes / Eye transverse diameter; PW = Pronotal width; PL = Pronotal length; EL = Elytral length; EW = Elytral width; LTB-A = Length of pro-, meso- and metatarsi from baso- to apicomeres in mm; AL = Aedeagus length. AW = Aedeagus width; Abl = Basale of aedeagus length; Aal = Apicale of aedeagus length.

## TAXONOMY

**Genus *Gauromaia* Pascoe, 1866**

*Gauromaia* Pascoe, 1866: 473. Type species: *Gauromaia dives* Pascoe, 1866.

***Gauromaia tsurui* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 15-18)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "[THAILAND] / Chiang Mai / Mae Rim / Nong Hoi / 29-IV-2000 / T. TSURU leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2015", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 1 ♂, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, Khon Kaen, Phu Wiang NP (600-700 m), 10-12. V. 2011, M. Takakuwa leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Saket, 22-23. V. 2015, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Doi Saket, 16. V. 2011, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 3-7. V. 2013, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 5-6. V. 2013, K. Masumoto leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♂, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 27. IV-1. V. 2013, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 2 ♀♀, Wiang Pa Pao, 5-10. VI. 2016, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2016; 1 ♂, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 20-29. V. 2017, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 4-6. VI. 2014, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♂, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 14. XI. 2012, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013.

**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-ovate, strongly convex longitudinally, BL 10.59 mm, BW 4.33 mm, BL/BW 2.4; coloration almost brownish black, with vague band of violet luster in basal 1/3 of elytra, hairs mostly brownish yellow; dorsal surface rather strongly shining, ventral surface weakly so; dorsal surface almost glabrous, ventral surface partly haired, antennae finely haired, tibiae densely haired on apico-ventral faces, tarsi densely clothed with short hairs on ventral faces.

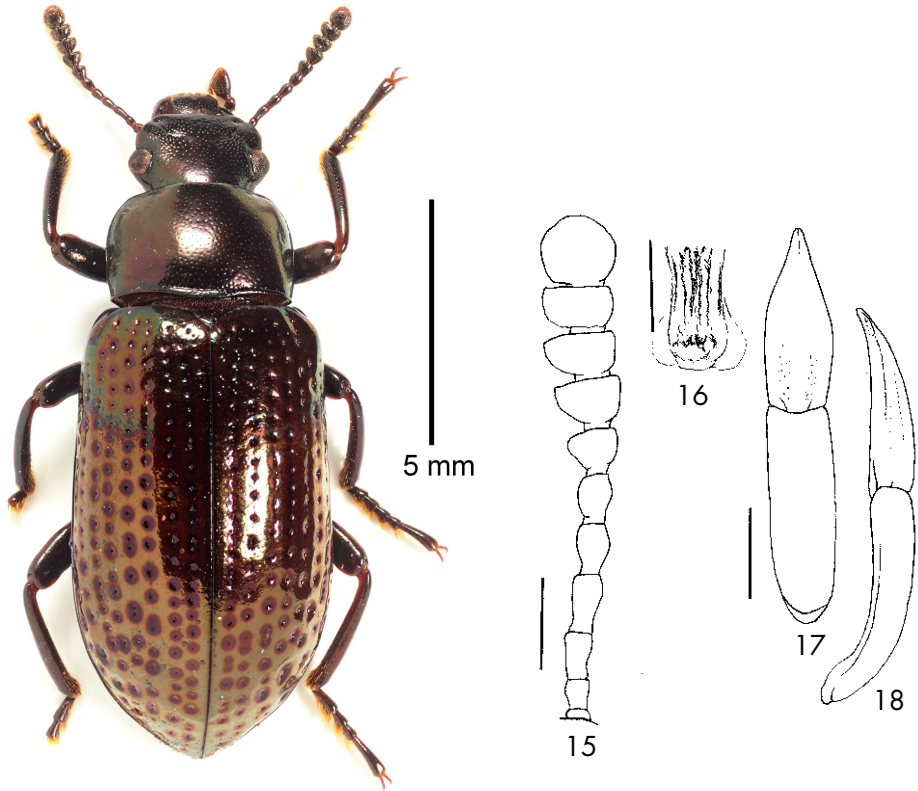
Head rather large, transversely subelliptical, gently inclined anteriorly, weakly microsculptured; clypeus somewhat transversely subelliptical, weakly convex in middle, scattered with fine punctures, with apex truncate; clypeo-genal border obliquely sulcate; genae very weakly, obliquely raised antero-laterad, scattered with punctures, which are a little larger and closer than those on clypeus; fronto-clypeal suture straight widely in middle, roundly curved anteriorly in lateral parts; frons fairly wide, slightly depressed and scattered with small punctures in anterior parts close to fronto-clypeal border, gently raised posteriorly and scattered with minute punctures in medial and posterior parts; ocular sulci clear. Eyes fairly large, strongly convex laterad, roundly, slightly obliquely inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.5. Antennae subclavate, five apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI barely reaching to basal part of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.26, 0.19, 0.27, 0.24, 0.22, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.20, 0.19, 0.43.

Pronotum subquadrate, moderately rounded on both sides, PL 2.12 mm, PW 3.03 mm, PW/PL 1.4, widest at apical 2/5; apex slightly produced, bordered in lateral parts; base weakly produced, rather strongly bordered and finely margined; front angles rounded; hind angles obtusely angulate; disc moderately convex, highest at medial portion, weakly microsculptured, scattered with small punctures; sides gradually declined to lateral margins, which are bordered and ridged, and easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular, convex in medial part, weakly microsculptured, sparsely, minutely punctate.

Elytra slightly elongate-elliptical, EL 6.98 mm, EW 4.33 mm, EL/EW 1.6, EL/PL 3.3, EW/PW 1.4, widest at apical 4/9, weakly narrowed anteriorly and roundly so apically from widest point; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are fairly strong and irregularly separated with each other; intervals gently convex, weakly microsculptured, hardly scattered with microscopic punctures; sides fairly steeply declined to

lateral margins, which are bordered by coarse punctures, finely ridged, and hardly visible from above; humeri gently swollen, microsculptured, hardly punctate; apices feebly, roundly produced.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere right triangular. Mentum subelliptical, convex medially, transversely wrinkled. Gula parabolically bordered, weakly convex, slightly microsculptured, transversely wrinkled, with a pair of curved deep impressions in apical part.



Figs. 1 & 15-18. *Gauromaia tsurui* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 1- habitus; 15- antennae; 16- prosternal process; 17- aedeagus (dorsal view); 18- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 1; 0.5 mm for Figs. 15-18.

Prosternum rather short; apex widely emarginate; anterior part depressed, microsculptured; medial part rather steeply raised, microsculptured, longitudinally impressed, with inter-procoxal space feebly widened; posterior part steeply inclined, ridged along lateral margins; prosternal process obtuse, depressed in central part, raised in apical part, weakly lobed and inclined in lateral parts. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, coarsely ruguloso-punctate; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape, subparallelly ridged and grooved in area between procoxae. Metaventrite normal in length, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed on median line; basal part slightly convex, weakly microsculptured, scattered with small punctures and a little rugose; remaining parts microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures, weakly irregularly wrinkled. Abdomen normal in size, microsculptured, closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriad; ventrite V with apex rounded.

Femora becoming bolder apicad, rather closely punctate. Tibiae punctate, the punctures smaller than those on femora; protibiae weakly curved ventrad, with ventral face flattened and haired, the hairs becoming a little longer and denser apicad; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face haired in apical half, the hairs becoming a little longer and denser apicad; metatibiae slightly curved interiad, with interior face haired in apical 1/6. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.24, 0.19, 0.22, 0.17, 0.70; 0.33, 0.22, 0.21, 0.20, 0.73; 0.48, 0.25, 0.23, 0.77.

Aedeagus subfusiform, AL 2.12 mm, AW 0.39 mm (widest point in apicale); basale with Abl 1.16 mm, weakly curved in lateral view, longitudinally convex, slightly widened anteriorly; apicale with AaL 0.87 mm, AaL/AL 0.41, weakly bent at basal 2/5, gently narrowed in basal 2/5, then rather strongly narrowed apicad, slightly prolonged and acute in apical part.

**Variability of males** (n=6). BL 9.10-10.59 mm, BL/BW 2.4-2.6, WE/ED 3.5-4.2, PW/PL 1.4-1.5, EL/EW 1.4-1.6, EL/PL 3.3-3.7, EW/PW 1.4-1.5.

**Females** (n=7). Body slightly robust, antennae shorter, legs slightly shorter and bolder. BL 9.48-10.82 mm, BL/BW 2.5-2.6, WE/ED 4.0, PW/PL 1.6, EL/EW 1.7, EL/PL 3.7, EW/PW 1.4.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles *Gauromaia janthina* Fairmaire, 1893, from Singapore. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the body wider, the pronotum obviously clearly punctate, and the elytra with punctures in rows larger and stronger.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *tsurui*, is given in honor of Tomoyuki Tsuru (Tottori Prefectural Museum) who collected the holotype.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

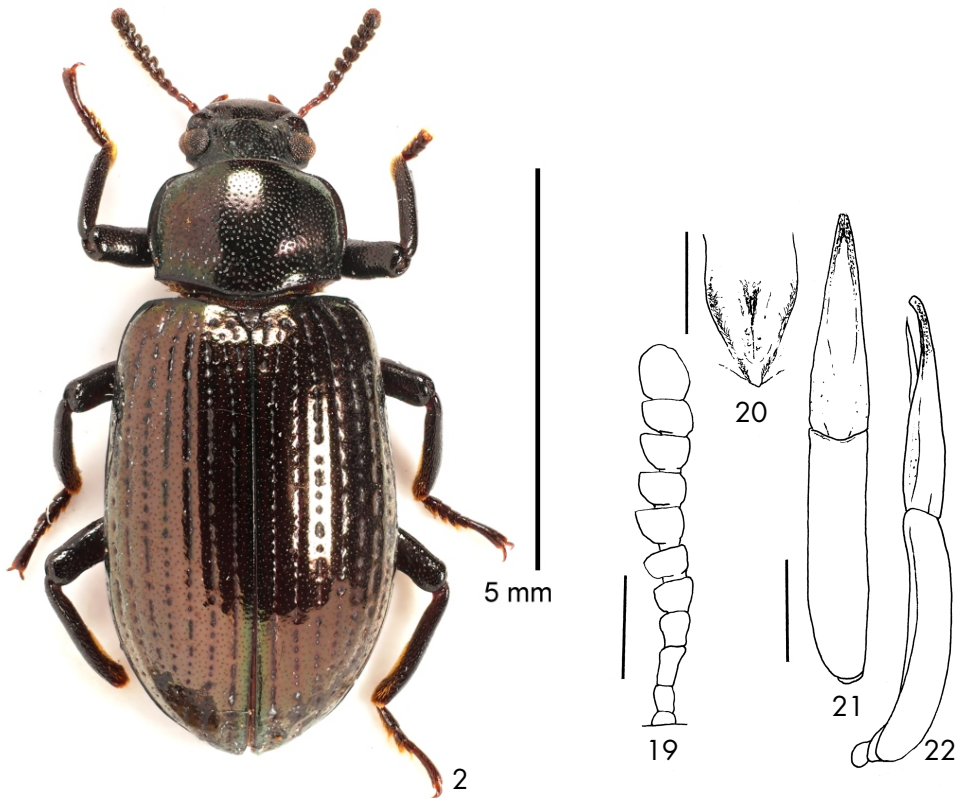
### *Gauromaia thailandica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 19-22)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Khon Kaen Univ. / Thailand, 8. V. 2011 / K. Masumoto & / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2014", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 1 ♂, Khon Kaen, Phu Wiang Natil. Park, 10-12. V. 2012, K. Masumoto leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2017; 1 ♂, Mae Hong Son, Pang Mapaha, 13. V. 2012, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2014; 1 ♂, Ubon Rantana, nr. Khon Kaen, 9. V. 2002, S. Ohmomo leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2003; 1 ♂, Pu Wiang N. P., Khon Kaen Prov., 10. V. 2011, S. Tsuyuki leg.; 2 ♀♀, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 5-6. V. 2013, T. Masumoto leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Chon Buri, Bang Pra, 18. V. 2002, S. Ohmomo leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2003; 1 ♀, nr. Khon Kaen, Ubon Rantana, 9. V. 2002, S. Ohmomo leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2003; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Doi San, Pang Mapaha, 9-12. V. 2012, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Nakhon Ratchasima, Pak Chong, 9. V. 2008, S. Tsuyuki leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Khon Kaen, Phu Wiang NP (600-700 m), 10-12. V. 2011, M. Takakuwa leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♂, Nakhom Nayok, Ka Ang W. F., Ban Na, 5. V. 2006, S. Tsuyuki leg.; 1 ♂, Chanthaburi, Khiri Tam Dam, 19. V. 2012, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Saraburi, Jet Saw Noi Waterfall, 16. V. 2012, S. Tsuyuki leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013.

**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-ovate, BL 8.40 mm, BW 3.58 mm, BL/BW 2.3, moderately convex dorsad; coloration almost wholly black with feeble brownish tinge, hairs mostly brownish yellow; surfaces gently shining and almost glabrous, antennae finely haired, tibiae densely haired on apico-ventral faces, tarsi densely clothed with short hairs on ventral faces.

Head transversely subhexagonal, gently inclined anteriorad and laterad, very weakly microsculptured; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, weakly convex in middle, scattered with minute punctures, with apex subtruncate; fronto-clypeal suture nearly straight but not so clearly impressed; clypeo-genal border rather noticeably impressed; genae weakly, obliquely raised antero-laterad, irregularly scattered with punctures, with exterior margins gently rounded; frons fairly wide and slightly raised, weakly depressed and irregularly scattered with small and round punctures in medial part, scattered with larger and subovate punctures in lateral parts; ocular sulci clear. Eyes fairly large, slightly obliquely subelliptical, strongly convex laterad, moderately inlaid into head; WE/ED 2.5. Antennae subclavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI barely reaching to apical 1/3 of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.26, 0.13, 0.16, 0.14, 0.13, 0.14, 0.16, 0.16, 0.15, 0.14, 0.25.



Figs. 2 & 19-22. *Gauromaia thailandica* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 2- habitus; 19- antennae; 20- prosternal process; 21- aedeagus (dorsal view); 22- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 2; 0.5 mm for Figs. 19-22.

Pronotum subquadrate, rounded on both sides, PL 1.69 mm, PW 2.43 mm, PW/PL 1.4, widest at the middle; apex slightly produced in medial part, rather boldly bordered and slightly sinuous in lateral parts; base gently produced, finely punctate-grooved; front angles rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disc weakly convex, highest at slightly before middle, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with small umbilicate punctures; sides gradually inclined laterad, then

rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are boldly grooved and ridged, wholly, easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular, flat, scattered with shallow, microsculptured-punctures.

Elytra elongate-subovate, EL 6.00 mm, EW 3.58 mm, EL/EW 1.7, EL/PL 3.6, EW/PW 1.5, widest at basal 4/9, weakly narrowed anteriorly and roundly so apicad from widest point; dorsum moderately convex, highest at basal 3/8; disc punctate-striate, the striae fine, often interrupted particularly in lateral portions, the punctures small and closely set in interior portions, becoming larger, sparsely so, and sometimes connecting with each other in lateral portions; intervals gently convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are sparsely punctate-grooved and finely ridged, and barely visible from above; humeri gently swollen, very weakly microsculptured, sparsely, minutely punctate; apices very weakly, roundly produced.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere roundly dilated, with apex slightly oblique. Mentum inverted trapezoidal, longitudinally ridged at middle, depressed and closely punctate on both sides. Gula rather strongly convex, vaguely, parabolically bordered from underside of neck, weakly microsculptured, with a pair of vague curved impressions in apical part.

Prosternum short; apex widely emarginate; anterior part gently inclined, rugulose; medial part rather steeply raised, weakly microsculptured, longitudinally grooved, with inter-procoxal space feebly widened and raised on both sides; posterior part (=prosternal process) flat and acutely triangular, longitudinally, shallowly depressed in central part, with lateral lobes strongly inclined. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, microsculptured and granulo-punctate; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed on median line; basal part weakly convex, weakly microsculptured, scattered with small punctures; medial and posterior parts microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures, weakly obliquely wrinkled; lateral parts shallowly microsculptured-punctate. Abdomen normal in size, microsculptured, closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; ventrite V with apex rounded.

Femora subclavate, rather closely punctate. Tibiae punctate and rugulose, the punctures smaller and closer than those on femora; protibiae weakly curved ventrad, with ventral face slightly gouged, and tufted with short hairs in apical parts; mesotibiae gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face gently gouged, haired in apical half, the hairs becoming short tufts in apical parts; metatibiae slightly curved interiad, with interior face densely haired, tufted with short hairs in apical parts. Tarsi with LTb-A: 0.21, 0.13, 0.13, 0.12, 0.49; 0.21, 0.13, 0.13, 0.12, 0.54; 0.47, 0.13, 0.10, 0.57.

Aedeagus with AL 2.27 mm, AW 0.33 mm (widest point in basale), slender; basale with Abl 1.15 mm, longitudinally, gently convex in dorsal view, gently curved in major part, and strongly curved in basal part in lateral view; apicale with AaL 1.10 mm, AaL/AL 0.48, gradually narrowed apicad, weakly bent in apical part in lateral view, with apices acute and fused.

**Variability of males** (n=6). BL 7.31-8.40 mm, BL/BW 2.3, WE/ED 2.5, PW/PL 1.3-1.4, EL/EW 1.7-1.8, EL/PL 3.6-3.7, EW/PW 1.5.

**Females** (n=5). Antennae shorter, legs less modified. BL 6.60-8.43 mm, BL/BW 2.0-2.3, WE/ED 2.5-2.7, PW/PL 1.4-1.5, EL/EW 1.6-1.7, EL/PL 3.4-3.5, EW/PW 1.4.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species resembles the preceding new one, *Gauromaia tsurui* sp. nov. The former can be easily distinguished from the latter by seven apical antennomeres forming club (five apical antennomeres forming club in the latter), the elytra not with rows of

punctures but punctate-striate, the area between eyes obviously wider, the aedeagus absolutely different-shaped and the body coloration monochrome.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *thailandica*, is given after the type locality.

**Distribution.** North, Northeastern, and Central Thailand.

***Gauromaia chiangdaoensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 23-26)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Chiang Mai, / Chiang Dao Hill Resort, / 3-7. V. 2013 / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2013", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao, 12. V. 2012, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2014; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Mae Rim, 24-26. V. 2014, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2014; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao, 11-13. VI. 2013, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Chiang Dao Hill Resort, 5-6. V. 2013, T. Matsumoto leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013. [LAOS]: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Xaisomboun, alt. 1150 m, 18.89790°, 103.08885°, 24-26. IV. 2015, T. Higurashi leg., Permit: 14-07-2014 & 25-04-2015 // Coll. Masumoto, 2021.

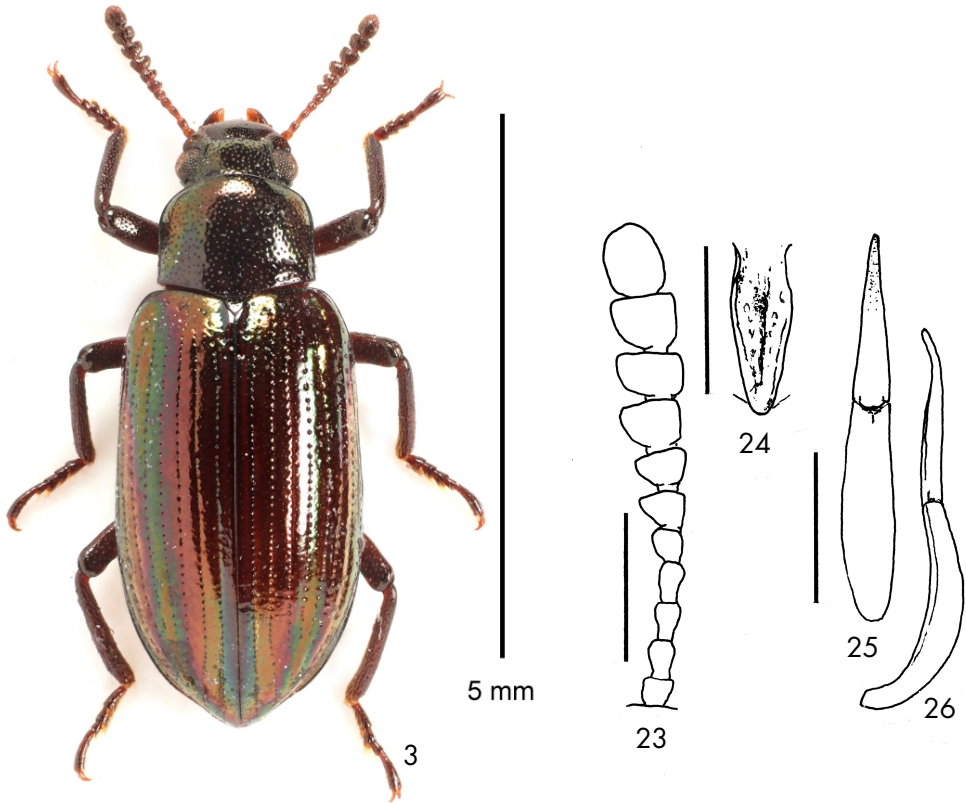
**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-ovate, moderately convex longitudinally, BL 5.53 mm, BW 2.30 mm, BL/BW 2.4; coloration almost blackish brown, hairs mostly pale yellow; head rather strongly shining, pronotum strongly shining, with area around front angles and some other parts with dark bluish luster under a certain light, elytra strongly shining, interval I, basal part of interval V, areas obliquely from humeral part to posterior part of interval V and medial and posterior parts of interval VIII with dark greenish blue luster under a certain light, ventral surface moderately shining; dorsal surface almost glabrous, ventral surface partly minutely haired, antennae finely haired, tibiae densely haired on apico-ventral faces, tarsi densely clothed with short hairs on ventral faces.

Head subrhombical; clypeus transversely subelliptical and weakly depressed, gently convex in medial part, fairly closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller apicad, with apex loosely truncate; fronto-clypeal border slightly curved and impressed; clypeo-genal borders oblique, slightly curved and reaching to the exterior margins; genae obliquely, weakly raised antero-laterad, scattered with minute punctures; frons fairly wide, gently elevate, scattered with large punctures, those in central part round and relatively small, those in lateral parts ovate and larger, and often fused with each other. Eyes moderate in size, gently convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.0. Antennae clavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI barely reaching to basal part of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.12, 0.07, 0.11, 0.08, 0.08, 0.09, 0.09, 0.10, 0.12, 0.15, 0.19.

Pronotum subquadrate, PL 1.12 mm, PW 1.40 mm, PW/PL 1.25, widest at base; apex very slightly produced in medial part, bordered in lateral parts; base weakly produced, very finely bordered, the border disturbed in medial part; front angles rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex slightly anteriorad, highest at apical 1/3, weakly depressed in basal 1/4, and feebly re-raised basad, very weakly microsculptured, punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and closer laterad; sides gradually declined to lateral margins, which are bordered and ridged, and easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular, slightly elevate, fairly smooth, sparsely, minutely punctate in anterior part.

Elytra elongate-elliptical, EL 4.15 mm, EW 2.30 mm, EL/EW 1.8, EL/PL 3.7, EW/PW 1.6, widest at apical 4/9, weakly narrowed anteriorad and roundly so apicad from widest point; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are small and closely set, often connected with one another by fine striae in interior portions, becoming

larger and sparsely set in lateral portions; intervals gently convex, weakly microsculptured, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by fine but fairly deep grooves and fine ridges, and slightly explanate postero-laterad before apices, the ridges partly invisible from above due to convexities; humeri gently swollen, microsculptured; apices slightly roundly projected.



Figs. 3 & 23-26. *Gauromaia chiangdaoensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 3- habitus; 23- antennae; 24- prosternal process; 25- aedeagus (dorsal view); 26- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 3; 0.5 mm for Figs. 23-26.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere nearly right triangular. Mentum short subpentagonal, transversely ridged in anterior 1/3 and the ridge peaking at the middle, minutely punctate, with a few sensory hairs. Gula parabolically bordered, weakly convex, feebly microsculptured, with a pair of curved deep impressions in apical part.

Prosternum medium-sized; apex, shallowly, widely emarginate, finely margined; anterior part inclined antero-laterad, microsculptured, rugulose; medial part gently raised posteriad, microsculptured, longitudinally impressed; posterior part (= prosternal process) flat with longitudinal groove medially, acutely projecting at apex, and without lateral lobes. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, coarsely minutely punctate, with a longitudinal ridge along median line; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape. Metaventricle medium-sized, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed in posterior 1/3 on



median line; basal part slightly convex, coarsely punctate and tuberculate; medial and posterior parts weakly flattened, rather closely punctate, weakly, irregularly wrinkled; lateral parts flattened, noticeably microsculptured and rather closely punctate. Abdomen medium-sized, weakly microsculptured, closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriorly; ventrite V with apex rounded.

Femora short-subclabate, rather closely punctate. Tibiae slightly becoming bolder apically, closely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled; profemora slightly curved anteriorly, with anterior face slightly gouged and densely clothed with short hairs in apical 2/5; mesotibiae slightly curved anteriorly, with anterior face weakly gouged and haired in apical 1/3; metatibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with intero-ventral face slightly gouged and haired in apical half. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.12, 0.10, 0.11, 0.10, 0.34; 0.19, 0.12, 0.08, 0.07, 0.41; 0.54, 0.13, 0.09, 0.40.

Aedeagus slightly elongate-subfusiform, AL 1.27 mm, AW 0.14 mm (widest point in basale); basale with Abl 0.73 mm, weakly curved in lateral view, longitudinally convex, widest at the middle; apicale elongate-triangular, AaL 0.55 mm, AaL/AL 0.43, weakly bent at apical 1/5, with apices acute and fused.

**Variability of males** (n=3). BL 5.53-6.13 mm, BL/BW 2.4-2.5, WE/ED 3.0-3.2, PW/PL 1.3, EL/EW 1.8, EL/PL 3.6-3.7, EW/PW 1.6.

**Females** (n=2). Body slightly robust, antennae shorter, pronotum more convex anteriorly, more coarsely punctate, elytral punctures in row a little larger, explanate areas in posterior margins not so noticeable. BL 5.33-6.00 mm, BL/BW 2.3-2.4, WE/ED 3.2, PW/PL 1.4-1.5, EL/EW 1.9, EL/PL 4.3-4.7, EW/PW 1.4-1.6.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species is a very unique one whose body is small and with the surface various lusters under a certain light. We know no species is allied to this species.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *chiangdaoensis*, is given after the type locality.

**Distributions.** Thailand, Laos.

### ***Gauromaia tsuyukii* sp. nov.**

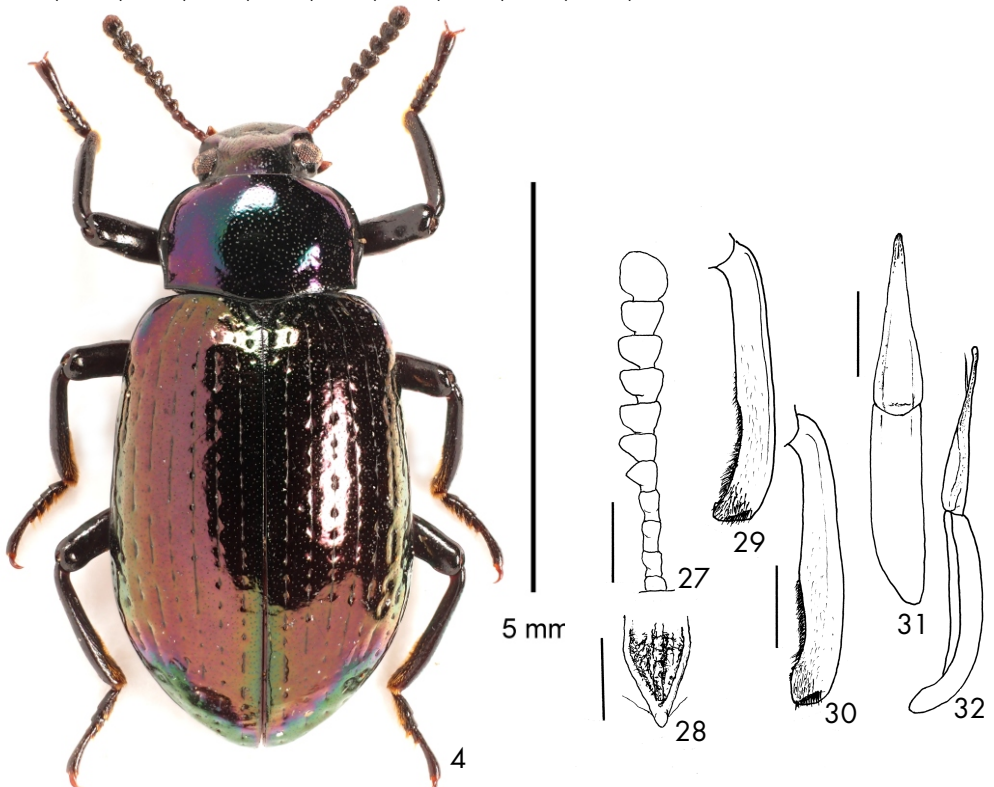
(Figs. 4, 27-32)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Si Phangnga N. P. / Phangnga-Prov. / South THAILAND / 27 IV 2000 / S. TSUYUKI leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2002", (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as for the holotype.

**Description of holotype.** Body slightly elongate-ovate, BL 7.58 mm, BW 3.57 mm, BL/BW 2.1, moderately fairly strongly convex dorsally; coloration almost black, head with purplish luster, pronotum in anterior 3/4 and postero-lateral part of elytra dark bluish luster, posterior 1/4 of pronotum, scutellum and major portions of elytra dark purplish luster under a certain light; hairs mostly brownish yellow; head weakly shining, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and legs strongly shining, body almost glabrous, antennae finely haired, tibiae densely haired on apico-ventral faces, tarsi densely clothed with short hairs on ventral faces.

Head transversely subelliptical, gently inclined anteriorly, weakly microsculptured; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, though the apical part is nearly rounded, slightly convex in middle, scattered with minute punctures, with apex subtruncate; fronto-clypeal suture nearly

straight but not so clearly impressed; clypeo-genal borders obliquely impressed; genae well roundly dilated, raised antero-laterad in middle, irregularly scattered with minute punctures; frons fairly wide, gently inclined, microsculptured, scattered with shallow punctures, weakly wrinkled in antero-lateral parts near eyes; ocular sulci clear. Eyes fairly large, subelliptical, nearly transverse, strongly convex laterad, moderately inlaid into head; WE/ED 2.6. Antennae subclavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to basal 1/6 of elytra; LAI-XI: 0.16, 0.07, 0.18, 0.13, 0.18, 0.16, 0.16, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.26.



Figs. 4 & 27-32. *Gauromaia tsuyukii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 4- habitus; 27- antennae; 28- prosternal process; 29- mesotibia; 30- metatibia; 31- aedeagus (dorsal view); 32- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 4; 0.5 mm for Figs. 27-32.

Pronotum subquadrate, rounded on both sides, PL 1.43 mm, PW 2.43 mm, PW/PL 1.7, widest at middle; apex nearly straight, weakly ridged in lateral parts; base extremely wide-triangular, finely bordered; front angles rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disc weakly convex, highest at slightly before middle, obliquely impressed at basal 1/4 on both sides, areas behind the impressions weakly depressed, scattered with small umbilicate punctures; sides gradually inclined laterad, then rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are fairly boldly grooved and ridged, the grooves and ridges microsculptured, and entirely visible from above. Scutellum triangular with slightly rounded sides, flat, slightly elevate, scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra subovate, EL 5.15 mm, EW 3.57 mm, EL/EW 1.4, EL/PL 3.6, EW/PW 1.5, widest at apical 2/5, gradually narrowed anteriorad and roundly so apicad from widest point; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at basal 3/10; disc punctate-striate, the striae fine, interrupted in lateral

portions, the punctures relatively small and remotely set in interior portions, becoming larger and coarser, sometimes closer with each other in lateral portions, coarser and isolate (without striae) in lateral most; intervals nearly flat in interior portions, gently convex in lateral portions, weakly microsculptured, rather closely punctate, the puncture small, shallow and umbilicate; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are sparsely punctate-grooved (the grooves slightly extended) and finely ridged, the grooves and ridges visible from above; humeri gently swollen, rather closely, minutely punctate; apices very weakly, roundly produced.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere well-dilated, with apex obliquely truncate. Mentum inverted trapezoidal, longitudinally ridged at middle, depressed and microsculptured on both sides. Gula parabolically bordered, microsculptured, transversely wrinkled, with short substraight impressions in apical part.

Prosternum short; apex gently, widely emarginate; anterior part gently inclined laterad, microsculptured; medial part gently raised, longitudinally ridged on median line, grooved on both sides, longitudinally ridged along coxal cavities, forming basal part of prosternal process; posterior part (=prosternal process) triangularly, strongly projecting posteriad, depressed in medial part, with lateral margins rather boldly ridged. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed in posterior 3/5 on median line; basal part slightly raised, weakly microsculptured, coarsely punctate; medial and posterior parts microsculptured, weakly rugulose and scattered with minute punctures, lateral parts rather noticeably microsculptured. Abdomen normal in size; ventrite I to III microsculptured and closely punctulate, with lateral parts irregularly wrinkled and impressed; ventrites IV and V rather smooth, minutely punctate; ventrite V with apex rounded.

Femora subclavate, feebly microsculptured, rather closely, finely punctate. Tibiae rather closely, finely punctate, each puncture with fine subdecumbent hair; protibiae weakly curved intero-ventrad, with ventral face tufted with short hairs in apical parts; mesotibiae gently curved intero-ventrad, with ventral face slightly gouged and densely haired in apical half; metatibiae weakly curved interiad, gouged and densely haired in apical 2/5 on interior face. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.17, 0.14, 0.14, 0.11, 0.53; 0.20, 0.17, 0.14, 0.13, 0.54; 0.39, 0.17, 0.16, 0.56.

Aedeagus with AL 2.23 mm, AW 0.30 mm (widest point in basale), slender; basale with Abl 1.09 mm, longitudinally, gently convex in dorsal view, gently curved in lateral view; apicale with AaL 1.08 mm, AaL/AL 0.49, gradually narrowed apicad, with apices acute and fused.

**Variability of males** (n=2). BL 7.58-8.02 mm, BW 3.57-4.32 mm, BL/BW 1.9-2.1, WE/ED 2.6-2.8, PW/PL 1.6-1.7, EL/EW 1.4-1.5, EL/PL 3.6-3.7, EW/PW 1.5-1.6.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species resembles the preceding new species, *Gauromaia thailandica* sp. nov. The former can be easily distinguished from the latter by the body robuster with the dorsal surface variously lustered, the head with frons rather noticeably raised, the pronotum more convex and more finely punctate, the elytra more convex dorsad, not simply punctate-striate but with rows of large punctures remoted with each other and only partly striated.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *tsuyukii*, is given after the collector's name. He has been offered invaluable materials for our study for a long time.

**Distribution.** Southern Thailand.

## Genus *Hemicera* Laporte de Castelnau et Brullé, 1831

*Hemicera* Laporte de Castelnau et Brullé, 1831: 393. Type species: *Cnodalon splendens* Wiedemann, 1823.

### *Hemicera (Hemicera) wiangpapaensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 33-35)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Chiang / Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, / 27. IV.-1. V. 2013, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2013", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 1 ♂, Wiang Pa Pao, Chiang Rai, 5-10. VI. 2016, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2016; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai, Mae Rim, Ban Nong Hoi Kao, 2-4. VI. 2016, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2016; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, Mae Rim, Ban Pong Yaeng Nai, 15. V. 2015, K. Masumoto & T.-C. Wang. // Coll. Masumoto, 2015.

**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-elliptical, BL 5.63 mm, BW 2.69 mm, BL/BW 2.1, rather strongly convex dorsad; coloration almost black with feeble brownish tinge, humeral parts and lateral margins with dark bluish luster in a certain light, five basal antennomeres, mouth parts and tarsi lighter in color; dorsal surface rather strongly shining, ventral surface mostly gently shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, tibiae on apico-ventral faces and tarsi on ventral sides densely haired.

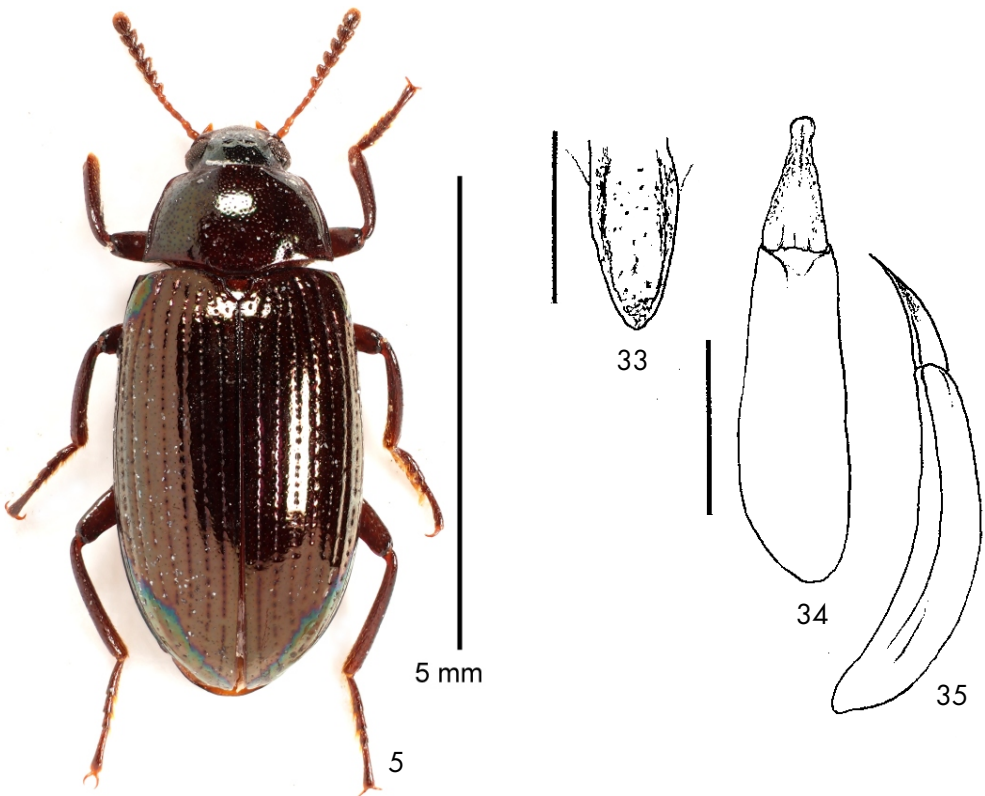
Head transversely elliptical, very weakly microsculptured; clypeus short and transverse, fairly closely, minutely punctate, with apex widely truncate; clypeo-genal border slightly oblique; genae dilated antero-laterad, closely punctate and a little rugulose, with exterior margins rounded; fronto-clypeal suture nearly straight but indefinite; frons rather wide and gently convex, with a pair of weak impressions medially; surface scattered with small punctures, which are sparser than those on clypeus; ocular sulci becoming deeper posteriad. Eyes somewhat short reniform, weakly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 2.5. Antennae subclavate, six apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to basal 1/3 of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.16, 0.09, 0.20, 0.11, 0.09, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.16, 0.15, 0.21.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, PL 1.20 mm, PW 2.00 mm, PW/PL 1.7, widest at base; apex very slightly emarginate, weakly produced in medial part, grooved and finely ridged in lateral parts; base gently, triangularly produced widely in medial part, gently sinuous on both sides, weakly truncate in middle opposite to scutellum; front angles rectangular with rounded corners; hind angles a little acutely produced postero-laterad; disc gently convex, highest at middle, obliquely impressed at lateral 1/3 close to base, rather closely punctate, the punctures mostly round, larger than those of frons, and becoming smaller in lateral portions; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are slightly, roundly narrowed apicad, grooved and finely ridged, the grooves and ridges easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular with weakly rounded sides, very weakly convex medially, and smooth.

Elytra longitudinally subelliptical, EL 4.19 mm, EW 2.69 mm, EL/EW 1.6, EL/PL 3.5, EW/PW 1.3, widest at basal 4/9, gently narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from widest point, and roundly narrowed in apical 1/3; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at basal 4/9; disc punctate-striate, the punctures mostly ovate, those in interior portions small and closely set, those in lateral portions becoming larger and sparser; intervals feebly convex, weakly microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are punctate-grooved and finely ridged, and barely visible from above; humeri moderately swollen, scattered with minute punctures; apices roundly, weakly produced.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly large and rather strongly dilated, with apical side noticeably oblique. Mentum subrhombical, strongly raised, closely, finely punctate and sparsely haired in medial part. Gula rather small, parabolically bordered, gently convex, weakly microsculptured, with a pair of vague curved impressions in apical part.

Prosternum short; apex deeply emarginate, weakly produced in medial part; anterior part inclined, with a longitudinal subfusiform elevation medially, which continues to the prosternal process; medial part (=area between procoxae) rather flattened and scattered with punctures; posterior part (=prosternal process) flat and acutely triangular, with lateral margins rather boldly ridged, without lateral lobes. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, microsculptured and granulo-punctate; posterior part narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape, sparsely granulo-punctate. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed in posterior 3/5 on median line; basal part weakly raised, weakly microsculptured and rugulose; medial and posterior parts microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures, weakly transversely or obliquely wrinkled; lateral parts microsculptured and sparsely wrinkled. Abdomen moderate in size, microsculptured, closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriad; ventrite I to III longitudinally wrinkled; ventrite V with apex rounded.



Figs. 5 & 33-35. *Hemicera (Hemicera) wiangpapaensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 5- habitus; 33- prosternal process; 34- aedeagus (dorsal view); 35- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 5; 0.5 mm for Figs. 33-35.

Femora subclavate, finely punctate. Tibiae weakly becoming bolder apicad, rather closely punctate and finely haired; protibiae slightly curved interiad, with intero-ventral face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical parts; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face subsetaceous hairy in apical 3/5; metatibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face

subsetaceously haired in apical 3/5. Tarsi with protarsomeres slightly dilated; LTB-A: 0.19, 0.13, 0.12, 0.14, 0.40; 0.22, 0.12, 0.12, 0.10, 0.42; 0.39, 0.19, 0.11, 0.44.

Aedeagus subfusiform, AL 1.30 mm, AW 0.33 mm (widest point in basale), fairly strongly curved in lateral view; basale with BbL 1.10 mm, widest at basal 1/3, rather strongly, longitudinally convex, scattered with minute punctures; apicale with AaL 0.26 mm, gently narrowed apicad, weakly prolonged in apical part, with apices weakly bent ventrad.

**Variability of males** (n=3). BL 5.63-5.65 mm, BL/BW 2.1-2.2, WE/ED 2.5, PW/PL 1.4-1.7, EL/EW 1.6-1.7, EL/PL 3.5, EW/PW 1.3-1.4.

**Female** (n=1). Pronotum not becoming narrower anteriorly; elytra widest at apical 1/3; legs shorter. BL 5.58 mm, BL/BW 2.2, WE/ED 2.4, PW/PL 1.6, EL/EW 1.6, EL/PL 3.9, EW/PW 1.4.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species resembles *Hemicera (Hemicera) masumotoi* Ando, 2003, from Thailand. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the fore body smaller and narrower, the pronotum shorter with lateral margins thinner, the elytra shorter, with lateral margins not subparallel-sided but a little rounded, less strongly punctate-striate, the intervals less noticeably convex, the legs thinner, and the aedeagus smaller and without rounded appendix.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *wiangpapaoensis*, is given after the type locality.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

### ***Hemicera (Hemicera) paiensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 36-38)

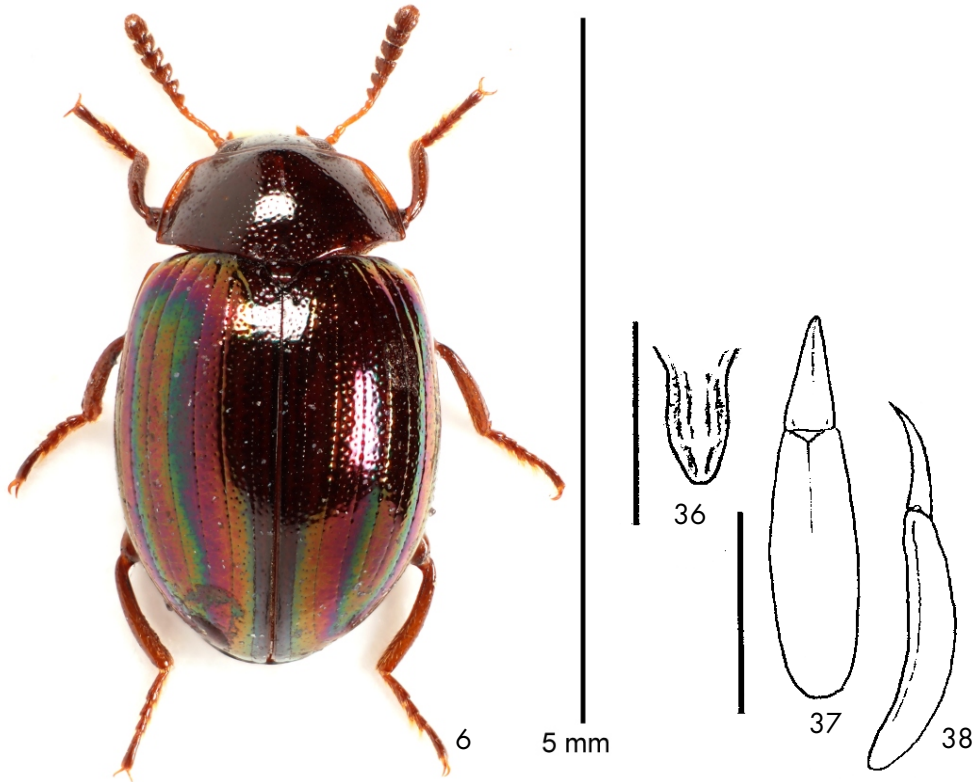
**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Pai, Thailand, / 20. V. 2011 / K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2013". (NSMT). Paratypes [Thailand]: 1 ♂, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 20-29. V. 2017, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2017; 1 ♀, Mae Hong Son, Pang Mapha, 18-19. V. 2011, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013.

**Description of holotype.** Body short-ovate, BL 3.48 mm, BW 2.37 mm, BL/BW 1.5, strongly convex dorsad; coloration almost dark reddish brown, five basal antennomeres, pronotum and elytra with lateral margins, tibiae and tarsi lighter in color; head, pronotum and scutellum rather strongly, vitreously shining, elytra strongly shining and longitudinally with dark bluish and dark purplish lusters under a certain light, ventral surface mostly moderately shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, tibiae on apico-ventral faces and tarsi on ventral sides haired.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical, weakly microsculptured; clypeus short and transverse, weakly, transversely convex, minutely punctures, with apex truncate; clypeo-genal borders oblique and short; genae oblique, slightly convex, sparsely punctate, with exterior margins gently rounded; fronto-clypeal sulcus weakly curved; frons rather wide, raised posteriorly, scattered with minute punctures, each with a very minute hair; ocular sulci becoming deeper posteriorly. Eyes large, but posterior parts hidden under pronotum, fairly strongly convex laterad, deeply, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 2.5. Antennae clavate, six apical antennomeres forming a club, tip of antennomere XI barely reaching to base of elytra; LAI-XI: 0.14, 0.06, 0.09, 0.04, 0.03, 0.07, 0.09, 0.09, 0.11, 0.10, 0.19.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, PL 0.81 mm, PW 1.69 mm, PW/PL 2.1, widest at base; apex nearly straight, grooved and finely ridged in lateral 1/3; base widely, triangularly produced, slightly

sinuous on both sides, weakly truncate in middle opposite to scutellum; front angles rounded; hind angles obtusely angulate; disc gently convex dorsad, inclined anteriorad, weakly microsculptured, fairly closely punctate, the punctures obviously larger than those on clypeus; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are slightly, roundly narrowed apicad, boldly grooved and finely ridged, the grooves and ridges easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular, with surface smooth and sparsely, minutely punctate.



Figs. 6 & 36-38. *Hemicera (Hemicera) paiensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 6- habitus; 36- prosternal process; 37- aedeagus (dorsal view); 38- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 6; 0.5 mm for Figs. 36-38.

Elytra subhemispherical, EL 2.67 mm, EW 2.37 mm, EL/EW 1.1, EL/PL 3.3, EW/PW 1.4, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at anterior 1/3; disc rather finely punctate-striate, the punctures small and closely set in interior portions, those in lateral portions becoming larger and sparser; intervals fairly wide, slightly convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with round or subovate punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are moderately grooved and finely ridged, and, except in apical portions, visible from above; humeri gently swollen, scattered with minute punctures; apices gently rounded.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly large and well-dilated. Mentum quadrate, minutely granulate. Gula hardly visible due to head and prothorax closing in repose.

Prosternum very short, with a longitudinal subfusiform elevation which continues to the prosternal process; apex deeply emarginate and slightly bisinuous; anterior part short and

inclined antero-laterad; medial part (=area between procoxae) raised; posterior part (=prosternal process) roundly produced posteriad, without lobes laterally. Mesoventrite very short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, granulate and finely haired; posterior parts narrowed, steeply raised in V-shape in intero-anterior parts of mesocoxae. Metaventrite short, moderately convex medially, longitudinally impressed in posterior half on median line; basal part (=inter-metacoxal area) weakly convex, weakly microsculptured and closely ruguloso-punctate; medial and posterior parts scattered with small punctures; lateral parts rather noticeably microsculptured, scattered with larger punctures than those in the other parts. Abdomen rather short, finely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and sparser posteriad; ventrite I to III longitudinally wrinkled; ventrite III and IV with lateral sides microsculptured; ventrite V minutely punctate, with basal part microsculptured, and apex rounded.

Femora short-clavate, scattered with punctures. Tibiae rather short, weakly become bolder apicad, rather closely punctate and often longitudinally wrinkled; protibiae curved interiad, with intero-ventral face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical 2/5; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical 1/3; metatibiae slightly curved interiad, with interior face slightly gouged and clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical half. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.10, 0.08, 0.09, 0.08, 0.24; 0.12, 0.08, 0.08, 0.07, 0.32; 0.23, 0.11, 0.10, 0.25.

Aedeagus subfusiform, AL 0.87 mm, AW 0.14 mm, gently curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 0.62 mm, widest at the middle, gently, longitudinally convex, scattered with minute punctures; apicale elongate-triangular, Aal 0.27 mm, Aal/AL 0.31, gently narrowed apicad, very weakly prolonged in apical part, with apices rounded and slightly bent ventrad.

**Variability of males** (n=2). BL 3.37-3.48 mm, BL/BW 1.5-1.6, WE/ED 2.4-2.5, PW/PL 2.0-2.1, EL/EW 1.2-1.3, EL/PL 3.3, EW/PW 1.3.

**Female** (n=1). Head narrower, pronotum narrower, with lateral margins narrower; BL 3.60 mm, BW 2.37 mm, BL/BW 1.5, WE/ED 2.3, PW/PL 1.9, EL/EW 1.2, EL/PL 3.1, EW/PW 1.4.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles *Hemicera* (*Hemicera*) *sonokoae* Ando, 2003, from East Java. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the body smaller, the pronotum with lateral margins more widely grooved, the elytra with striae more closely punctate, and with intervals more closely punctate, and the legs bolder.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *paiensis*, is named after the place where the holotype was collected.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

### ***Hemicera* (*Hemicera*) *khaokhoensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7, 39-41)

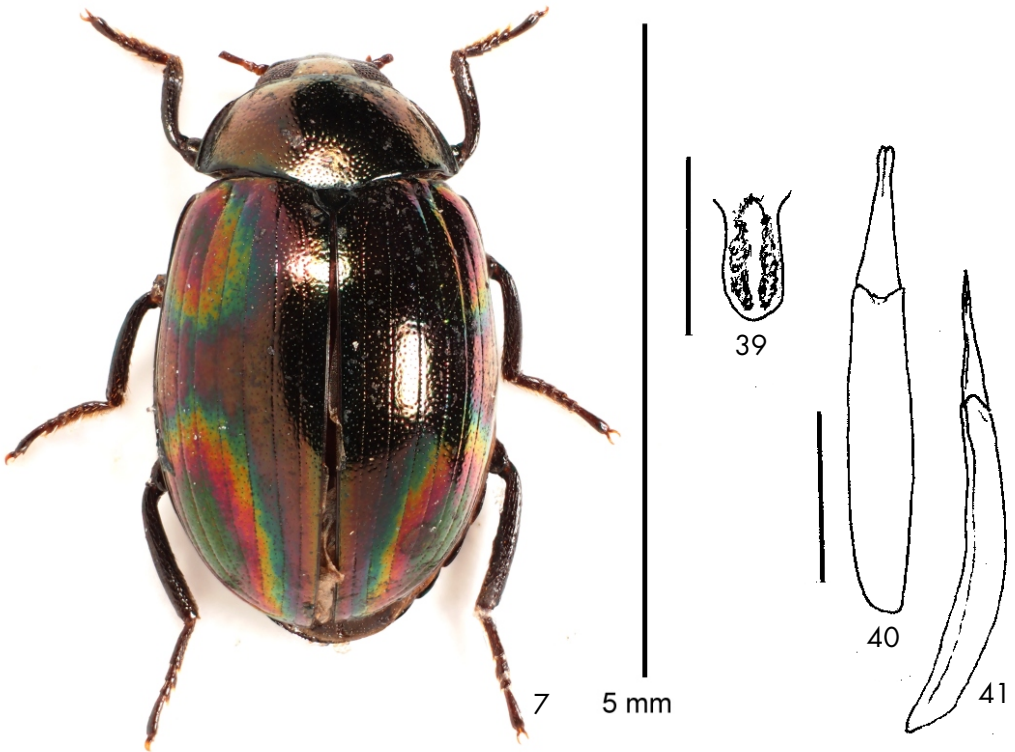
**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Khao Kho (800-900 m) / Petchabun Prov. / N-THAILAND / 24-27. V. 2009 / Shigeo Tsuyuki leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2013", (NSMT).

**Description of holotype.** Body ovate, BL 4.20 mm, BW 2.56 mm, BL/BW 1.6, strongly convex dorsad; coloration almost black with feeble brownish tinge, three basal antennomeres



(remaining antennomeres lacking in the holotype), mouth parts, tarsi lighter in color, elytra dark purple with yellowish-greenish-bluish band roundly lustered in humeral portions and postero-lateral portions under a certain light; head weakly shining, pronotum moderately shining, scutellum and elytra strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, ventral surface mostly weakly shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, tibiae on apico-ventral faces and tarsi on ventral faces haired.

Head subtrapezoidal; clypeus short and wide, weakly, transversely convex in medial part, fairly closely, minutely punctate, with apex truncate; clypeo-genal border indefinite; genae slightly oblique, depressed before eyes, weakly raised exterior, scattered with minute punctures, with exterior margins gently rounded; fronto-clypeal sulcus weakly curved; frons fairly strongly raised posteriad and slightly convex, scattered with microsculptured-punctures; ocular sulci fine and not remarkable. Eyes fairly large, but posterior parts hidden under pronotum, gently convex laterad, widely, obliquely inlaid into head; WE/ED 1.7. Eight antennomeres lacking in the holotype; LAI-XI: 0.17, 0.13, 0.23, -, -, -, -, -, -, -.



Figs. 7 & 39-41. *Hemicera (Hemicera) khaakhoensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 7- habitus; 39- prosternal process; 40- aedeagus (dorsal view); 41- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 7; 0.5 mm for Figs. 39-41.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, though the base is rather noticeably produced posteriad, PL 1.10 mm, PW 2.00 mm, PW/PL 1.8, widest at base; apex nearly straight, grooved and finely ridged in lateral 1/3; base widely, triangularly produced, truncate in middle opposite to scutellum; front angles widely rounded; hind angles obtusely angulate; disc gently convex dorsad, slightly

inclined anteriorly, weakly microsculptured, fairly closely punctate, the punctures obviously larger than those on clypeus; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are slightly, roundly narrowed apically, fairly boldly grooved and finely ridged, the grooves and ridges easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular with feebly rounded sides, slightly convex, smooth and sparsely minutely punctate in medial part.

Elytra short-ovate, EL 3.43 mm, EW 2.56 mm, EL/EW 1.4, EL/PL 3.1, EW/PW 1.3, widest slightly before middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at anterior 2/7; disc finely punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portions small and closely set, those in lateral portions becoming slightly larger and sparser; intervals fairly wide, flat to slightly convex, finely aciculate, rather closely, minutely punctate; sides steeply, roundly declined to lateral margins, which are grooved, slightly explanate, finely ridged and visible from above except for apical portions; humeri weakly swollen, scattered with minute punctures; apices gently rounded.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly large, well-dilated and subrectangular. Mentum inverted subtrapezoidal, ridged on median line, micro-granulate. Gula rather narrowly, triangularly bordered, weakly convex, microsculptured, minutely rugulose.

Prosternum short, with a short longitudinal subfusiform elevation which continues to the prosternal process; apex deeply emarginate with ridged margin; anterior part inclined antero-laterad; medial part (=area between procoxae) longitudinally ridged and grooved; posterior part (=prosternal process) obtusely produced posteriorly, with a longitudinally shallow depression. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed; posterior parts narrowed, steeply raised in V-shape in antero-interior parts of mesocoxae. Metaventrite short, moderately convex medially, weakly, longitudinally impressed in posterior half on median line; basal part (=inter-metacoxal area) slightly raised, weakly microsculptured and minutely ruguloso-punctate; medial and posterior parts weakly, transversely wrinkled, scattered with small punctures; lateral parts rather noticeably microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures. Abdomen rather short, minutely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and sparser posteriorly; ventrite I to basal part of III longitudinally wrinkled; posterior part of III to ventrite V fairly smooth, minutely punctate; ventrite V with the apex rounded.

Femora short-clavate, scattered with punctures. Tibiae rather short, weakly becoming bolder apically, longitudinally, minutely punctate-rugulose; protibiae curved anteriorly, with interior face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical half, the hairs becoming shorter but denser in apical 1/4; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical 1/3; metatibiae slightly curved anteriorly, with interior face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical half. Tarsi fairly long, with LTB-A: 0.17, 0.07, 0.07, 0.06, 0.26; 0.22, 0.13, 0.07, 0.06, 0.27; 0.31, 0.11, 0.09, 0.31.

Aedeagus elongate-subfusiform, AL 1.34 mm, AW 0.16 mm, gently curved in lateral view; basale with AbL 0.94 mm, widest at the middle, gently, longitudinally convex, scattered with minute punctures; apicale elongate-triangular, Aal 0.40 mm, AaL/AL 0.30, gently narrowed apically, weakly prolonged in apical part.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles *Hemicera* (*Hemicera*) *minutissima* (Pic, 1925), from Malacca. The former can be discriminated from the latter by the body larger, the pronotum more noticeably produced anteriorly, with areas of the hind angles more strongly projected, the elytra with intervals less strongly punctate.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *khaokhoensis*, is named after the place where the holotype was collected.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

***Hemicera (Hemicera) maehongsonensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 8, 42-44)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Mae Hong / Song, Pan Mapha, 13. V. 2012. / K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2014", (NSMT).

**Description of holotype.** Body ovate, BL 4.18 mm, BW 2.27 mm, BL/BW 1.8, strongly convex dorsad; coloration basically black with feeble brownish tinge, four basal antennomeres, mouth parts, marginal parts of pronotum, tarsi lighter in color, head and pronotum fairly strongly shining, scutellum and elytra strongly shining, with interval I mostly dark greenish, intervals II to anterior part of IV mostly dark reddish purple, posterior parts of IV and V greenish, antero-lateral parts and posterior parts with somewhat iridescent circles, the luster changed by an angle of a certain light; ventral surface moderately shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, tibiae on apico-ventral faces and tarsi on ventral faces densely haired.

Head transversely subelliptical; clypeus short and wide, fairly closely, minutely punctate in basal part, hardly punctate in anterior part, with apex loosely truncate; clypeo-genal border short and oblique; genae weakly, obliquely raised, depressed before eyes, scattered with minute punctures, with exterior margins slightly rounded; fronto-clypeal sulcus substraight; frons fairly strongly raised posteriad, scattered with minute punctures; ocular sulci deepen particularly in posterior parts. Eyes fairly large, obliquely subovate in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 1.2. Antennae with six apical antennomeres forming club; LAI-XI: 0.08, 0.04, 0.07, 0.04, 0.03, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.13, 0.12, 0.17.

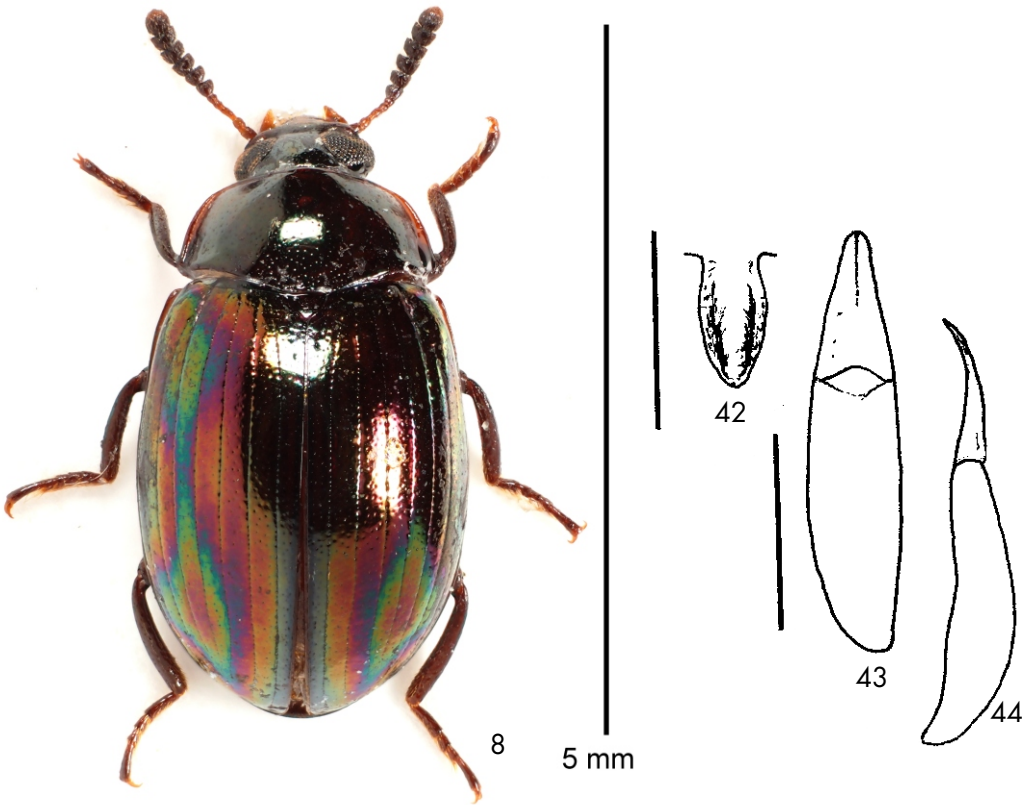
Pronotum subtrapezoidal, though the base is gently produced posteriad, PL 0.90 mm, PW 1.69 mm, PW/PL 1.9, widest at base; apex nearly straight, grooved and finely ridged in lateral 2/5; base gently produced, truncate in middle opposite to scutellum; front angles obtuse with rounded corners; hind angles obtusely angulate; disc gently convex dorsad, slightly inclined anteriad, fairly closely punctate, the punctures obviously larger than those on clypeus; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are slightly, roundly narrowed apicad, gently explanate, grooved and ridged, the grooves and ridges sparsely punctate and easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular, slightly convex, smooth and sparsely minutely punctate.

Elytra subovate, EL 3.11 mm, EW 2.27 mm, EL/EW 1.4, EL/PL 3.5, EW/PW 1.3, widest slightly before the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at middle; disc finely punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portions small and closely set, those in lateral portions becoming slightly larger and sparser; intervals fairly wide, slightly convex, rather closely, minutely punctate; sides steeply, roundly declined to lateral margins, which are a little boldly grooved and finely ridged, and visible from above except for apical portions; humeri moderately swollen, scattered with minute punctures; apices gently rounded.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly large and subrectangular. Mentum subpentagonal, convex medially, longitudinally grooved on both sides of convexities, weakly depressed and minutely punctate in basal part. Gula triangularly bordered, very weakly convex and weakly microsculptured.

Prosternum short, with a short longitudinal subfusiform elevation which continues to the prosternal process; apex deeply emarginate, weakly produced in medial part, with ridged

margin; anterior part inclined laterad; medial part (=area between procoxae) longitudinally raised; posterior part (=prosternal process) roundly produced, margined along lateral margins, without lobes laterally. Mesoventrite very short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape in antero-interior parts of mesocoxae. Metaventrite short, moderately convex medially, weakly, longitudinally impressed in posterior 3/5 on median line; basal part (=inter-metacoxal area) slightly convex, smooth in anterior part, transversely rugulose in posterior part; medial part transversely wrinkled; posterior part minutely punctate; lateral parts rather noticeably microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures. Abdomen rather short, ventrite I to basal part of III fairly noticeably microsculptured, longitudinally wrinkled, scattered with minute punctures; posterior part of III to ventrite V fairly smooth, minutely punctate; ventrite V with the apex rounded.



Figs. 8 & 42-44. *Hemicera (Hemicera) maehongsonensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 8- habitus; 42- prosternal process; 43- aedeagus (dorsal view); 44- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 8; 0.5 mm for Figs. 42-44.

Femora short-clavate, scattered with punctures. Tibiae rather short, weakly becoming bolder apicad, minutely punctate; protibiae very slightly curved interiad, gouged on intero-ventral face, and clothed with fine hairs in apical half, the hairs becoming denser in apical 1/4; mesotibiae slightly curved interiad, gouged on intero-ventral face and clothed with fine hairs in apical 1/3; metatibiae weakly curved interiad, gouged on intero-ventral face, and clothed with fine hairs in

apical half. Tarsi fairly long, with LTB-A: 0.13, 0.06, 0.07, 0.05, 0.23; 0.23, 0.08, 0.05, 0.06, 0.27; 0.27, 0.11, 0.10, 0.26.

Aedeagus subfusiform, AL 1.12 mm, AW 0.15 mm; basale with Abl 0.78 mm, widest at middle, longitudinally convex, scattered with minute punctures, curved at middle in lateral view; apicale triangular, AaL 0.35 mm, AaL/AL 0.31, gently narrowed apicad in basal 2/3, then a little more strongly narrowed apicad and weakly bent in apical 1/3, with slightly obtuse, rounded apices.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles *Hemicera (Hemicera) bella* Ando, 2003, from Laos. The former can be discriminated from the latter by the pronotum wider and more quadrate, with lateral margins more noticeably explanate, the elytra with different color pattern, and the intervals less coarsely punctate and the aedeagus shorter and robuster.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *maehongsonensis*, is named after the place where the holotype was collected.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

### Genus *Taichius* Ando, 1996

*Taichius* Ando, 1996: 196. Type species: *Platycrepis hemiceroides* Blair, 1929.

#### *Taichius aokii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 45-47)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Chiang Rai, / Wiang Pa Pao, / 20-29. V. 2017, / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2017", (NSMT).

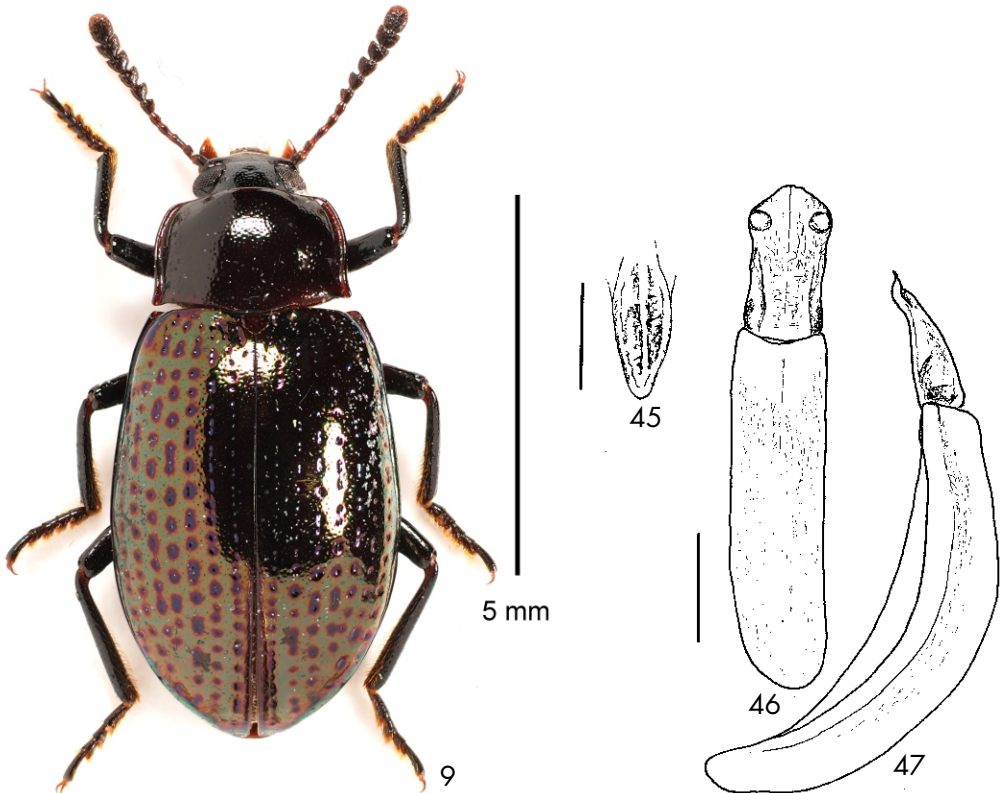
**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-ovate, weakly constricted at fore and hind bodies, BL 7.65 mm, BL 3.31 mm, BL/BW 2.3, moderately convex dorsad; coloration basically black with feeble brownish tinge, elytra with areas around punctures with purplish luster, those in lateral portions partly with dark bluish luster and humeri and lateral margins with dark greenish luster under a certain light; head weakly shining, pronotum rather strongly, slightly vitreously shining, scutellum strongly shining, elytra strongly, slightly vitreously shining, ventral surface moderately shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, tibiae on apico-interior faces and tarsi on ventral faces densely haired.

Head short and transverse, inclined anteriorly; clypeus short and transverse, closely minutely punctate, with apex truncate; clypeo-genal borders short, not clear and obliquely depressed; genae short and transverse, slightly convex antero-laterad, scattered with minute punctures; fronto-clypeal border nearly straight; frons gently convex, mildly inclined anteriorly, more sparsely punctate, the punctures a little larger than those on clypeus; ocular sulci clear and deep. Eyes somewhat short reniform, strongly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head; WE/ED 1.8. Antennae subclavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to base of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.33, 0.11, 0.21, 0.19, 0.11, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.16, 0.17, 0.30.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, rounded on both sides, sinuous before hind angles, PL 2.50 mm, PW 1.60 mm, PW/PL 1.6, widest at base; apex nearly straight, bordered, the border interrupted in

medial part, becoming deeper, exterior ridges slightly reflexed in lateral parts; base gently produced and slightly bisinuous, briefly truncate opposite to scutellum; front angles rounded; hind angles a little acutely produced postero-laterad; disc gently convex, highest at apical 2/5, gently depressed in posterior 1/4, rather closely, weakly punctate, the punctures mostly round; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are grooved, slightly explanate and finely ridged and easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular with feebly rounded sides, nearly flat and smooth.

Elytra strongly elongate-subovate, EL 5.52 mm, EW 3.31 mm, EL/EW 1.7, EL/PL 2.2, EW/PW 2.1, widest at basal 1/3, gently narrowed anteriorly and roundly so apically from widest point; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at basal 3/8; disc with rows of punctures, those sometimes connecting with each other, and small, round, closely set in interior portions, becoming larger, subovate, and sparsely set in lateral portions; intervals feebly convex, fairly closely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are rather noticeably grooved and finely ridged and visible from above; humeri small but well convex, minutely punctate; apices rounded.



Figs. 9 & 45-47. *Taichius aokii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 9-habitus; 45-prosternal process; 46-aedeagus (dorsal view); 47-ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 9; 0.5 mm for Figs. 45-47.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly strongly dilated, with apex straight. Mentum narrow, longitudinally ridged medianly, microsculptured, with a pair of long sensorial hairs on both sides.

Gula rather strongly convex, wide-parabolically bordered, microsculptured and scattered with minute granulo-punctures.

Prosternum short; apex widely emarginate, with a tubercle at the center; anterior part inclined antero-laterad, weakly rugulose and irregularly scattered with minute punctures; medial part rather strongly raised, forming fusiform elevation continuing to prosternal process in posterior part, the elevation almost flat, ridged medianly and along lateral margins, rather strongly, irregularly ruguloso-punctate; posterior part (=prosternal process) acutely projecting, without lateral lobes. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, microsculptured and rugulose; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape. Metaventrite rather short; medial part moderately convex, longitudinally impressed in basal 2/3 on median line, microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures, obliquely wrinkled; lateral parts rather noticeably microsculptured. Abdomen medium-sized, microsculptured; ventrite I to III rather noticeably longitudinally rugulose; ventrite IV and V fairly smooth, weakly microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures; ventrite V with apical part weakly depressed, briefly truncate at apex.

Femora subclavate, fairly closely punctate. Tibiae punctate, the punctures mostly subovate; protibiae nearly straight and slightly becoming bolder apicad, with ventral face weakly gouged in basal 3/7 to apical 1/4, haired from basal 2/7, the hairs becoming longer apicad, and setaceous in apical 1/5; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad and slightly bolder apicad, with interior face weakly gouged, haired in apical 4/5, the hairs becoming longer apicad; metatibiae nearly straight, becoming bolder apicad, with interior face rather densely haired apicad from basal 1/3. Tarsi with each tarsomere weakly widened, and densely haired on ventral faces; LTB-A: 0.18, 0.11, 0.13, 0.15, 0.38; 0.32, 0.13, 0.13, 0.12, 0.42; 0.39, 0.24, 0.17, 0.50.

Aedeagus with AL 2.75 mm, AW 0.45 mm (widest point in basale), fairly strongly curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 2.08 mm, subparallel-sided, rather strongly, longitudinally convex, micro-wrinkled, with lateral margins slightly ridged; apicale with AaL 0.73 mm, AaL/AL 0.27, nearly subparallel-sided in basal 2/3, widened at apical 1/4, then narrowed apicad, with rounded apex; dorsum gently convex in basal 2/3, then flattened apicad, depressed in both latero-basal parts, with longitudinal impression on median line, and also with a pair of ovate impressions in apical 1/4.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles *Taichius elegantulus* Ando, 1998, from Cameron Highlands, Western Malaysia. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the body smaller, the pronotum wider and more closely punctate, the elytra not striate but with rows of punctures, and dorsal coloration different.

**Etymology.** This beautiful and unique-shaped new species is donated to the Jun-ichi Aoki, who had been encouraging the present authors to study entomology for long time.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

### Genus *Androsus* Gebien, 1920

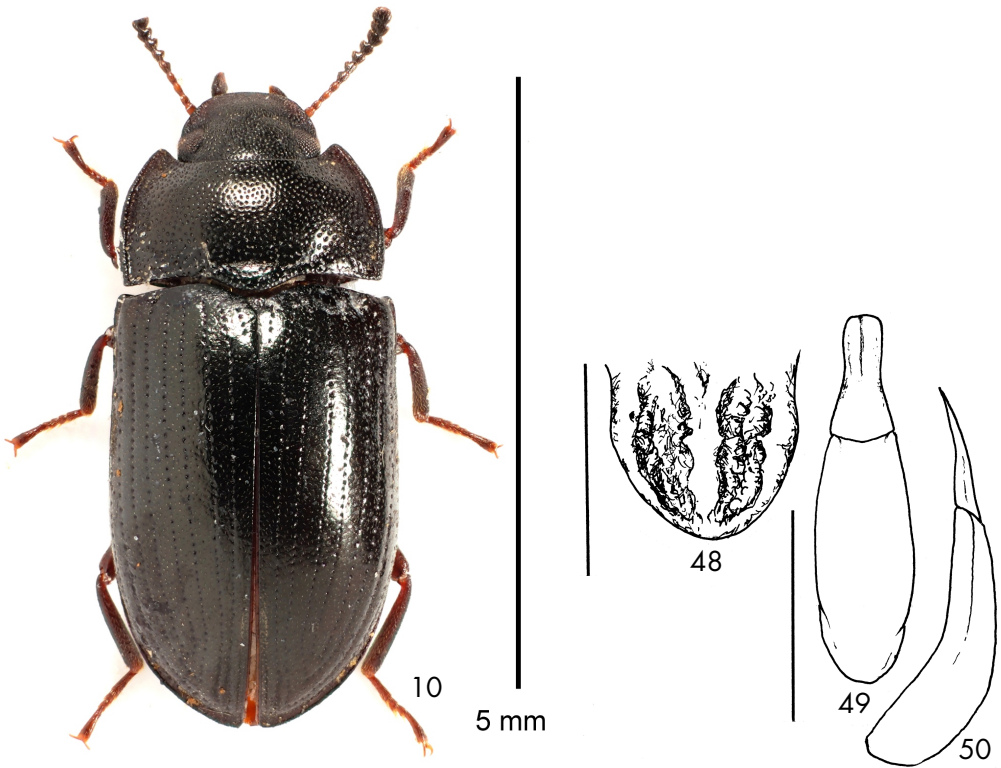
*Androsus* Gebien, 1920: 386. Type species: *Charioteca violacea* Pascoe, 1887.

***Androsus thailandicus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 10, 48-50)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Chiang Dao Hill Resort, / 30. V.-2.VI. 2017 / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2017", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 1 ♀, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 10. V. 2012, Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2017; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 13. XI. 2021, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2017; 5 ♀♀, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Po, 14. XI. 2012, K. Masumoto leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2013.

**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-elliptical, gently convex dorsad, BL 5.31 mm, BW 2.39 mm, BL/BW 2.2; coloration almost black with slightly brownish tinge, four basal antennomeres, apical portions of abdomen and tarsi dark brown, hairs on antennae and legs pale yellow; head and pronotum weakly, sericeously shining, elytra, major ventral surface, femora and tibiae weakly shining, four basal antennomeres, legs moderately shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, tibiae on apico-ventral faces and tarsi on ventral faces densely haired.



Figs. 10 & 48-50. *Androsus thailandicus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 10- habitus; 48- prosternal process; 49- aedeagus (dorsal view); 50- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 10; 0.5 mm for Figs. 48-50.

Head semicircular, microsculptured; clypeus transversely subelliptical, weakly convex in posterior part, closely, finely punctate, rugulose in anterior part, with apex widely rounded and finely ridged; clypeo-genal borders fine; genae gently dilated, depressed before eyes, irregularly



minutely punctate, with exterior margins feebly roundly ridged; fronto-clypeal border nearly straight; frons raised posteriad and slightly convex medially, weakly microsculptured, closely punctate, the punctures larger than those on clypeus; ocular sulci indistinct, gently becoming deeper posteriad. Eyes subreniform, moderately convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.3. Antennae clavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to basal 1/4 pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.17, 0.07, 0.10, 0.09, 0.08, 0.07, 0.08, 0.08, 0.08, 0.09, 0.13.

Pronotum subquadrate, PL 1.20 mm, PW 2.15 mm, PW/PL 1.8, widest at middle; apex widely emarginate, hardly margined; base produced in medial 2/5, gently sinuous on both sides, weakly truncate opposite to scutellum; front angles acutely produced; hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, highest at slightly before middle, weakly microsculptured, fairly closely punctate; sides weakly inclined and slightly widened laterad; lateral margins boldly ridged, the ridges minutely punctate, and easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular, slightly depressed, with surface microsculptured and minutely punctate.

Elytra subparallel-sided, EL 3.32 mm, EW 2.39 mm, EL/EW 1.4, EL/PL 2.9, EW/PW 1.1; dorsum gently convex, highest at anterior 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are often connected by fine striae; intervals slightly convex, weakly microsculptured and micro-aciculate, sparsely, minutely punctate; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are punctate-grooved and finely ridged and visible from above; humeri moderately swollen, microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures; apices simply rounded.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere medium-sized, gently dilated, with apex obliquely truncate. Mentum subelliptical, fairly closely, minutely punctate. Gula triangularly bordered, slightly convex, weakly microsculptured, longitudinally micro-aciculate.

Prosternum medium-sized; apex deeply emarginate, nearly straight in medial 3/7, curved anteriorly in lateral parts, coarsely margined; anterior part raised posteriad, coarsely punctate; medial part (=area between procoxae) fairly wide and elevate, microsculptured, with two longitudinal rows of large, coarse punctures, often fused with one another; posterior part (=prosternal process) roundly produced, with a pair of longitudinal depression. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, microsculptured and micro-granulate; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape in intero-anterior parts of mesocoxae. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed in posterior half on median line; basal 1/3 coarsely punctate; posterior 2/3 fairly smooth, minutely punctate, each puncture with a minute decumbent hair; lateral parts microsculptured, more noticeably punctate and haired. Abdomen medium-sized, microsculptured, fairly closely punctate, the punctures often longitudinally fused with one another, forming longitudinal wrinkles and becoming smaller posteriad; ventrite V minutely punctate, with apex rounded.

Femora boldly subclavate, microsculptured, and closely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair. Tibiae closely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled; protibiae slightly curved ventrad, with intero-ventral face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical half; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with subsetaceous hairs in apical 1/3; metatibiae very slightly curved interiad, with interior face subsetaceous haired around apices. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.06, 0.04, 0.03, 0.03, 0.25; 0.39, 0.05, 0.04, 0.04, 0.24; 0.14, 0.06, 0.04, 0.30.

Aedeagus short subfusiform, AL 0.85 mm, AW 0.20 mm, gently curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 0.60 mm, widest at the middle, longitudinally convex; apicale somewhat elongate-triangular, AaL 0.25 mm, AaL/AL 0.29, gently narrowed apicad in basal half, then subparallel-sided toward apices, whose tips are slightly rounded.

**Variability of males** (n=3). BL 4.33-5.31 mm, BL/BW 2.4-2.6, WE/ED 3.3, PW/PL 1.3-1.8, EL/EW 1.4-1.9, EL/PL 2.8-2.9, EW/PW 1.1.

**Females** (n=8). Head and pronotum less strongly punctate, pronotum with front angles less acutely produced, elytra slightly widened posteriad. BL 4.38-5.21 mm, BL/BW 2.2-2.4, WE/ED 3.5, PW/PL 1.8-1.9, EL/EW, 1.6-1.8, EL/PL, 2.9-3.0, EW/PW 1.1-1.2.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species resembles *Androsus taiwanus* Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2012. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the body slightly bolder, the eyes more convex laterad, the dorsal surface less strongly shining, the pronotum more closely punctate, with front angles more acutely produced, the rows of elytral punctures a little larger and sparser.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *thailandicus*, is given after the place where the holotype was collected.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

### ***Androsus chiangmaiensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11, 51-53)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Chiang Dao Hill Resort, / 30. V. -2. VI. 2017, / LFIT [sic] / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2017", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 20-29. V. 2017, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2017; 1 ♂, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 5-10. VI. 2016, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2016.

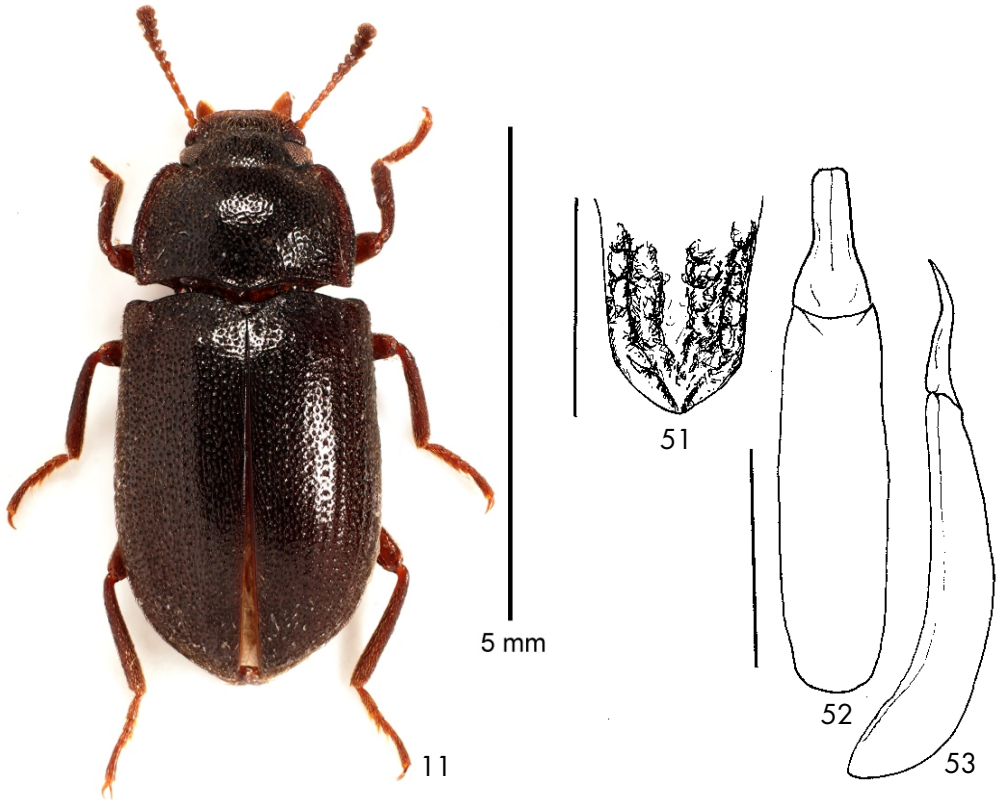
**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-elliptical, gently convex dorsad, BL 5.60 mm, BW 2.62 mm, BL/BW 2.1; coloration almost black with slightly brownish tinge, lateral margins of pronotum and legs lighter in color, four basal antennomeres dark reddish brown, the remaining antennomeres blackish brown; dorsal surface gently shining, ventral surface partly weakly shining; body almost clothed with fine hairs, antennae, tibiae on apico-ventral faces and tarsi on ventral faces finely, densely haired.

Head semicircular, rugulose; clypeus short, transversely subhexagonal, weakly convex, rather densely clothed with short fine hairs, with apex truncate; clypeo-genal borders obliquely sulcate; genae gently dilated, weakly depressed before eyes, irregularly ruguloso-punctate and minutely haired, with exterior margins obliquely straight in anterior 3/4, then roundly narrowed before eyes; fronto-clypeal border straightly grooved; frons rather wide, gently raised posteriad, clothed with short, fine hairs, which are mostly upright; ocular sulci indistinct. Eyes subreniform, gently convex slightly antero-laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.7. Antennae subclavate, six apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to basal 1/3 of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.17, 0.07, 0.17, 0.15, 0.13, 0.12, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.12, 0.18.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, PL 1.60 mm, PW 2.27 mm, PW/PL 1.4, widest at basal 1/3; apex gently, widely emarginate, very finely ridged; base weakly produced in medial part, gently sinuous on both sides, slightly truncate in middle opposite to scutellum; front angles roundly produced anteriorly; hind angles subrectangular with rounded corners, produced postero-laterad; disc gently convex, highest at middle, weakly depressed in postero-lateral portions, closely ruguloso-punctate, each puncture with a fine suberect hair; sides gently inclined and explanate, punctate-grooved and finely ridged along lateral margins, with exterior margins slightly crenulate

with rows of small tubercles, the grooves and ridges easily visible from above. Scutellum wide-based triangular, depressed in basal part, minutely punctate and haired.

Elytra rather subparallel-sided, EL 3.70 mm, EW 2.62 mm, EL/EW 1.4, EL/PL 2.3, EW/PW 1.2; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at anterior 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are rather closely set; intervals weakly convex, weakly microsculptured, closely, coarsely punctate, the punctures connected with each other, noticeably forming oblique rugulose, and clothed with fine subdecumbent hairs; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are punctate-grooved and finely ridged, and hardly visible from above due to dense hairs; humeri moderately swollen, scattered with minute punctures and densely clothed with fine hairs; apices gently rounded and covered with dense hairs.



Figs. 11 & 51-53. *Androsus chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 11- habitus; 51- prosternal process; 52- aedeagus (dorsal view); 53- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 11; 0.5 mm for Figs. 51-53.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere medium-sized, gently dilated and sides rounded. Mentum subelliptical, raised anteriorly, closely, minutely punctate. Gula subparabolically bordered and slightly convex, noticeably microsculptured, with a pair of impressions near apex.

Prosternum medium-sized; apex deeply, widely emarginate, micro-granulate along margin; anterior part granulo-punctate; medial part coarsely punctate, inter-procoxal space coarsely ridged, with low longitudinal ridge along median line; posterior part (=prosternal process) slightly depressed, rather acutely projecting, without lateral lobes. Mesoventrite short; anterior and

medial parts strongly depressed, microsculptured and minutely punctate; posterior parts narrowed, strongly raised in V-shape in intero-anterior parts of mesocoxae, punctate and clothed with decumbent hairs. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, fairly closely punctate, the punctures somewhat ovate, each with a decumbent hair. Abdomen moderate in size, closely punctate, the punctures larger and subovate in basal portions, becoming smaller and round apicad, each with a decumbent hair; ventrite V closely punctate and densely covered with short decumbent hairs, with apex rounded.

Femora rather boldly subclavate, fairly closely punctate, clothed with fine hairs. Tibiae rather closely punctate and wrinkled, clothed with fine hairs; protibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with intero-ventral face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical half; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical half; metatibiae very slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face clothed with subsetaceous hairs in apical 1/3. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.10, 0.07, 0.07, 0.07, 0.33; 0.21, 0.11, 0.11, 0.09, 0.37; 0.27, 0.11, 0.10, 0.39.

Aedeagus subfusiform, AL 1.15 mm, AW 0.22 mm; gently curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 0.89 mm, widest at middle, longitudinally convex posteriad, scattered with minute punctures; apicale with Aal 0.26 mm, flattened, gently narrowed in basal 1/3, then subparallel-sided in remaining parts, with apices slightly curved ventrad.

**Variability of males** (n=3). BL 5.23-5.60 mm, BL/BW 1.8-2.0, WE/ED 3.5-3.7, PW/PL 1.4-1.5, EL/EW 1.4, EL/PL 2.3-2.5, EW/PW 1.2.

**Female** (n=1). Antennae shorter, eyes smaller, pronotum wider, more strongly punctate, with apex more gently emarginate, front angles less strongly produced, elytra more strongly punctate. BL 4.70-4.75 mm, BL/BW 2.1, WE/ED, 3.4-3.7, PW/PL 1.5-1.7, EL/EW 1.5-1.6, EL/PL 2.6-3.1, EW/PW 1.1-1.2.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles the preceding new species *Androsus thailandicus* sp. nov. The former can be easily distinguished from the latter the body stouter, and covered with punctures and subdecumbent hairs.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *chiangmaiensis*, is given after the place where the holotype was collected.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

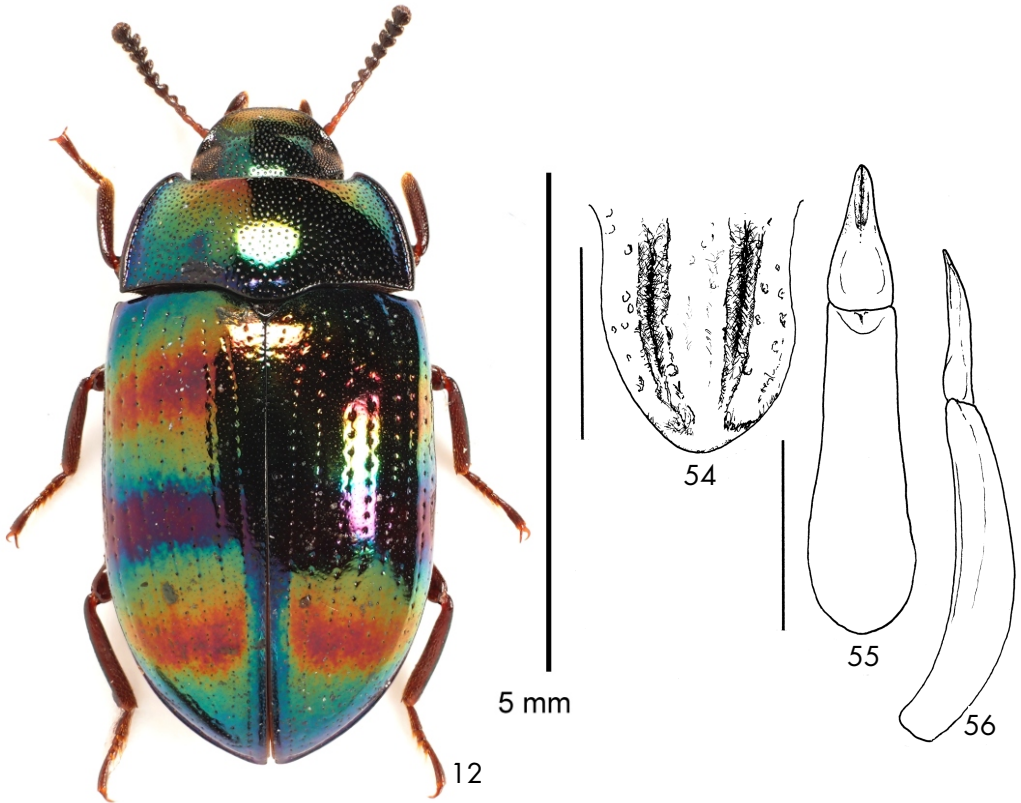
### ***Androsus ayanae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12, 54-56)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Chantaburi, / Kao Soi Dao, / 17-21. V. 2012, / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2014", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Chantaburi, Khao Soi Dao, 17-21. V. 2012, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2014; 1 ♂, Kao Soi Dao Wild Life R. C., 23. V. 2002, Takakuwa, M. leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2002.

**Description of holotype.** Body subovate, fairly strongly convex dorsad, BL 6.31 mm, BW 3.36 mm, BL/BW 1.9, coloration basically brownish black, though lusters varies under a certain light, head in posterior portion with dark green luster, pronotum in major anterior 2/3 with dark

yellowish green luster, remaining posterior 1/3 with dark green luster, scutellum dark brown, elytra transversely with dark green luster in basal portion, transversely purple luster in anterior 1/3, dark green to purple lusters in medial portion, blue to golden yellow lusters in posterior portion, reddish purple luster near apex, and with green luster in apical portions, hairs mostly pale yellow; body almost glabrous, antennae, femora, and tibiae finely haired, and tarsi on ventral faces densely haired.



Figs. 12 & 54-56. *Androsus ayanae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 12- habitus; 54- prosternal process; 55- aedeagus (dorsal view); 56- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 12; 0.5 mm for Figs. 54-56.

Head semicircular, weakly microsculptured; clypeus transversely elliptical, gently inclined anteriad, minutely closely punctate, apex briefly truncate; clypeo-genal borders not clear; genae well-dilated, weakly depressed, rather closely punctate in anterior and medial parts, more noticeably depressed and hardly punctate before eyes, with exterior margins nearly straight and oblique; fronto-clypeal border indefinite; frons fairly wide, raised posteriad and slightly convex medially, scattered with punctures, which are larger and sparser than those on clypeus, each with a minute hair; ocular sulci indefinite. Eyes subreniform, weakly, roundly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.3. Antennae clavate, eight apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to base of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.24, 0.07, 0.20, 0.13, 0.14, 0.14, 0.15, 0.14, 0.15, 0.15, 0.19.

Pronotum widely subtrapezoidal, PL 1.53 mm, PW 3.27 mm, PW/PL 2.1, widest at base; apex

widely emarginate, nearly straight in medial 5/7, curved anteriorly in remaining parts, margined in lateral 1/3; base nearly straight, weakly produced in medial 2/5, truncate opposite to scutellum; front angles acute, pointing anteriorly; hind angles subrectangular, pointing postero-laterad; disc gently convex, highest near base, rather closely punctate, the punctures a little larger than those on frons, and each with a minute hair; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are gently, roundly narrowed apically, shallowly grooved and finely ridged, the grooves and ridges easily visible from above. Scutellum triangular with rounded sides, flattened and smooth, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra subelliptical, EL 4.38 mm, EW 3.36 mm, EL/EW 1.3, EL/PL 2.9, EW/PW 1.0, widest at middle, gently narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from widest point; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at anterior 1/3; disc with rows of the punctures, which are a little smaller and closely set in interior portions, and become larger and sparsely so in lateral portions; intervals nearly flat in interior portions, feebly convex in lateral portions, scattered with minute punctures, weakly transversely micro-aciculate; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are grooved and finely ridged, and barely visible from above; humeri gently swollen and smooth; apices gently rounded.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere moderately dilated, with rounded sides. Mentum subquadrate, closely, minutely punctate. Gula triangularly bordered, feebly convex, and weakly microsculptured, with a pair of impressions near apex.

Prosternum medium-sized; apex deeply emarginate, finely ridged; anterior part gently raised in medial parts, ruguloso-punctate; medial part (=area between procoxae) fairly wide and elevate, longitudinally grooved and ridged, sparsely scattered with minute punctures; posterior part (=prosternal process) slightly inclined, with a pair of grooves, granulo-punctate, roundly projecting posteriorly, ridged along exterior margins, without lateral lobes. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, microsculptured and minutely punctate; posterior parts narrowed, gently raised in V-shape, rugulose in intero-anterior parts of mesocoxae. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, longitudinally, a little irregularly impressed in posterior 3/4 on median line; basal part (=inter-metacoxal area) strongly ruguloso-punctate; medial and posterior parts scattered with small punctures; lateral parts rather noticeably microsculptured, scattered with smaller and shallower punctures than those in other parts. Abdomen moderate-sized, microsculptured and closely punctate; ventrite I coarsely punctate, and with a closely, minutely punctate-impression in medial part, ventrite I to III with basal parts noticeably longitudinally wrinkled; ventrite IV with exterior margins weakly roundly produced laterad; ventrite V almost smooth, closely minutely punctate in apical part, each puncture with a very minute hair; apex rounded.

Femora boldly subclavate, scattered with minute punctures. Tibiae rather short, gently becoming bolder apically, microsculptured, closely punctate and haired; protibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with intero-ventral face densely clothed with fairly long hairs in apical 3/5; mesotibiae slightly curved anteriorly, with interior face slightly gouged and with fairly long decumbent hairs in apical 1/3; metatibiae very slightly curved anteriorly, with interior face very slightly gouged and with fairly long decumbent hairs in apical 1/3. Tarsi with LTB-A: 0.11, 0.06, 0.05, 0.04, 0.37; 0.17, 0.07, 0.05, 0.04, 0.43; 0.36, 0.07, 0.06, 0.42.

Aedeagus short-subfusiform, AL 1.20 mm, AW 0.23 mm, gently curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 0.80 mm, widest at basal 1/4, longitudinally convex, scattered with minute punctures; apicale nearly triangular, AaL 0.41 mm, AaL/AL 0.34, subparallel-sided in basal 1/4, then gently narrowed apically, slightly curved ventrad, with apices rather acute.

**Variability of males** (n=3). BL 5.64-6.31 mm, BL/BW 1.9-2.1, WE/ED 3.2-3.3, PW/ PL 1.7-2.1, EL/EW 1.3-1.5, EL/PL 2.9-3.0, EW/PW 1.0-1.2.

**Female** (n=1). Antennae a little shorter, eyes smaller, pronotum narrower, a little sparsely punctate, with front angles sharper, elytra with rows of punctures more sparsely set; BL 6.50 mm, BL/BW 1.9, WE/ED 2.6, EL/EW 1.3, EL/PL 2.0, EW/PW 1.2.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species closely resembles *Androsus yucae* Masumoto, 1998, from Thailand. The former can be easily distinguished from the latter the body a little wider and subovate, convex dorsad, and well shining above, the pronotum less strongly punctate, and the elytra with striae more sparsely punctate.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *ayanae*, is given after the first name of a first author's granddaughter.

**Distribution.** Eastern Thailand.

### Genus *Plamius* Fairmaire, 1896

*Plamius* Fairmaire, 1896: 30. Type species: *Plamius tenuestriatus* Fairmaire, 1896.

#### *Plamius thailandicus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 13, 57-59)

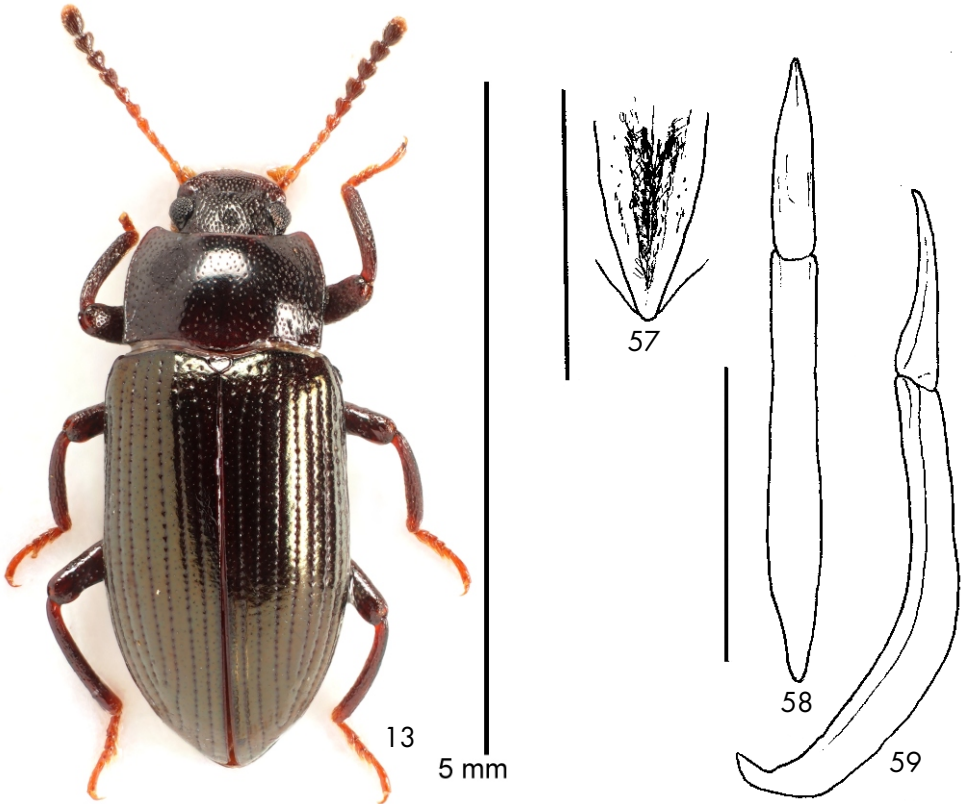
**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Chiang Rai / Wiang Pa Pao, / 13. XI. 2012, / K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2013", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Thailand]: 4 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 14. XI. 2012, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013; 1 ♀, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 14. XI. 2012, K. Masumoto leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2013.

**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-subovate, gently convex dorsad, BL 4.24 mm, BW 1.79 mm, BL/BW 2.4, coloration basically brownish black, six basal antennomeres, mouth parts, and tarsi light brown, pronotum with medio-apical part and ventral surface lighter in color, hairs mostly pale yellow; head and tibiae weakly, sericeously shining, pronotum and femora moderately, weakly sericeously shining, elytra moderately, slightly sericeously shining, antennae and tarsi (except terminal tarsomeres) nearly matt; body almost glabrous, antennae, apico-ventral parts of tibiae, tarsi on ventral faces densely haired.

Head transversely subelliptical, weakly microsculptured; clypeus transversely short subhexagonal, gently inclined anteriorad, closely minutely punctate, loosely truncate at apex; clypeo-genal borders not clear; genae well dilated, gently raised antero-laterad, weakly depressed before eyes and in clypeo-genal parts, weakly microsculptured, scattered with punctures in apical parts, with exterior margins rounded; fronto-clypeal border indefinite; frons fairly wide, gently raised posteriorad and slightly convex medially, fairly closely punctate, the punctures larger than those on clypeus; ocular sulci becoming deeper posteriorad. Eyes fairly large, obliquely subovate in dorsal view, gently, roundly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.0. Antennae subclavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI reaching to base of pronotum; LAI-XI: 0.14, 0.06, 0.10, 0.07, 0.08, 0.13, 0.13, 0.14, 0.13, 0.13, 0.21.

Pronotum subquadrate with gently rounded sides, PL 1.07 mm, PW 1.40 mm, PW/PL 1.3,

widest at middle; apex widely emarginate, finely ridged near front angles; base slightly produced in medial 1/3, weakly truncate opposite to scutellum, bordered with fine ridge, the ridge disappeared opposite to scutellum; front angles produced anteriorly, with rounded corners; hind angles subrectangular; disc weakly convex, highest at the middle, weakly microsculptured, rather closely punctate, the punctures mostly ovate and larger than those on frons; sides weakly inclined, gently explanate along margins, which are finely ridged, and easily visible from above. Scutellum semicircular, slightly elevate, nearly flat, feebly microsculptured, and irregularly scattered with minute punctures.



Figs. 13 & 57-59. *Plamius thailandicus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 13-habitus; 57-prosternal process; 58-aedeagus (dorsal view); 59-ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 13; 0.5 mm for Figs. 57-59.

Elytra slightly elongate-subelliptical, EL 2.87 mm, EW 1.79 mm, EL/EW 1.6, EL/PL 2.7, EW/PW 1.3, widest at basal 3/8, very weakly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from widest point, roundly narrowed in apical 2/5; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at anterior 2/7; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portions small and closely set, those in lateral portions becoming larger and sparsely set; intervals slightly convex in interior portions, gently convex in lateral portions, weakly microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are punctate-grooved and finely ridged, and hardly visible from above except basal portions; humeri gently swollen, microsculptured; apices slightly roundly produced.



Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly large, well-dilated, with apex straightly truncate. Mentum somewhat inverted elongate-pentagonal, transversely ridged medially, and projecting at the middle, weakly microsculptured. Gula fairly large, parabolically bordered, gently convex, microsculptured, with a pair of impressions near apex.

Prosternum medium-sized; apex deeply emarginate, finely ridged; anterior part gently raised medio-posteriad, microsculptured; medial part (=area between procoxae) fairly wide, narrowly, longitudinally ridged on median line, longitudinally grooved on both sides of the narrow ridge; posterior part boldly ridged in interior sides of procoxae, the bold ridges continuing to prosternal process, which is sharply triangularly projecting posteriad. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, longitudinally rugulose; posterior parts narrowed, rather steeply raised in V-shape, rugulose in intero-anterior parts of mesocoxae. Metaventrite rather short, moderately convex, longitudinally impressed in posterior 3/4 on median line; anterior and medial parts microsculptured, scattered with shallow punctures; lateral parts more noticeably microsculptured and more closely punctate than medial part. Abdomen moderate-sized, microsculptured and fairly closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller apicad; ventrite I to III longitudinally wrinkled in each basal part; ventrite V closely punctate, the punctures becoming minuter in apical part, with apex rounded.

Femora boldly subclavate, fairly closely punctate, each puncture with a minute hair. Tibiae slightly becoming bolder apicad, nearly longitudinally wrinkled; protibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with intero-ventral face clothed with fairly long hairs in apical 3/5; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face slightly gouged and densely haired in apical 1/3; metatibiae very slightly curved intero-ventrad, very slightly gouged and densely haired in apical 1/4 on interior face. Tarsi medium-sized, with ventral faces densely haired; LTB-A: 0.07, 0.04, 0.05, 0.04, 0.23; 0.14, 0.07, 0.05, 0.04, 0.33; 0.20, 0.06, 0.04, 0.39.

Aedeagus extremely slender, subfusiform, AL 0.93 mm, AW 0.13 mm (in basale), rather noticeably curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 0.62 mm, widest at the middle, longitudinally convex, scattered with minute punctures, with basal part rather strongly curved; apicale with AaL 0.31 mm, AaL/AL 0.33, subparallel-sided in basal half, elongate, triangular and slightly curved ventrad in anterior half, with apices rather acute and hooked.

**Variability of males** (n=2). BL 4.24 mm, BL/BW 2.4-2.5, WE/ED 2.7, PW/ PL 1.6, EL/EW 1.6, EL/PL 3.3-3.4, EW/PW 1.2-1.3.

**Females** (n=6). BL 4.25-4.80 mm, BL/BW 2.2-2.4, WE/ED 3.7-4.0, PW/ PL 1.7-1.9, EL/EW 1.6-1.7, EL/PL 3.6-3.9, EW/PW 1.3.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles *Plamius phaseoli* Gebien, 1925, from Sumatra. The former can be easily distinguished from the latter the body smaller and narrower, the pronotum more strongly punctate but not so closely set, with lateral portions wider, the scutellum a little larger compared with its body size, and the elytral intervals rather narrow and not so noticeably punctate.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *thailandicus*, is given after place where the type series were collected.

**Distribution.** Northern Thailand.

***Plamius laosensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 14, 60-62)

**Type series.** Holotype (♂): "LAOS, Huaphanne Prov., Mt. Phu / Phane, 1200-1900 m, / Ban Saluel v. env., 1-20 V / 2014, 20°12' N 103°59' E, ST. JAKL & Lao. // Coll. Masumoto / 2019", (NSMT). Paratypes: [Laos]: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; [Thailand]: 1 ♂, Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, 4-6. XII. 2018, K. Takahashi leg. // Coll. Masumoto, 2019.

**Description of holotype.** Body elongate-elliptical, gently convex dorsad, BL 5.48 mm, BW 2.10 mm, BL/BW 2.6, head, five apical antennomeres, pronotum, and scutellum brownish black, elytra, femora, tarsi and major portion of ventral surface blackish brown, six basal antennomeres, and mouth parts light brown, tarsi dark reddish brown, and hairs mostly pale yellow; head, pronotum, meso- and metasterna and tibiae weakly, sericeously shining, pronotum, abdomen and femora moderately, weakly sericeously shining, scutellum and elytra moderately, slightly sericeously shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, apical-ventral parts of tibiae, tarsi on ventral faces densely haired.

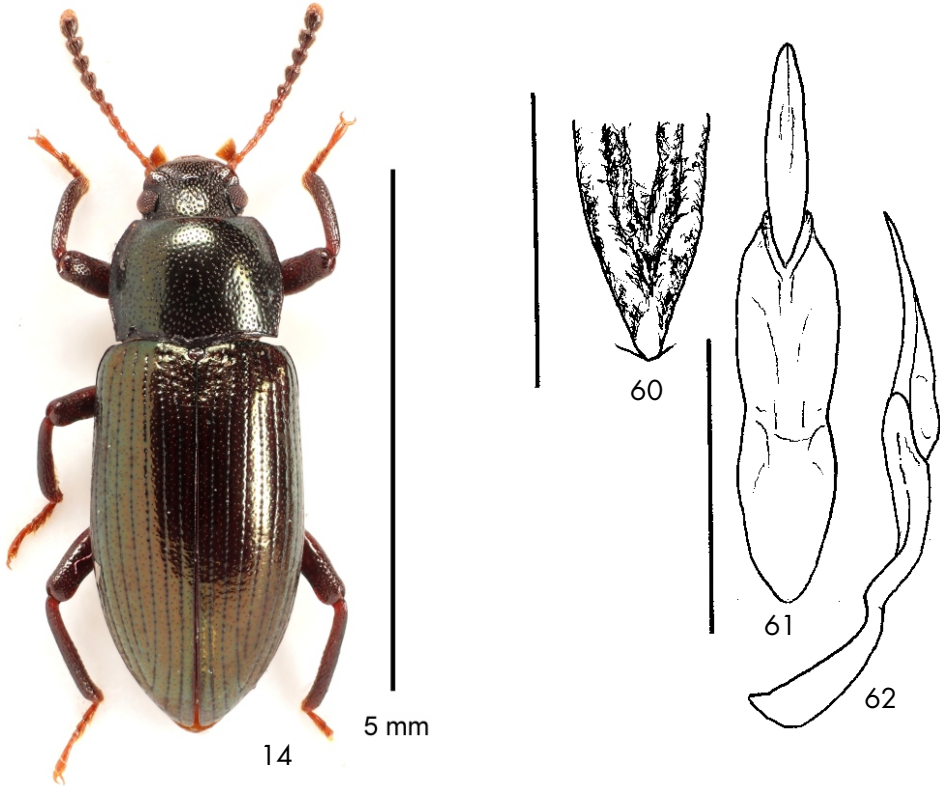
Head transversely subelliptical, microsculptured; clypeus transversely subelliptical, gently inclined anteriorly, feebly convex in medial part, closely punctate, loosely truncate at apex; clypeo-genal borders obliquely grooved in major basal parts and sulcate near exterior margins; genae gently raised antero-laterad, depressed in areas before eyes, microsculptured, fairly closely punctate, with exterior margins rounded; fronto-clypeal border short and substraightly grooved; frons fairly wide, gently raised posteriorly, closely punctate, the punctures larger than those on clypeus, often connected with each other and forming rugulosity; ocular sulci clear and becoming deeper posteriorly. Eyes gently, roundly convex laterad, and roundly inlaid into head; WE/ED 3.6 Antennae subclavate, seven apical antennomeres forming club, tip of antennomere XI barely reaching to basal 1/5 of elytra; LAI-XI: 0.18, 0.10, 0.18, 0.14, 0.13, 0.15, 0.18, 0.19, 0.19, 0.18, 0.28.

Pronotum subquadrate with gently rounded sides, PL 1.26 mm, PW 1.67 mm, PW/PL 1.3, widest slightly before the middle; apex nearly straight, finely ridged near front angles; base gently produced in medial 1/3, weakly truncate in middle opposite to scutellum, bordered by fine punctate-groove, but the border disturbed in middle; front angles slightly obtuse angular; hind angles subrectangular, with the corners rather acute and pointing postero-laterad; disc gently convex, depressed in basal 1/4, highest at middle, weakly microsculptured, rather closely punctate, the punctures round to subovate and larger than those on frons; sides gently inclined laterad, mildly so around lateral margins, which are finely ridged, the ridges finely, irregularly serrated, and easily visible from above. Scutellum subcordate, transversely raised in middle, weakly depressed after the raising, irregularly scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra elongate-subelliptical, EL 3.67 mm, EW 2.10 mm, EL/EW 1.7, EL/PL 2.9, EW/PW 1.3, widest at the middle, slightly sinuous in area around basal 2/7, roundly narrowed posteriorly from the widest point; dorsum fairly strongly convex, highest at anterior 2/7; disc punctate striate, the striae fine, the punctures in interior portions small and closely set, those in lateral portions becoming larger and sparsely set; intervals slightly convex in interior portions, gently convex in lateral portions, weakly microsculptured, scattered with small punctures, often micro-aciculate; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are punctate-grooved and finely ridged, and barely visible from above except area around apical 2/5 due to convexities; humeri gently swollen, microsculptured and scattered with minute punctures; apices slightly roundly produced.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere fairly large, well-dilated, nearly equilateral triangular. Mentum somewhat inverted pentagonal, projecting at middle, weakly microsculptured, minutely

punctate. Gula parabolically bordered, gently convex, microsculptured, with a pair of impressions along the border in anterior part.



Figs. 14 & 60-62. *Plamius laosensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂: 14- habitus; 60- prosternal process; 61- aedeagus (dorsal view); 62- ditto (lateral view). Scales: 5.0 mm for Fig. 14; 0.5 mm for Figs. 60-62.

Prosternum medium-sized; apex gently emarginate, finely ridged; anterior part weakly raised in medial part, microsculptured, granulo-rugulose; medial part (=area between procoxae) raised posteriad, longitudinally grooved on median line, longitudinally ridged on both sides, the ridges continuing to prosternal process; posterior part fairly widely grooved, longitudinally boldly ridged in interior sides of procoxae, the ridge becoming narrow and forming prosternal process which is sharply triangularly projecting posteriad, with lateral parts steeply depressed. Mesoventrite short; anterior and medial parts strongly depressed, longitudinally raised on median line, microsculptured and closely finely punctate; posterior part strongly raised in short V-shape. Metaventrite rather short, anterior part (=area between posterior parts of mesocoxae) weakly convex, microsculptured and rugulose, scattered with minute punctures; medial and posterior parts gently convex, longitudinally impressed in posterior 3/4 on median line, microsculptured, rather closely punctate, the punctures somewhat transverse; lateral parts more noticeably microsculptured, and scattered with shallow and round punctures. Abdomen moderate in size, weakly microsculptured and fairly closely punctate, the punctures becoming

smaller apicad and coarser laterad; ventrite V closely punctate, the punctures becoming minute in apical part, with apex rounded.

Femora subclavate, closely punctate, each puncture with a minute hair. Tibiae slightly becoming bolder apicad, punctulate-rugulose apicad; protibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with intero-ventral face densely clothed with short hairs in apical 1/3; mesotibiae slightly curved intero-ventrad, with interior face slightly gouged and densely clothed with short hairs in apical 1/3; metatibiae slightly curved interiad, with interior face gouged in apical 1/3, clothed with short hairs in apical 1/6. Tarsi densely haired on ventral faces; LTB-A: 0.09, 0.04, 0.04, 0.03, 0.26; 0.09, 0.06, 0.05, 0.04, 0.30; 0.20, 0.14, 0.07, 0.33.

Aedeagus with a little complicated shape (see Figs. 61 and 62), AL 0.80 mm, AW 0.16 mm (widest point in basale), rather strongly curved in lateral view; basale with Abl 0.75 mm; apicale slender, AaL 0.38 mm, AaL/AL 0.48, nearly straight, with acute apices.

**Variability of males** (n=2). BL 5.48-5.50 mm, BL/BW 2.6, WE/ED 3.4-3.6, PW/PL 1.3-1.4, EL/EW 1.7-1.8, EL/PL 2.9-3.2, EW/PW 1.3.

**Female** (n=1). BL 6.60 mm, BL/BW 2.9, WE/ED 3.6, PW/PL 1.4, EL/EW 1.7, EL/PL 3.0, EW/PW 1.2.

**Differential diagnosis.** This new species somewhat resembles the preceding new species, *Plamius thailandicus* sp. nov. The former can be easily distinguished from the latter the body larger and slender, the dorsal surface more strongly punctate, and the aedeagus differently shaped.

**Etymology.** The specific name, *laosensis*, is the place where the holotype and some paratypes were collected.

**Distribution.** Laos and Northern Thailand.

## REFERENCES

- ANDO K. 1996: Two new genera of the tribe Cnodalonini from Southeast Asia (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). *Japanese Journal of systematic Entomology* 2: 189-200.
- ANDO K. 1998: Revision of the genus *Taichius* Ando (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). *Japanese Journal of systematic Entomology* (2): 349-379.
- ANDO K. 2003: A Systematic Revision of the Genus *Eucyrtus* and its Complex (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). *Japanese Journal of systematic Entomology*. Monographic Series, no. 1. *Japanese Journal of systematic Entomology*, Matsuyama: Japan, xi+604 pp., 38 pls.
- BLAIR K. G. 1929: *Spolia Mentawiensis*, Tenebrionidae. *Bulletin of the Raffles Museum*, Singapore, 2: 79-88.
- FAIRMAIRE L. 1893: Coléoptères nouveaux des Indes Orientales, de la famille des Scarabaeidae, Rhipidoceridae, Tenebrionidae et Oedemeridae. *Notes from the Leyden Museum* 15: 17-64.
- FAIRMAIRE L. 1896: Hétéromères de l'Inde recueillis par M. Andrewes. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* 40: 6-62.
- GEBIEN H. 1920: Coleoptera Tenebrionidae. In: *Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'Expédition scientifique néerlandaise la Nouvelle-Guinée. Vol. X (3). Zoologie*. Leiden: E. J. Brill. Pp. 213-500, pls IX-XI.
- GEBIEN H. 1925: Die tenebrioniden (Coleoptera) des indo-malayischen Gebietes, unter Berücksichtigung der Benachbarten Faunen. III. Die Gattungen *Bradymelus*, *Chaetopsia*, *Danodema*, und *Dicraeosis*. *The Philippine Journal of Science* 26: 535-570.
- HOPE F. W. 1842: Description of the coleopterous insects sent to England by Dr. Cantor from Chusan and Canton, with observation on the entomology of China. *Journal of Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* 1842: 49-52.
- LAPORTE F. L. N. DE CAUMONT DE CASTELNAU & BRULLÉ G. A. 1831: Monographie du genre *Diaperis*. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* 23: 325-410.

- MASUMOTO K., AKITA K. & LEE C-F. 2012: New tenebrionid beetles (Coleoptera) from Taiwan (5). Descriptions of a species belonging to a new genus and three new species of three different tribes, and records of six species in new occurrence. *Elytra, Tokyo, (n. s.)* 2: 25-37.
- PASCOE F. P. 1866: Notices of new or little-known genera and species of Coleoptera. *Journal Entomology* 2: 443-493, pls. 17, 19.
- PASCOE F. P. 1887: Notes on Coleoptera, with descriptions of new genera and species. Part VI. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) 20: 8-20, pl. 1.
- PIC M. 1925: Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* 43: 1-32.
- WIEDEMANN C. R. W. 1823: Zweihundert neue Käfer von Java, Bengalen und dem Vorgebirge der Guten Hoffnung. *Zoologisches Magazin* 2(1): 3-133.

*Published: 24. 11. 2023*