Leiochrinini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperinae) from north-eastern India and China, with descriptions of six new species

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Leiochrinini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperinae) from north-eastern India and China, with descriptions of six new species

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Abstract

Newly collected specimens of the tenebrionid tribe Leiochrinini Lewis, 1894 (Diaperinae Latreille, 1802) from continental China and north-eastern India are treated in the present paper, including several new geographical records and six new species: Derispia arunachala n. sp. and Derispia bomdila n. sp. from Arunachal Pradesh, Derispia hajeki n. sp. and Derispia heishidinga n. sp. from Guangdong and Guangxi, as well as Derispia shillonga n. sp. and Leiochrinus metallicus n. sp. from Meghalaya.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Leiochrinini, taxonomy, new species, new records, distribution, India, China.

Zusammenfassung

Neu gesammelte Exemplare der Tenebrioniden-Tribus Leiochrinini Lewis, 1894 (Diaperinae Latreille, 1802) aus dem kontinentalen China und Nordost-Indien werden in vorliegender Arbeit behandelt, einschließlich zahlreicher neuer geografischer Nachweise und sechs neuer Arten: Derispia arunachala n. sp. und Derispia bomdila n. sp. aus Arunachal Pradesh, Derispia hajeki n. sp. und Derispia heishidinga n. sp. aus Guangdong und Guangxi, sowie Derispia shillonga n. sp. und Leiochrinus metallicus n. sp. aus Meghalaya.

1 Introduction

The tenebrionid tribe Leiochrinini Lewis, 1894 (Diaperinae Latreille, 1802) is a relatively uniform tribe, with the body shape and often with a colour pattern to be observed in coccinellids. The species occur mostly in the south-eastern Palaearctic, Oriental and Papuan regions, a few species live in the African tropics and in Madagascar; they are completely lacking in the Neotropics. KASZAB (1946) presented a monograph of this group, subsequently he summarised new records and species for the described 11 genera (KASZAB 1954, 1961a–c, 1975, 1979, 1980). GRIMM (2013), SCHAWALLER (1992, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2011) and YANG & REN (2011) added supplements to certain Oriental regions.

Newly collected specimens from continental China and north-eastern India are treated in the present paper, including several new geographical records and six new species. North-eastern India (except Sikkim and Darjeeling) was so far only little covered by the cited contributions, although it is of particular zoogeographical interest. This area in the Indian provinces Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya lies quite remote and was restricted for travellers since a long time due to political troubles. These restrictions are somewhat relaxed in the last years, so that a larger number of newly collected species and specimens from that area become available recently.

Ades Guérin-Méneville, 1857 (type species hemisphericus Guérin-Méneville, 1857 from Madagascar) is the older name for Leiochrodes Westwood, 1883 (type species discoidalis Westwood, 1883 from the Oriental region). However, it seems not yet clear, if both genus names are really synonymous. I prefer to use Ades only for the few African species, and Leiochrodes for the bulk of Oriental species (as KASZAB did in his monograph and subsequent papers).

Leiochrinini species are restricted to humid habitats. This area in the Indian provinces Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya was so far only little covered by the cited papers, although it is of particular zoogeographical interest.

1 Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 135. – For no. 134 see: Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, Neue Serie 9 (2016).
Acronyms of depositories

CRG Collection Dr. Roland Grimm, Neuenbürg, Germany
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
NME Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany
NMPC National Museum (Natural History), Prague, Czech Republic
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZFMK Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany

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For the loan of specimens from the collections under their care I thank Dr. Dirk Ahrens (Bonn), Dr. Jiří Hájek (Prague), Matthias Hartmann (Erfurt), and Dr. Eva Sprecher-Übersax (Basel). The photographs were taken by Johannes Reihertz (Stuttgart) with a Leica DFC320 digital camera on a Leica MZ16 APO microscope and subsequently processed by him with Auto-Montage (Syncroscopy) software. The referees Dr. Roland Grimm (Neuenbürg) and Dr. Ottó Merkl (Budapest) kindly improved the manuscript by their comments.

2 New species

Derispia arunachala n. sp.
(Figs. 1, 10)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, W Bomdila, 2600 m, 17.V.2004, leg. L. Dembicky, NHMB.
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the Indian province Arunachal Pradesh, where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 2.7–3.0 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 1) shining, with head and pronotum light brownish, and with blackish elytra with yellowish colour pattern (anterior spot not connected with shoulders, broad posterior transverse band interrupted at suture and connected with lateral margin from shoulders until tip); antennae unicoloured yellowish; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, high convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with regular rows of fine punctures without striae, punctures laterally somewhat larger than medially along suture, all intervals flat and with a few sparse fine punctures, lateral intervals without denser punctuation; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with thick and bent basal and with apical spade-like at tip (Fig. 10).

Diagnosis: Derispia arunachala n. sp. runs in the key of Kaszab (1961a) to D. kraatzii Kaszab, 1946 from Burma and China (see below), and both share the small body size, the dense and distinct punctuation in the elytral rows and intervals, and the flat elytra. However, in D. kraatzii the elytra are ovate and the elytral spots are darker red, and the aedeagus is distinctly different (Kaszab 1946: figs. 139, 140). See also under Derispia heishidanga n. sp. from Guangdong (Figs. 4, 8). Further similar small and flat species are unknown to the author.

Derispia bomdila n. sp.
(Figs. 3, 12)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, W Bomdila, 2600 m, 17.V.2004, leg. L. Dembicky, NHMB.
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. NHMB. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, between Dirang and Bomdila Pass, 2200 m, 15.VI.2004, leg. L. Dembicky, 7 ex. NHMB, 4 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the locality Bomdila, in whose vicinity the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 3.3–3.8 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 3) shining, with head, pronotum and legs completely yellowish, and with blackish elytra with five similar yellowish spots and with yellowish lateral margins from shoulders until tip; antennae darker towards tip; ventral side brownish. Head with a few fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere long, 2 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, high convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with regular rows of fine punctures without striae, punctures laterally somewhat larger than medially along suture, all intervals flat and with a few sparse fine punctures, lateral intervals without denser punctuation; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with broad apical truncate at tip (Fig. 12).

Diagnosis: Derispia bomdila n. sp. has a similar size, body shape and elytral colour pattern as D. similis Kaszab, 1961 from Yunnan, and D. dembickyi Schawaller, 2005, from Thailand and Vietnam. However, the aedeagi of these species are quite different with longer narrow apical with rounded tip in similis (Kaszab 1961a: figs. 28, 29), or with shorter broad apical with rounded tip in dembickyi (Schawaller 2005: figs. 32, 33). Additionally, the lateral elytral rows are distinctly (similis) or slightly (dembickyi) irregular and the lateral intervals with distinctly denser (similis) or slightly denser (dembickyi) punctuation. The third antennomere is also shorter in both species and only 1–1.3 times as long as antennomere 2.
Derispia hajeki n. sp.
(Figs. 5, 9)

Holotype (♂): China, Guangdong Prov., W Qixing, Heishiding NR, 190 m, 1.–3.V.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hálek, NMPC.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS. — China, Guangxi, Miaoershan, south slope, 800–1300 m, 20.–27.VII.1997, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honour of Jiří Hálek (Prague), one of the collectors of the type series, and curator of Coleoptera in Prague, who entrusted me since years with the loan of tenebrionids for study.

Description: Body length 2.0–2.3 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 5) shining, head and pronotum brownish, and with black elytra with yellowish colour pattern (long oval yellowish ring at disc, and lateral parts of elytra yellowish to a different extent); antennae yellowish with darkened distal antennomeres; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view only in anterior third; surface shining with regular rows of very fine punctures without striae, punctures of lateral rows somewhat larger than of internal rows, all intervals flat and without punctures; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with bent basale and with broad parallel apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 9).

Diagnosis: Derispia hajeki n. sp. is most similar to Derispia cooteri Schawaller, 2005 from Jiangxi, sharing the small body size, the high convex elytra with the lateral margin visible in dorsal view only near the shoulders, a similar colour pattern of the elytra, and the fine punctatural elytral rows. However, D. cooteri is slightly larger (2.5–3.0 mm), the lateral elytral intervals bear a fine punctuation, and the aedeagus is different with a narrower longer apicale. Derispia lineolata (Pic, 1922) from China, partly from the same locality Miaoaershan (see below), has also a similar colour pattern of the elytra, but the elytra are flat convex, the elytral intervals are with distinct punctuation, and the aedeagus is also different.

Derispia heishidinga n. sp.
(Figs. 4, 8)

Holotype (♂): China, Guangdong Prov., W Qixing, Heishiding NR, 190 m, 1.–3.V.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hálek, NMPC.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the Heishiding Nature Reserve, where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 2.5–2.8 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 4) shining, brownish, and with brownish elytra with black spots (one spot at base near shoulders, one at suture behind scutellum and one at suture behind middle, one in middle of disc, and one laterally in posterior part reaching tip); antennae yellowish with darkened distal antennomeres; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with irregular rows of distinct punctures without striae, all intervals flat and with similar distinct punctures as in rows; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with bent basale and with broad parallel apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 8).

Diagnosis: Derispia heishidinga n. sp. runs in the key of Kaszab (1961a) to D. bisquinquemaculata Blair, 1937 and D. bistrimaculata Blair 1937, both from north-eastern India, and belongs to the small group of species with small body size below 3 mm, with dense and distinct punctuation in the elytral rows and intervals, and with flat elytra. It can be recognised by the specific dorsal colour pattern (elytra brownish with indistinct black spots) in combination with the shape of the aedeagus. Derispia sichuanensis Schawaller, 1993 from Sichuan and Derispia arunachala n. sp. from north-eastern India share the small body size, flat elytra and distinct elytral punctuation, but the dorsal colour pattern and shape of aedeagus are completely different. The other species of this group are higher convex and have lighter yellowish elytra with distinct black spots, and also different aedeagi.

Derispia shillonga n. sp.
(Figs. 2, 11)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills region, Shillong peak, 1850 m, 4.–5.VI.1996, leg. E. Jenek & O. Šaša, NMPC.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. NMPC, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the mountain Shillong, where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 3.3–3.5 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 2) shining, with head and pronotum dark brownish, and with blackish elytra with yellowish colour pattern (round spot besides scutellum, anterior narrow transverse zigzag band connected with shoulders, smaller connected
spots on disc and near tip; antennae darker towards tip; ventral side brownish. Head with a few, very fine punctures similar as on pronotum. Third antennomere short, about 1.3 times as long as antennomere 2. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins and anterior corners rounded; basal margin unbordered; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and with a few sparse and fine punctures, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining with rows of distinct punctures without striae, lateral rows irregular, all intervals flat and with similar distinct punctures as in rows, lateral intervals with denser punctation; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications. Aedeagus with distinctly bent basale and with broad apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 11).

Diagnosis: Derispia shillonga n. sp. has a similar colour pattern as the species group around D. hobbyi Kaszab, 1946, D. korschefskyi Kaszab, 1946, both from Assam, and D. confluens Kaszab, 1946 from north-eastern India and Nepal, but can be separated from these by a flatter convex body. D. hobbyi is slightly larger (4.0–4.7 mm), the body is high convex and the elytral lateral margin only visible in anterior third, and the aedeagus is different (KASZAB 1946: figs. 170, 181). D. korschefskyi is also somewhat larger (3.8–4.0 mm), high convex, the lateral parts of elytra have a denser irregular punctation, and the aedeagus is different (KASZAB 1946: figs. 124, 143). Most similar concerning colour pattern, dorsal punctation, and even shape of aedeagus is D. confluens, but this species is also larger (4.2–4.9 mm), and high convex (KASZAB 1946: figs. 165, 166, 183).

Leiochrinus metallicus n. sp.  
(Figs. 6, 7)

Holotype (♂): NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. TRYZNA & P. BENDA, SMNS.
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 3 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the distinct metallic dorsal surface, unique within the genus.

Description: Body length 4.5–4.8 mm. Dorsal side (Fig. 6) shining, with distinct blue-metallic lustre, only anterior corners of pronotum light, legs and antennae dark ferruginous, ventral side blackish. Head covered by pronotum until antennal insertions, visible anterior part with a few tiny, nearly unvisible punctures, clypeus straight, between clypeus and genae without incision. Third antennomere 4 times as long as wide, antennomeres 5–11 broader. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins rounded, anterior margin with semi-circular excavation, anterior corners rounded, posterior corners rectangular; surface shining, without punctuation; all margins with fine border except anterior margin in middle; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Metaventrite and abdominal ventrites shining and unpunctured, last ventrite unbordered. Elytra round, flat convex, lateral margin visible in dorsal view from shoulders nearly to apex; surface shining without punctures; epipleura without punctures. Legs without modifications, tarsomeres prolonged as characteristic for the genus. Aedeagus with triangular apicale rounded at tip (Fig. 7).

Diagnosis: Leiochrinus metallicus n. sp. is quite similar to L. sauteri Kaszab, 1946 from the same area, and has also the pronotum with distinct anterior excavation, and a similar aedeagus (compare KASZAB 1946: fig. 215). However, L. metallicus n. sp. has a distinct metallic dorsal surface, whereas L. sauteri is always light or dark ferruginous, but never with such a distinct metallic lustre. At present, I consider this difference as specific.

3 New records of known species

Crypsis bimaculatus Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 12 ex. ZFMK, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: NE India (type locality), E Nepal (SCHAWALLER 2011).

Crypsis chinensis Kaszab, 1946


Distribution: China, Fujian (type locality), Sichuan, Guangxi, Zhejiang (SCHAWALLER 2011), Guangdong (new record).

Derispia bisquadriraculata Kaszab, 1961

Material: China, Guangxi, Shiwandashan Forest Park, 290–360 m, 5.–9.IV.2013, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, J. HAJEK & J. RŮŽIČKA, 1 ex. NMPC, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: Indochina (type locality), China/Guangxi (new record).

Derispia confluens Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 3 ex. ZFMK.

Distribution: NE India (type locality) (KASZAB 1946), Nepal (SCHAWALLER 1992).

Derispia indica Kaszab, 1946

Material: NE India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, 11 km SW Cherrapunjee, 735 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, H. PODSKALSKÁ & P. ŠIPEK, 1 ex. NMPC.

Distribution: NE India (type locality), Burma (KASZAB 1961a), Nepal (KASZAB 1970), Bhutan (KASZAB 1975).

Derispia jizushanica Schawaller, 2005

Material: China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 33 km SE Tengchong, 2100–2200 m, 31.V.2007, leg. A. PUTZ, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 29 km ESE Tengchong, 2350 m, 1.VI.2007, leg. D. WRASE, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: China/Yunnan (type locality).

Derispia kraatzii Kaszab, 1946

Material: China, Guangxi, Longsheng Hot Spring, 360 m, 11.–14.IV.2013, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, J. HAJEK & J. RŮŽIČKA, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: Burma (type locality), China/Guangxi (new record).

Derispia lineolata (Pic, 1922)

Material: China, Guangxi, Miaoshan, south slope, 800–1300 m, 20.–27.VI.1997, leg. L. BOLM, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan, Xiping, 915 m, leg. M. FIKÁČEK & J. HAJEK, 1 ex. NMPC.
**Distribution**: Vietnam; China, Fujian (type locality), Sichuan, Hunan (Schawaller 2005), Guangxi, Jiangxi (new records).

*Derispa maculipennis* (Marseul, 1874)


**Distribution**: Japan (type locality); China: Fujian, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Hunan (Schawaller 1993, 2005); Guizhou, Zhejiang (new records).

*Derispa notata* Kaszab, 1946

**Material**: Bhutan, Gaylegphug Prov., Gaylegphug, 250 m, 7.–10.VIII.1990, leg. C. Holzschuh, 2 ex. NME, 2 ex. SMNS.

**Distribution**: “Vorderindien” (Kaszab 1946); Nepal, Thailand (Schawaller 1992, 2005); Bhutan (new record).

*Derispa sichuanensis* Schawaller, 1993

**Material**: China, Guizhou, 60 km N Kaili, Shiling-Yuntalshan, 21.–26.V.1995, leg. O. Sausa & E. Jennifer, 1 ex. NMPC.

**Distribution**: China, Sichuan (type locality), Guizhou (new record).

*Derispa similis* Kaszab, 1961

**Material**: China, Yunnan, Xinjie, 1250–1500 m, 24.VI.1994, leg. V. Kubas, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 33 km SE Tengchong, 2100–2200 m, 31.V.–4.VII.2007, leg. D. Wrase, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangdong, 30 km NE Shaoguan, Danxian, Danxia Shan NP, 125 m, 4.–5.VI.2011, leg. J. Hajeck, 1 ex. NMPC.

**Distribution**: China, Yunnan (Kaszab 1961a), Guangdong (new record).

*Derispa tirschaki* Kaszab, 1946

**Material**: China, Hongkong, 28.VII.1985, leg. K. Masumoto, 3 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangdong, Danxian Shan NP, Wo Long Gang Forest, 100 m, 23.–26.VI.1013, leg. J. Hajeck & J. Ruzicka, 2 ex. NMPC, 2 ex. SMNS.

**Distribution**: China, Canton, Shanghai (type locality), Hongkong; W Malaysia (Schawaller 2005), E Malaysia (Grimm 2010).

*Derispa tricolor* Kaszab, 1942

**Material**: China, Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan, Zhufeng, 805 m, 28.V.2011, leg. M. Fikacek & J. Hajek, 6 ex. NMPC, 2 ex. SMNS.

**Distribution**: China, Fujian (type locality), Guangxi (Schawaller 2005), Jiangxi (new record).

*Derispa walkeri* Kaszab, 1961


**Distribution**: China, Hongkong (type locality) (Kaszab 1961a).

*Derisiella hingstoni* Kaszab, 1961

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembicky, 2 ex. ZFMK, 1 ex. SMNS.

**Remarks**: According to Kaszab (1961c), the genus Derisiella Kaszab, 1961 differs from Derisioila Kaszab, 1946 only by the broadened first tarsomere in males, and by only weak male characters on the head. Later, Kaszab (1975) transferred Derisioila blairi Kaszab, 1946 (see below) to Derisiella, and described a further species from Bhutan, Derisiella bhutanensis Kaszab, 1975. Very probably, according to the description, *Derisiella bhutanensis* is a synonym of Derisiella hingstoni from Darjeeling. A detailed revision of this group might even reveal that Derisiella is a synonym of Derisioila.

**Distribution**: NE India (type locality) (Kaszab 1961c), Bhutan (Kaszab 1975).

*Derisioila blairi* (Kaszab, 1946)

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V. 2012, leg. L. Dembicky, 12 ex. ZFMK, 2 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. Dembicky, 3 ex. ZFMK.

**Remarks**: Kaszab (1946) described this species in the genus Derisioila, then (Kaszab 1975) transferred it to Derisiella (see above under Derisiella hingstoni).

**Distribution**: NE India (type locality), Nepal, Indochina, China/Yunnan (Schawaller 2005); Bhutan (Kaszab 1975).

*Derisioila darjeelingiana* Kaszab, 1946

**Material**: NE India, Sikkim, Mangan, 3500 m, 24.–27.V.2002, leg. M. Tryzna & P. Benda, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE India,
Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500–600 m, 2.–5.V.2002, leg. M. TRÝZNA & P. BENDA, 2 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. TRÝZNA & P. BENDA, 3 ex. SMNS.

**Distribution**: NE India (type locality Sikkim), Nepal (SCHAWALLER 1992).

**Derispiola fruhstorferi** Kaszab, 1946

**Material**: NE India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, 1800–1900 m, 4.–5.VI.1996, leg. E. JENDEK & O. ŠAUŠA, 2 ex. NMPC.

**Distribution**: Indochina (type locality), Thailand, China/Sichuan (SCHAWALLER 2005); NE India (new record).

**Derispiola unicornis** Kaszab, 1946

**Material**: China, Guangxi, Longsheng Hot Spring, 360 m, 11.–14.IV.2013, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, J. HÁJEK & J. RŮŽIČKA, 55 ex. NMPC, 3 ex. SMNS.

**Distribution**: China, Fujian (type locality), Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei; Laos (SCHAWALLER 2005).

**Leiochroinus sauteri** Kaszab, 1946

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 7 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 7 ex. ZFMK.

**Distribution**: Himalayas, Indochina, Taiwan, China/Guizhou (SCHAWALLER 2005).

**Leiochroinus satsumae** Lewis, 1894

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 3 ex. ZFMK, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 11 ex. ZFMK.

**Distribution**: Indochina, Japan (type locality) (KASZAB 1946); NE India, Thailand (SCHAWALLER 1993).

**Leiochroodes assimilis** Kaszab, 1961

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 3 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 2 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. TRÝZNA & P. BENDA, 4 ex. SMNS. – NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500–600 m, 10.–15.VI.2002, leg. M. TRÝZNA & P. BENDA, 2 ex. SMNS.

**Distribution**: NE India (type locality Sikkim) (KASZAB 1961b), Nepal (SCHAWALLER 1992).

**Leiochroodes diaphanus** (Fabricius, 1798)

**Material**: Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly, 1500 m, 6.–17.V.2004, leg. M. BRANCUCCI, 1 ex. NHMB. – China, Guangdong, Danxia Shan NP, 30 km NE Shaoguan, Duanshi, 125 m, 4.–5.V.2011, leg. J. HÁJEK, 1 ex. NMPC.

**Remarks**: Similar to **Leiochroodes formosanus** Kaszab, 1946, known from Taiwan and Sichuan (SCHAWALLER 1993), but with different aedeagus (compare KASZAB 1946).

**Distribution**: Sri Lanka, India (type locality); Nepal (KASZAB 1970, SCHAWALLER 1993); Laos, China/Guangdong (new records).

**Leiochroodes discoidalis** Westwood, 1883

**Material**: NE India, Assam, Kohora (= Kaziranga), 160 m, 16.–18.IV.2008, leg. M. FIKÁČEK, H. PODSKALSKÁ & P. ŠIPEK, 1 ex. NMPC. – China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian, 720 m, 26.V.2008, leg. A. WEIGEL, 1 ex. CRG, 1 ex. NME.

**Distribution**: Sunda Islands, Malaysia (KASZAB 1961b); NE India, Thailand, Laos (unpublished records SMNS).

**Leiochroodes glabratus** (Walker, 1859)

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin, 700 m, 12.–25.V.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 1 ex. ZFMK. – NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 11 ex. ZFMK.

**Distribution**: Widely distributed in the Oriental region, also in Taiwan, NE India, China/Fujian (KASZAB 1946); Bhutan (KASZAB 1975); China/Guangxi (SCHAWALLER 2005).

**Leiochroodes lanceolatus** Kaszab, 1961

**Material**: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1200–1400 m, 26.V.–1.VI.2012, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 1 ex. ZFMK.

**Distribution**: China/Yunnan (type locality) (KASZAB 1961b), Nepal (SCHAWALLER 1992), NE India (new record).

**Leiochroodes nigronotatus** Pic, 1934

**Material**: China, Yunnan, Jizu Shan, 2300 m, 18.–20.VII.1995, leg. L. BOLM, 2 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Weibaoshan, 2800–3000 m, 29.–30.VI.1992, leg. V. KUBAN, 1 ex. SMNS. – China, Yunnan, Nujiang Lisu Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 2000 m, 19.VI.2005, leg. M. SCHÜLKE, 1 ex. SMNS. – China,
Leiochrodes sikkimensis Kaszab, 1961

Material: NE India, Arunachal Pradesh, 11 km SSE Tenga, Eagles Nest Sanctuary, 2510 m, 4.V.2008, leg. M. Fíkáček, H. Podskalská & P. Šipek, 26 ex. NMPC, 3 ex. SMNS.


4 References


