

**A contribution to the knowledge of the subfamily Panagaeinae Hope, 1838 from Asia.
Part 2. East Palearctic and Oriental species of the genus *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838,
and the genus *Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879 (Coleoptera: Carabidae)**

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Abstract. Treated are Oriental and east Palearctic species of the genus *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838 and the monotypic genus *Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879. Twenty new Oriental species of *Craspedophorus* are described: *C. assamensis* sp. nov. (India: Assam), *C. austronesiensis* (Indonesia: Nusa Tenggara, Maluku), *C. buruensis* sp. n. (Indonesia: Maluku), *C. cewnglao* sp. nov. (China: Guangxi), *C. chiangdaoensis* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. facchini* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. freudeellus* sp. nov. (Laos, Vietnam), *C. hovorkai* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. jakli* sp. nov. (Laos), *C. horaki* sp. nov. (Vietnam), *C. huensis* sp. nov. (Vietnam), *C. kerberos* sp. nov. (Vietnam), *C. khaoyai* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. kiwlomensis* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. lankaensis* sp. nov. (Sri Lanka), *C. phupanensis* sp. nov. (Laos), *C. punensis* sp. nov. (India: Maharashtra), *C. sikkimensis* sp. nov. (India: Sikkim) and *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. (Vietnam). Four new subspecies are described: *C. mandarinellus attapeuensis* (Laos), *C. mandarinellus malayensis* (Western Malaysia), *C. mannae sulawesiensis* (Indonesia: Tanimbar I.) and *C. sapaensis guangdongensis* (China: Guangdong). The following new species groups are established: *Craspedophorus basifasciatus* group, *C. elegans* group, *C. hexagonus* group, *C. kubani* group, *C. lykaon* group, *C. mandarinus* group, *C. obscurus* group and *C. sapaensis* group (new status, formerly *Dischissus sapaensis* group). *Craspedophorus microspilotus* group is redefined. The following species are transferred from the genus *Dischissus* to the genus *Craspedophorus*: *C. dehradunensis* (Kirschenhofer, 2000) (India: Uttarakhand), comb. nov. and *C. sapaensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1994) (Thailand, Vietnam), comb. nov. Three species names are synonymized: *Craspedophorus numitor* Kirschenhofer, 2000 with *C. tropicus* (Hope, 1842), *C. kachinensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 with *C. laticornis* Kirschenhofer, 2000, and *C. louangnamthaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 with *C. saundersi* (Chaudoir, 1869).

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents the results of our study of Palearctic and Oriental ground beetles of the subfamily Panagaeinae (Coleoptera, Carabidae). It is a continuation of Part 1 (Häckel & Kirschenhofer 2014) and concentrates on the systematics of the speciose and heterogeneous genus *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838 and the monotypic genus *Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879. According to the most recent study (Häckel & Farkač 2013), the genus *Craspedophorus* comprises 151 species with mostly prevailing nocturnal activity, inhabiting tropical regions of the Old World and reaching into the eastern Palearctic (China, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan) and Australian regions (warmer areas of the Australian continent and New Guinea). Despite recent descriptions of numerous species by the second author (Kirschenhofer 2000-2012), namely from southeastern Asia, the taxa of this subfamily and their bionomy in the

named faunistic regions remain inadequately known. Material from new localities comes primarily from local collectors, but mostly in small numbers, and neither representation in museum and large private collections provides substantially larger numbers of specimens, especially from southern China and the Oriental region. For instance, in the relatively recent taxonomic work “Carabidae from Vietnam” (Park, Trac et Will 2006) there is not a single species of *Craspedophorus* and the subfamily Panagaeinae is altogether absent. For that reason we include at the end of this paper a current checklist of the subfamily for Vietnam. As a continuation of our revision of the genus *Dischissus* Bates, 1873, we describe below 20 new species of closely related and possibly congeneric genus *Craspedophorus* from the eastern Palearctic and Oriental regions. Our current state of knowledge permitting, the described species are placed in homogeneous, but evidently not monophyletic groups, in an attempt to express mutual relations between the taxa. However, some of the taxa do not fit in the proposed groups, some others turn out to belong in the genus *Dischissus* Bates, 1873, and three names are deemed invalid: *Craspedophorus numitor* Kirschenhofer, 2000 is a new synonym of *C. tropicus* (Hope, 1842), *C. kachinensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 is a new synonym of *C. laticornis* Kirschenhofer, 2000, and *C. louangnamthaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 is a new synonym of *C. saundersi* Chaudoir, 1869.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Repositories:

- BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (C. Gillett);
 MIZW Museum & Institute of Zoology - PAN, Warszawa, Poland (T. Huflejt);
 MNHB Museum of Natural History, Basel, Switzerland;
 MSNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria”, Genova, Italy (R. Poggi);
 NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (J. Hájek);
 NMWC Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (M. Jäch, H. Schillhammer);
 SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. Schawaller);
 ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (B. Jaeger);
 ZMUC Statens Naturhistoriske Museum - Københavns Universitet, Denmark (O. Martin);
 ZSMC Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany (M. Balke, M. Baehr);
 CDW Private Collection of D. W. Wrase, Berlin, Germany;
 CMH Private Collection of M. Häckel, Praha, Czech Republic (property of NMPC);
 CRS Private Collection of R. Sehnal, Unhošť, Czech Republic;
 CSF Private Collection of S. Facchini, Piacenza, Italy.

SYSTEMATIC PART

***Craspedophorus* Hope 1838:** 165; type species: *Carabus reflexus* Fabricius, 1781 (nec 1801): 302 [= *Craspedophorus reflexus* (Fabricius, 1781)]

Eudema Laporte de Castelnau, 1840: 137; type species *Panagaeus regalis* Gory, 1833

Isotarsus LaFerté-Sénectere, 1851: 217; type species *Panagaeus regalis* Gory, 1833

Epicosmus Chaudoir, 1846: 512; type species *Panagaeus tomentosus* Vigors, 1825 [= *Craspedophorus angulatus* (Fabricius, 1781)]

Brachyonychus Chaudoir, 1878: 85; type species *Epicosmus sublaevis* Chaudoir, 1869
Acanthocosmus Jeannel, 1949: 855 (subgenus); type species *Eudema nigrita* Künckel d'Herculis, 1891
Brachycosmus Jeannel, 1949: 857 (subgenus); type species *Panagaeus festivus* Klug, 1833

This in our opinion basket genus contains a number of morphologically very different species as well as groups of mutually similar species that can be arranged into groups. In the regions covered by this study, the genus *Craspedophorus* is accompanied by other genera of the tribe Panagaeini Bonelli, 1810, namely *Cintaroa* Kasahara, 1989 (Taiwan), *Panagaeus* Latreille, 1802, *Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879 (eastern Palearct), *Dischissus* Bates, 1873, *Euschizomerus* Chaudoir, 1850, *Microcosmodes* Strand, 1936, *Peronomerus* Schaum, 1854 and *Trichisia* Motschulsky, 1865. Two other generic taxa used for Oriental species of the tribe, *Eudema* Laporte de Castelnau (1840: 137) and *Epicosmus* Chaudoir (1846: 512), based on e.g. the shape of the terminal palpomere or the transversity of the hind episternum (Chaudoir 1878: 85), were synonymized with *Craspedophorus* by Andrewes (1919). Species of some genera (*Dischissus*, *Microcosmodes*, *Panagaeus*, *Tinoderus*) can be due to elytral maculation easily confused with *Craspedophorus*. For that reason we include a key to the Palearctic and Oriental genera of the Panagaeinae (modified from Chaudoir 1878: 85). The character separating *Craspedophorus* from the otherwise very similar genus *Dischissus* is the absence of an excision that forms a cleft in the penultimate protarsomeres of both sexes. An exception is present in two groups of *Craspedophorus*, one of them being the *C. sapaensis* group (see Kirschenhofer 2000) that contains species originally placed in *Dischissus* Bates, 1873. Those species have the penultimate protarsomeres excised, but the cleft is shorter than half of tarsomere length whereas in *Dischissus* it exceeds half of the length. The second exception is the *C. laevis* group (formerly placed in the genus *Brachyonychus* Chaudoir, 1878: 86), in which a similar character was noted by Chaudoir (1878: 85). It is very variable, however, and lack of data including absence of DNA analyses makes any further division of the genus impossible.

The geographic extent of the genus is very large, its species inhabit the entire Afrotropical and Oriental regions, most of the east Palearctic subregion, and the Sunda and Molucca islands in the Indo-Australian region. One species was described from Papua New Guinea, and some species inhabit the tropical and subtropical parts of Australia. In this study we list all species known from Asia (eastern Palearctic and Oriental species west to Lydekker's line, i.e. including the Moluccas), some of them hitherto placed in four species groups (one we transfer from another genus, see also Kirschenhofer 2000 and Häckel et Farkač 2012) and five more groups are proposed. In addition to descriptions of new species, those newly transferred to *Craspedophorus* are commented upon. This is followed by a catalogue, in which groups and species are ordered alphabetically.

KEY TO PALEARCTIC AND ORIENTAL GENERA
 OF THE TRIBE PANAGAEINI BONELLI, 1810
 (modified from Chaudoir 1878: 85)

- 1 Unicolorous, dark, apterous species from southern Taiwan. Length 18 mm. *Cintaroa*
 - Alate species similar in size but differing in color; if similar color then markedly smaller. 2

- 2 Paraglossae reach in front of glossa and increase slenderness and length of ligula; elytrons black, each with two maculae. 3
- Paraglossae do not reach in front of glossa, fill lateral margins, ligula shorter. Elytra unicolorous (exception is Palearctic genus *Panagaeus*, whose males have first two tarsomeres expanded). 6
- 3 Protarsi same in both sexes except in *Craspedophorus elegans* group (nov.), which is best seen in *Craspedophorus laticornis* Kirschenhofer, 2000 from northern Thailand and Myanmar, whose males have protarsi markedly wider than females. Species of *C. elegans* group are larger, over 8 mm long (in contrast to *Microcosmodes*), have pinkish pronotal margins, and their geographic distribution is different (in contrast to *Tinoderus* 4
- Protarsi of males differ from those in females. 5
- 4 Penultimate protarsomere not cleft more than other protarsomeres; if cleft more (*Craspedophorus sapaensis* and *C. sublaevis* groups), then cleft does not exceed half of protarsomere length. *Craspedophorus*
- Cleft in penultimate protarsomere exceeds half of protarsomere length. *Dischissus*
- 5 Protarsi of males slightly wider than in females, but all tarsomeres lack ventral brushes of setae. Small species less than 8 mm long. *Microcosmodes*
- First two male protarsomeres expanded. Elytrons black, each with two yellowish-red maculae. Medium size species, length 10-11 mm. Eastern China, Russian Far East, Japan *Tinoderus*
- 6 Cleft in penultimate protarsomere exceeds half of tarsomere length. Small to medium size species, length 8-13.5 mm. *Euschizomerus*
- Penultimate protarsomere not cleft more than other protarsomeres. 7
- 7 Protarsomeres same in both sexes. Elytra unicolorous. Smaller species (9-12 mm). *Trichisia*
- At least first protarsomeres of males wider than those in females. 8
- 8 Only first male protarsomere expanded. Elytra unicolorous. Small species (length 7-9 mm) of southeastern Palearctic and oriental regions. *Peronomerus*
- First two male protarsomeres expanded. Elytrons black, each with two yellowish-red maculae. Small to medium size species (7-13 mm) of Palearctic subregion. *Panagaeus*

KEY TO SPECIES GROUPS OF THE GENUS *CRASPEDOPHORUS*
(Palearctic and Oriental regions)

- 1 Penultimate protarsomere cleft more than others (similarly to *Dischissus*, but cleft does not exceed half of tarsomere length). Pronotum oval, widest at or immediately behind midlength, with lateral margins bordered in crescent fashion and internally delimited by a furrow that is deepest at midlength, where lateral rim is most elevated (Plate 1: Figs 1a-1h). Smaller to medium size species (8.5-14.5 mm). *C. sapaensis* group
- Penultimate protarsomere of shape identical with first and third protarsomeres; if cleft in penultimate protarsomere at all present (weakly indicated), then pronotum markedly different from that noted above and found only in a large (22-30 mm) and quite distinct *C. sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869) (Plate 3: Figs 51a-51d). ... 2
- 2 Smaller species (≤ 13 mm)*. 3
- Larger species (> 13 mm)**. 8
- 3 Pronotum black including margins. 4
- Pronotum at least laterally with a thin yellowish-orange rim, in hind corner with a distinct small tooth. At least femora of all legs orangish brown (Plate 1: Figs 6, 7). *C. elegans* group
- 4 Pronotum flat, widest in anterior third, with lateral margins bordered, near base elevated and toward base emarginate, hind angles obtuse and rounded. Length 12 mm. Indonesia: Sulawesi *C. everetti* (Heller, 1898)
- Pronotum convex, widest at midlength or in posterior third. 5
- 5 Hind angles of pronotum either toothless or with a tooth indistinct, merely indicated. Lateral rims of pronotum punctured as disc and not distinctly separated from it, usually not wide, anteriorly narrower or indistinct and widening posteriorly. Smaller species (8.5-12.5 mm). 6
- Hind angles of pronotum with a distinct tooth. 7
- 6 Elytra markedly ovoid, strongly convex, short and wide, length to width ratio always less than 1.45, widest at midlength and gradually converging toward humeri and apex. Humeral macula usually large, always with irregularly serrate edges, in 8th interval macula always reaches humeral angle or covers it (Plate 1: Figs: 2-5). .
..... *C. basifasciatus* group
- Elytra narrowly oval (length to width ratio exceeds 1.45), flat or only slightly convex. Humeral macula usually

- less extensive, in 8th interval does not reach humeral angle. If macula more extensive and reaching to humeral angle (*C. chiangdaoensis* sp. nov., *C. kiwlomensis* sp. nov., *C. maharashtraensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011, plate 2: Figs 35-37), then its border is always smooth, without any serrations. *C. microspilotus* group (incl. *C. obesus* Louwerens, 1953)
- 7 Antennae and legs black. Larger species (12 mm). Myanmar, northeastern India, southwestern China. ungrouped species
- Antennae and legs orangish brown. Small species (≤ 8.5 mm). Nepal (Plate 1: Fig. 8). *C. kathmanduensis* Kirschenhofer, 2004
- 8 Pronotum rather transverse (1.3-1.55), nearly hexagonal, posteriorly tapering without or with only slight emargination, its posterior angles obtuse, rounded or with only a weakly indicated tooth (Plate 3: Figs. 38-43). *C. hexagonus* group
- Pronotum not hexagonal, usually less transverse, posteriorly tapering with distinct emargination, posterior angles less obtuse, nearly right-angled. 9
- 9 Pronotum less transverse (1.22-1.34). Humeral macula narrow, medially reaches at most to 5th interval. Species up to 16 mm long (13.5-15.5 mm). 10
- Humeral macula wider, medially reaches at least to 4th interval (if reaching only 5th interval then species larger, 18-19.5 mm). Usually larger species (>16 mm), in smaller species humeral macula reaches to 4th stria or to outer part of 4th interval. 11
- 10 Legs relatively longer. Montane species of southern China (Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan), Laos and northern India (Sikkim) (Plate 1: Figs 9-12). *C. obscurus* group
- Legs relatively shorter than in preceding group. Nepal. *C. nepalensis* group
- 11 Humeral macula medially reaches at most to 5th interval. Lateral rims of pronotum wide, toward base slightly widening and becoming elevate. Large species (18-24 mm), in smaller *C. facchinii*, sp. nov. (15 mm, Thailand) humeral macula reaches to 4th interval and lateral rim of pronotum is somewhat narrower (Plate 3: Figs. 44-47). *C. lykaon* group
- Humeral macula medially reaches at least to 4th interval, usually to 3rd interval in some species to 2nd interval. 12
- 12 Lateral margins of pronotum converge toward hind angles with an emargination. Body wide, elytra ovoid. Large species (19-30 mm). 13
- Lateral margins of pronotum converge toward hind angles obliquely or in straight line, without apparent emargination. Smaller species (13.5-19 mm). 15
- 13 Lateral rim of pronotum near base very narrow and strongly emarginate, toward midlength not elevated, hind angles obtuse. Elytron with borders of apical macula unevenly serrate, on 3rd to 6th intervals reaching much farther from apex than on 7th and 8th intervals (so creating perception of two separate maculae). Elytra covered by long setae yellow on maculae and black elsewhere. Large species (18-25 mm). Bangladesh, southwestern China, India, Myanmar (Plate 4: Figs 58a-c). *C. angulatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
- Lateral rim of pronotum near base elevated. Elytron with borders of apical macula either smooth (*C. kubani* group) or unevenly serrate (*C. sublaevis* Chaudoir, 1869), but never appearing as two separate maculae. Dorsum smooth or with sparse short setae. 14
- 14 Hind angles of pronotum sharp, nearly scalene. Elytra slightly convex, intervals convex, striae coarsely punctured. Elytral maculae nearly circular, with borders smooth (not serrate). Larger species (19-20 mm). Northern Thailand (Plate 3: Figs 48-49). *C. kubani* group
- Hind angles of pronotum obtuse. Elytra strongly convex, intervals wide and flat, striae finely punctured. Elytral maculae with unevenly serrate borders; elytra nearly smooth, only laterally with sparse short setae. Largest species of genus (22-30 mm). Cambodia, Laos, western Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (Plate 3: 51a-d). *C. sublaevis* Chaudoir, 1869
- 15 Pronotum rather flat, with lateral rim slightly elevated, front and hind angles rounded but definable. Humeral macula circular, medially reaches at most to 4th interval (a species of *C. kubani* group differing from other species by measuring 13.5 mm and lacking emargination in front of obtuse hind angles). Northern Thailand (Plate 3: Fig. 50). *C. soppingensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011
- Pronotum strongly convex, coarsely punctured, with sides broadly rounded, without a broadly elevated lateral rim; front angles strongly rounded and ill-defined, hind angles rounded, obtuse, sometimes with a small, inconspicuous tooth. Humeral macula short, if longer then reaches at least to 3rd or 2nd interval; this macula is widest in *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835), whose pattern reminds of Palearctic *Panagaeus cruxmajor*

(Linnaeus, 1758). Species from southern India (Tamilnadu) and Sri Lanka (12-13 mm) and larger species (15-19 mm) from eastern India, Indochina and southwestern China (Plate 4: 52-57).*C. mandarinus* group

* The largest species placed in couplet 2 of this key with the smaller species of the genus is *C. obesus* Louwerens, 1953 (13 mm) from western Timor (Indonesia).

**The smallest species placed in couplet 2 of this key with the larger species of the genus is *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) from southern India (specimen length varies between 12.5 and 13.5 mm). Another smaller species of this group is *C. soppoensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 (13.5 mm) from northern Thailand.

***Craspedophorus sapaensis* species group**

(= *Dischissus sapaensis* species group, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 325, 354)

Hitherto grouped species of the genus *Craspedophorus* s. lat. are morphologically very similar to species of the genus *Dischissus* Bates, 1873. Both species of the group were based each on a single specimen originally described as *Dischissus*. Kirschenhofer (2000: 354) created a separate species group for these two species within the genus. The type of "*Dischissus*" *sapaensis* Kirschenhofer, 1994 was collected in northern Vietnam and the other type in northern India (Uttar Pradesh, recently Uttarakhand). Many other similar populations were found since that time in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and recently also in Guangdong province of southeastern China. Species of *Dischissus* differ from those of *Craspedophorus* by the presence of a cleft in the penultimate protarsomere (Chaudoir 1879: 155). The size of this cleft has not previously been exactly stated; if an author found this cleft in a new species with paraglossae reaching in front of glossa and increased length of ligula he placed it in the genus *Dischissus*, or if the paraglossae and ligula were shorter he used the genus *Euschizomerus* Chaudoir, 1850. With better knowledge of distribution and morphology in both sexes of *C. sapaensis*, we find a consistent difference in size of the cleft, which is present in both sexes of all known populations. Our temporary solution is two size categories of the cleft: one that does not exceed half of protarsomere length (for instance in the species of formerly valid genus *Brachyonychus* Chaudoir, 1878 or in both species of the *C. sapaensis* group), which includes species of the basket genus *Craspedophorus* sensu lato; and one that exceeds half of protarsomere length, which includes species recently described in the genus *Dischissus*. In this scheme Kirschenhofer's (2000: 354) "*Dischissus sapaensis*" group is divided into two groups: one with species *sapaensis* and *dehradunensis*, both transferred into *Craspedophorus*; and one comprising species with a deeper cleft (*D. baehri*, *D. notulatus*) or cleft of unknown size (*D. bisemilunatus*, *D. guttiferus*), which are left in *Dischissus* (Häkel et Kirschenhofer 2014: 54, 68, 79). Whether this decision is correct will be shown by DNA analyses. According to this decision we transfer both "short-clefted" species of the "*Dischissus sapaensis*" group to the genus *Craspedophorus* (*C. dehradunensis* comb. nov. and *C. sapaensis* comb. nov.). Herein presented classification is based on morphological differences of each population from the nominotypical subspecies *C. sapaensis sapaensis* (Sapa, northern Vietnam). We recognize two types, one with two subtypes in this group.

Characters. A homogeneous group of medium-sized species (12-13.5 mm). Body, palps, antennae and legs black. Elytra almost parallel-sided, strongly convex, posterolaterally not or only weakly widening. Pronotum transverse, strongly rounded; margins complete, with a

broad, semilunar and elevated lateral rim medially bordered by a characteristic groove (Plate 1: Figs 1a-1h).

***Craspedophorus dehradunensis* (Kirschenhofer, 2000) comb. nov.**

Dischissus dehradunensis Kirschenhofer 2000: 355 (type loc. “Dehra D.” [=Dehradun, Uttarakhand, northern India]). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 84.

Note. This species was based on a single female labelled “Dehra D.” (Kirschenhofer 2000: 356). Dehradun (Hindi: देहरादून, Dehradun) is the capital city of the state of Uttarakhand in the northern part of India. Located in the Garhwal region, it is 236 km north of India’s capital New Delhi and is one of the “Counter Magnets” of the National Capital Region (NCR) being developed as an alternative centre of growth to help ease the migration and population explosion in the Delhi metropolitan area. Dehradun is located in the Doon Valley on the foothills of the Himalayas nestled between two of India’s mightiest rivers - the Ganges on the east and the Yamuna on the west. *Craspedophorus dehradunensis* differs from *C. sapaensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1994) as follows: “Pronotum more convergent toward anterior margin and base, lateral rim medially bordered by elevation with elongated corrugation, we cannot find this corrugation in *Dischissus* [= *Craspedophorus*] *sapaensis*. Also differs from *D. sapaensis* by more rounded pronotal sides behind anterior angles; elytra more convex, striae somewhat shallower, intervals more flattened and densely punctured”. Figures of Kirschenhofer (2000: 336: Fig. 17, 366: Fig. 47).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

***Craspedophorus sapaensis sapaensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1994) comb. nov.**
(Figs 1a-f)

Dischissus sapaensis Kirschenhofer 1994: 1044 (type loc. “Nordvietnam, Sapa (Lao Cai), 22°20’N 103°50’E”). Kirschenhofer 2000: 343; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 84.

Material examined. New records: 1 ♂: “SE Asia N-Vietnam, Yen Pui env. [=Yen Bai], IV - 1990, lgt. M. Dvořák” (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia N-Vietnam, Hoa Binh prov., VI-1986, lgt. J. Horák”, (CMH); 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀: “Laos, Attapeu prov., Annam Highlands Mts., Dong Amphan NBCA, ca. 1160 m, Nong Fa [crater lake], env., 15°05.9’N, 107°25.6’E, V. 2010, Jiří Hájek leg., 30.iv.-6.v.2010”, (NMPC, CMH); 1 ♂ same data as holotype except: “lgt. S. Jákl”, (CMH); 2 ♀♀: “SE Asia SE-Laos Sekong Pr., cca 51km N Sekong (river) 410 m, HoChiMin trail 15°4.6’N 106°39.8’E, V - 2012 lgt. S.Jákl & Lao collects.”, (CMH); 2 ♀♀: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Ban Huai Po V-1996, lgt. S. Bílý”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, N of Chiang Mai: Chiang Dao VI - 2002, lgt. B. Makovský”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “Thailand NW, Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong vill. Env., 29.4.-17.5.2007, P. Viktora lgt.”, (CMH).

Note. This species was based on a single male collected in Sapa. Sa Pa District is located in Lào Cai Province, north-west Vietnam, and 380 km north-west of Hanoi, close to the border with China. The Hoàng Liên Sơn range of mountains dominates the district, which is at the eastern extremity of the Himalayas. This range includes Vietnam’s highest mountain, Fan Si Pan, at a height of 3143 m above sea level. The town of Sa Pa lies at an altitude of

about 1500 meters (4921 feet) above sea level. The climate is moderate and rainy in summer (May - August), and foggy and cold with occasional snowfalls in winter. Description (part, see Kirschenhofer 1994: 1044). “Length 13.3 mm, width: 5.1 mm. Proportions: Pronotum... [*correction: according to Kirschenhofer (2000: 355) pronotum is 1.51x wider than long, we measured 1.47x wider than long]; elytra: length 8.8 mm, width 5.3 mm. Body, palps, antennae and legs black. Elytra parallel-sided, rounded, strongly convex, posterolaterally only weakly widening; intervals coarsely punctured in three rows. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin; preapical macula reaches from 5th to 8th interval; 7th interval tuberoso in front of apex”. We add description of the female. Preapical macula differs by shape; in the male it is kidney shaped spans four intervals, each by a short spot, central spots slightly moved anteriorly against their neighbors (Fig 1.g in Plate 1). In the female the preapical macula is generally larger, spans 4 to 5 intervals and each spot covering interval is longer than in the male (except that covering 5th interval in some specimens), and is more circular. These differences were found in all known populations of *C. sapaensis* and also in the single known specimen (female) of *C. dehradunensis* (Kirschenhofer, 2000). Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 61a in Plate 5.

Distribution. Laos, northern Thailand, Vietnam.

Craspedophorus sapaensis guangdongensis ssp. nov.

(Figs 1g, 1h)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: “China, Guangdong prov./ W of Qixing, 1.-3.v. 2011/ Heishiding (stream; pools)/ (forested stream valley; at light)/ 23°27.9’N; 111°54.3’E, 190 m/ M. Fikáček & J. Hájek leg. ”, (NMPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMPC, CMH).

Description. Length 12.1(HT)-13.0 mm, width 4.8(HT)-5.1mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.62x wider than long, 1.61x wider than head, elytra 1.43x wider than pronotum.

Coloration and habitus very similar to *C. sapaensis* s. str.

Differential diagnosis. Differences from *C. s. sapaensis*: somewhat smaller (length of *C. s. sapaensis* is 13.3-14.5 mm), more elongate; pronotum more transverse (1.62), widest behind midlength (in *C. s. sapaensis* widest closer to posterior angles, lateral rim anteriorly narrower); generally pronotal embossement more superficial, pronotum more flattened, pronotal disc less convex, semilunar lateral rim less elevated, base less depressed. Elytral intervals more convex.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 61b in Plate 5.

Etymology. Named after the province. Guangdong (simplified Chinese: 广东; traditional Chinese: 廣東; Mandarin Pinyin: Guǎngdōng; Jyutping: gwong dung) is a province on the South China Sea coast of the People’s Republic of China. Guangdong is also known as Canton or Kwangtung Province in English. It surpassed Henan and Sichuan to become the most populous province in China in January 2005, registering 79.1 million permanent residents and 31 million migrants who lived in the province for at least six months of the year; the total population is 104.303.132 as of 2010 census, accounting for 7.79% of Mainland China’s population. The provincial capital Guangzhou and economic hub Shenzhen are among the most populous and important cities in China.

Note. Better understanding of relations within the *C. sapaensis* group will require comparison of the new subspecies with the type of *Dischissus bisemilunatus* Xie et Yu, 1991 from Chinese provinces Guangxi and Guizhou. According to Xie et Yu (1991: 161: Figs. 9a, 9b), pronotum and aedeagus of *D. bisemilunatus* are very similar to those in *C. sapaensis* group. We leave the species *bisemilunatus* in the genus *Dischissus* because we have not seen the type and have had no chance to compare the cleft in penultimate protarsomere with those in other species of the *C. sapaensis* group (Häckel et Kirschnhofer 2014: 79).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus elegans species group

We establish this morphologically homogeneous group for three species, two of them recently recognized. The nominotypical species of this group, *C. elegans* (Dejean, 1826), differs from similarly sized species of the *C. microspilotus* group sensu Kirschenhofer (2000: 329) mainly by the shape and coloration of the pronotum and more apparent sexual dimorphism, with the male protarsomeres distinctly wider than those of the female. The difference in pronotal morphology was emphasized by Kirchenhofer (2000: 348), who designated the lectotype of *C. elegans* and added to its description. In that work (Kirchenhofer 2000: 351) he also described as new *C. laticornis*, in which the dimorphism of protarsomeres is even more profound. He placed both species in the genus *Craspedophorus* and did not comment on the dimorphism. In our opinion the presence of protarsal sexual dimorphism places both species near those in the genus *Microcosmodes* Strand, 1936 in which the males also have all protarsomeres expanded but without ventral brushes of setae, and the genus *Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879, whose single species has only the two terminal male protarsomeres expanded. Kirschenhofer (2000) established the *C. microspilotus* group and characterized its species, but left out *C. elegans* and *C. laticornis*. Subsequently (Kirchenhofer 2011b: 47) he referred also *C. elegans* to the group but again did not comment on the protarsal sexual dimorphism. This broadened concept of the *C. microspilotus* group was accepted in the catalogue of Häckel et Farkač (2012: 79).

After examination of the type material we come to the conclusion that both above named species significantly differ from those of the *C. microspilotus* group and establish a new group for them. A discussion whether the species should be re-assigned to another genus or placed in a new genus must be postponed until specimens suitable for DNA analyses become available. Kirschenhofer (2011a) described *Craspedophorus kachinensis* from northern Myanmar, which was included in the catalogue (Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77) without examination of the type material. Subsequent examination did not reveal any difference between the holotype from Myanmar (Kachin state, Plate 1: Fig. 7d) and specimens from the type locality of *C. laticornis* in northern Thailand (Plate 1: Figs 7a-c), and we therefore regard *C. kachinensis* as a junior synonym of *C. laticornis*. The Myanmar and Thailand populations have similar, if not identical, distribution, the only division between them is the political border. On the basis of description and illustration (mainly the shape of pronotum), we include in the new group also *C. notabilis* Xie & Yu, 1991 from the Chinese province of Yunnan. The type material of this species is not available to us, so we temporarily maintain its species status.

Characters. Smaller species (7.8-9.5 mm) resembling those of the *C. microspilotus* group (Kirschenhofer 2000: 329), from which they differ chiefly in shape and color of the pronotum and legs. The pronotum is always more transverse, most in *C. elegans* (1.54x wider than long), has lighter-colored (brownish or reddish yellow) margins, its front and hind angles are better defined (less rounded), the front margin is wider, lateral margins converge toward base and before base have a small, protruding tooth. The elytra is as in all other species of the genus black, always with two yellowish-red maculae on each elytron. The legs are light-colored, reddish yellow, either entirely or have darker only tibiae and tarsi. Species of the *C. nepalensis* group may also have entire legs brownish, but they differ in shape of the pronotum and are markedly smaller (the Nepal species are around 14 mm long). The even smaller (8.3 mm) *C. kathmanduensis* (Kirschenhofer 2004: 267) also has reddish-brown legs, but its pronotum is differently colored, its front margin is (similarly to species of the *C. microspilotus* group) shorter than the base, and the front angles are round and poorly defined. Species of the *C. elegans* group also resemble those of the *Dischissus notulatus* group (Kirschenhofer 2000: 356, Häckel & Kirschenhofer 2014: 57), from which they differ by less split penultimate tarsomeres.

***Craspedophorus elegans* (Dejean, 1826)**
(Figs 6a, 6b)

Panagaeus elegans Dejean, 1826: 290 (type loc. “Indes orientales”; lectotype Kirschenhofer 2000: 348: “Bengal”).
Isotarsus elegans Laferté-Sénéclere 1851: 221. Schaum 1853: 432.
Craspedophorus elegans Andrewes 1921: 162. Andrewes 1924b: 23; Andrewes 1930: 134; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323, 347; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Type material. Lectotype (♂): “*P. elegans* Dej. Bengal Aug. 1808/Mus. Western”, (ZMUC).

Material examined. 1 ♀: “Centr. Indien, Talpapur 1600 fth, III. 57” (NMWC); 1 ♂: “Bangladesh, Umg. Dacca, 10.-31.5.1076, leg. M. Dietz” (NMWC); 1 ♀: “Ostnepal. Koshi, Simraghat, 500m, 12.-13.6.85, leg. Holzschuh”, (NMWC); 2 ♂♂: “S Asia E-Pakistan, Punjab: Changa Manga, VIII - 1988, lgt. L. Černý”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “S Asia NE-Pakistan [=NW Frontier Prov. (Hazara) Abbottabad distr.] Havelian VIII - 1978 lgt. ing. Wolf”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “Shripur. Tehri State India [=N-India CW-Uttar Anchal], ex coll. A. Jedlička”, (CMH).

Note. Description of lectotype (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 348). “Length 8.3-9.5 mm, width 3.2-4 mm. Proportions (lectotype): head L = 19, B = 19; pronotum: L = 25, B = 29 [*correction: according to Kirschenhofer pronotum is 1.16x wider than long, we measured 1.54x wider than long]; elytra: L = 51, B = 40. Body short and compact, wide; elytra more parallel-sided than ovoid; pronotum distinctly large... Coloration: black, lateral rim of pronotum usually lighter, brownish. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from outer half of 3rd interval (where it is only a very short spot) to margin, widening from midline to margin. Preapical macula rectangular with rounded corners, reaching from 3rd to 8th intervals. Apex and elytral margins black (Figs 6a, 6b in Plate 1). Venter black, densely punctured, in middle sternites punctured sparsely. Epipleura with lighter hue. Palps, antennae and legs yellowish red. Dorsum black, mostly densely covered by long yellowish setae. Eyes strongly convex, head rugose, punctured. Frontal impressions widely graved, deeply rugate, faintly demarcated. Pronotum transverse, narrowing forward to

rounded anterior angles, posteriorly tapering to briefly indented, unextended posterior angles with outward pointing small, sharp tooth. Anterior margin parallel with base. Lateral rims not elevated, near base weakly but distinctly depressed. Basal impressions widely excavated, indistinctly bordered. Disk coarsely and usually densely punctured, between punctures rugate. Elytra almost parallel-sided, only weakly rounded, slightly widening posteriorly, widest immediately behind midlength. Striae deeply impressed and mostly strongly punctured, intervals mostly convex with fine, indistinct puncturation. Venter: Metepisterna almost quadrate, sternites anteriorly rugate; tarsi setose on both sides.”

Distribution. Northwest of Oriental region: Pakistan to Bangladesh.

Craspedophorus laticornis Kirschenhofer, 2000

(Figs 7a - d)

Craspedophorus laticornis Kirschenhofer 2000: 351 (type loc. “Thailand, Mae Ping, 10 km n Chiang Dao”). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Craspedophorus kachinensis Kirschenhofer 2011a: 62. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77, **syn. nov.**

Material examined. 1 ♂: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, N of Chiang Mai: Chiang Dao VI - 2002, lgt. B. Makovský”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, Northern Pai, V - 2001, lgt. R. Kocina”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia W Thailand, Tak Province V - 2001, lgt. P. Moravec”, (CMH); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong vill. env., 29.4.-17.5.2007, P. Viktora lgt.”, (CMH, CRS); 1 ♀: “Myanmar (Kachin state), road Bhamo to Schwegu, Irawaddy river, 157 m (light), 24°07′387″N/097°01′577″E, 5.VI.2006, M.Langer, S. Naumann & S. Löffler” (holotype of *C. kachinensis* Kirschenhofer 2011a; CDW, see Plate 1: Fig. 7d).

Note. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 351). “Length 8 mm, width 3.6 mm. Body short, ovoid... Pronotum: length : width = 19 : 26* [*correction: according to Kirschenhofer pronotum is 1.37x wider than long, we measured 1.54x wider than long]”. Differences from *C. elegans*: body smaller (<8 mm), pronotum distinctly less convex, more narrowing toward base, lateral margins lighter-colored, yellowish red, antennae, palps and legs yellowish red, distal parts brownish. These remarks are also included in the key to species that follows the checklist of the species group. Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 62 in Plate 5.

C. kachinensis Kirschenhofer, 2011a is based on a single male collected in Kachin State (or Jingphaw Mungdaw), which is the northernmost state of Myanmar (Burma). Kachin State is bordered by China to the north and east; Shan State to the south; and Sagaing Division and India to the west. It lies between north latitude 23°27′ and 28°25′ longitude 96°0′ and 98°44′. The area of Kachin State is 89.041km² (34.379 sq mi). The capital of the state is Myitkyina. Other important towns include Bhamo. Kachin State has Myanmar’s highest mountain, Hkakabo Razi (5.889 m, 19.321 ft), forming the southern tip of the Himalayas, and a large inland Indawgyi Lake. According to the describer this specimen differs from *C. laticornis* (western Thailand) by a larger humeral macula, which in *C. kachinensis* reaches from 4th interval to margin, whereas in *C. laticornis* it reaches from 3rd interval to margin. After comparing the specimen from Kachin State (Fig. 7d in Plate 1) with many specimens of both sexes of *C. laticornis* from nearby area in northwestern Thailand (Figs 7a-c in Plate 1), we have not found any difference; we found distinct variability in coloration, where the

extension of humeral maculae depends more on gender than on distribution of the species. Aedeagus of the specimen from Myanmar is morphologically identical with aedeagi of *C. laticornis* from Thailand. We therefore consider *C. kachinensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 a synonym of *C. laticornis*, species with transfrontier distributional area near the Myanmar/Thailand border.

C. laticornis resembles Afrotropical species of the genus *Epigraphus* Chaudoir, 1869, whose males have protarsi markedly wider than females. We cannot exclude future changes in generic assignment of this interesting species.

Distribution. Northwestern Thailand, northern Myanmar (Kachin).

Craspedophorus notabilis Xie et Yu, 1991

Craspedophorus notabilis Xie et Yu, 1991: 169 (type loc. “Yunnan, Cangyuan, 1000 m” [original in Chinese]). Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Baehr 2003: 447; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79; Häckel et Farkač 2013: 250 [correction of geographical data].

Note. We have not seen this species and provisionally include it in the group because of its morphological similarity with the type species (*C. elegans*), see the figure of pronotum in Xie et Yu (1991: 168: fig. 14e). Description (part, see Xie et Yu, 1991: 170). “Length 10.0-10.5 mm, width 4.0 mm [English Summary contains different data (Xie et Yu, 1991: 172). Length 9.0 mm, width 3.0 mm]”. Figure of aedeagus see Xie et Yu (1991: 170: Fig. 15e). Cangyuan Va Autonomous County (沧源佤族自治县; pinyin: Cāngyuán wǎzú Zìzhìxiàn) is located in Lincang Prefecture, western part of Yunnan Province, close the border of Myanmar, China.

Distribution. Southern China: Yunnan.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS ELEGANS* GROUP

- 1 Species of Oriental region and Pakistan. 2
- Species of southwestern China (Yunnan). *C. notabilis* Xie et Yu, 1991
- 2 Antennae, palps and legs reddish yellow, lateral margins of pronotum with weak reddish-yellow tinge. Northwest of Oriental region: Pakistan to Bangladesh. Larger species (>8 mm) *C. elegans* (Dejean, 1826)
- Proximal parts of antennae, palps and legs reddish yellow, distal parts darkened to brown. East of Oriental region: Myanmar, Thailand. Smaller species (<8 mm). *C. laticornis* Kirsch., 2000

Craspedophorus basifasciatus species group

We establish this group for four species, one of them new. These species form a homogeneous group, but they have never been compared with each other. They resemble the *C. microspilotus* group (see Kirschenhofer 2000: 329), from which they differ by somewhat shorter and wider body, distinctly convex and ovoid elytra, pronotal shape, and a larger humeral macula that reaches the 2nd interval (except of *C. khaoyai* sp. nov.). Contrary to similarly colored species of the *C. microspilotus* group that also possess a large humeral macula (i.e. species of the *C. hilaris* subgroup, see Table 1), the humeral macula in the *C. basifasciatus* group has irregular and serrate borders.

Characters. Body short and wide (length 10.5-12.0 mm, width 4-5.2 mm), pronotum mostly transverse (1.4 -1.5), with weakly sinuate and elevated margins. Elytra strongly convex and ovoid; humeral macula wide, in most cases medially reaches 2nd interval, extending to humeral umbone or covering it, and its anterior and posterior borders are serrate.

***Craspedophorus basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869)**

(Fig. 2)

Epicosmus basifasciatus Chaudoir, 1869: 115 (type loc. "Laos"). Chaudoir 1878: 127.

Craspedophorus basifasciatus Andrewes 1930: 134. Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. Description (in part, see Chaudoir 1869: 115). "Length 11 mm. Similar to [*Isotarsus rufipalpis*] in habitus. Pronotum hexagonal, narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly, maximum width at midlength, anterior and lateral angles rounded and posterior angles very obtuse, with a small tooth; sculpture identical [as in *I. rufipalpis*], lateral rims less flattened, sagittal line somewhat more distinct. Elytra similarly shaped, maybe somewhat more ovoid, evenly convex, striated and punctured; preapical macula differs neither in shape nor in extent, humeral macula forms a transverse fascia reaching without interruption from elytral suture to margin and having posterior rim weakly denticulate; ...humeral macula widens on 5th interval and outwards covers external part of base and humeri, forming a central sinus beyond elytral suture. Coloration the same as in [*Isotarsus rufipalpis*], palps and tarsi red; species of the same distribution and origin (from Mouhot's collections in Laos)" [translated from the French original]. We do not consider this description adequate, especially the part comparing characters with the species called by Chaudoir *Isotarsus rufipalpis* LaFerté, later synonymized by Andrewes with *Craspedophorus geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823). In this work we place *C. geniculatus* in a different species group, add to the description, and provide a differential diagnosis with similar species (*C. khaoyai* sp. nov., *C. neglectus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 and *C. yalaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010). These remarks are included in the key to species that follows the checklist of the species group. Remarks adding to the description: Length 10.5-11.5 mm, width 4.3-4.5 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.43x wider than long, 1.58x wider than head, elytra 1.34x wider than pronotum. Coloration. Black, glossy, antennae and legs black, palps brownish red. Elytra strongly convex, ovoid. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 2nd interval to margin and even on epipleura, widening outside of 5th interval, covering the whole humeral umbone; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval; frontal and apical borders of both maculae irregular, serrate. Intervals convex, striae deeply impressed, coarsely punctured.

Distribution. Laos.

Craspedophorus khaoyai sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE Asia SE-Thailand / Khao Yai National Park/ IV - 1996/ lgt. S. Bečvář", (CMH).

Description. Length 12.5 mm, width 4.6 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.39x wider than long, 1.56x wider than head, elytra 1.28x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin, and even on epipleura, macular spots on 4th and 5th intervals much reduced, spot on 6th interval almost twice longer than those, spot on 7th interval fairly reduced, spot on 8th interval almost as long as that on 6th interval, spots on 9th interval and on margin as long as that on 7th interval; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval; frontal and apical margins of both maculae irregular, serrate. Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black, with lighter, brownish outer parts. Dorsum black, glossy; elytra mostly covered by yellowish setae. Venter black, weakly glossy, mostly densely covered by setae.

Head large (only 1.56x narrower than pronotum) with eyes strongly convex; labrum weakly sinuate, clypeus smooth, glossy, weakly convex; surface densely, coarsely rugate; vertex rugate, impunctate; frontal impressions deep. Neck smooth, with transverse bend.

Pronotum transverse, coarsely rugate; maximum width at midlength with lateral margins fairly rounded, from there narrowing posteriorly, slightly sinuate in front of fairly indented posterior angles. Lateral rims depressed, narrowing anteriorly, indistinctly bordered medially; base as wide as anterior margin, disc near base weakly convex, sagittal line distinct, not widening on both ends; basal impressions deep and large, with less distinct longitudinal line.

Elytra convex, ovoid, widening posteriorly, humeral umbones wide, weakly rounded, basal rim incomplete, lateral of fifth interval merging with margin. 1st interval anteriorly slightly depressed, striae clearly impressed and deeply, coarsely punctured; intervals indistinctly punctured in rows. Elytral margins slightly tuberoso before apex, narrowing toward apex; 8th and 9th intervals slightly impressed.

Differential diagnosis. Differences from similar *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. neglectus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 and *C. yalaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010: elytral humeral macula smaller, reaches medially at most 4th interval.

Etymology. Named after the park. Khao Yai National Park is situated in the western part of the Sankamphaeng Mountain Range, at the southwestern boundary of the Khorat Plateau. The highest mountain in the area of the park is 1.351 m high Khao Rom. This park lies largely in Nakhon Ratchasima Province (Khorat), but also includes parts of Saraburi, Prachinburi and Nakhon Nayok provinces. The park is the third largest in Thailand. It covers an area of 2.168 square kilometers, including evergreen forests and grasslands. Its altitude mostly ranges from 400 to 1000 m above sea level. There are 3.000 species of plants, 320 species of birds like red junglefowl and Coral-billed Ground-cuckoo and 66 species of mammals, including Asiatic black bear, Asian elephant, gaur, gibbon, Indian sambar deer, pig-tailed macaque, Indian muntjac, dhole, and wild pig.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

***Craspedophorus neglectus* Kirschenhofer, 2000**

(Fig. 3)

Craspedophorus neglectus Kirschenhofer 2000: 351 (type loc. “Thailand, Lamsang bei Tak, NP”). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Material examined. 1 ♂: “SE Asia C-Laos, Vientiane Municipal, Nam Ngum river, Lao Pako, 50 km NW of Vientiane, 14.-19.V. 2007, lgt. M. Pejcha”, (CMH). New record.

Note. This species was based on a single male. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 351). “Length 10.8 mm, width 4.4 mm. Body short, ovoid. Color black, on each elytron with two large yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula extending from 1st interval to margin and even on anterior part of epipleura, reduced on inner intervals; preapical macula circular, macular spot on 3rd interval short, outside 3rd interval spots wider, outside 8th interval spots reduced; elytral margin black. Palps yellowish red, antennae and legs dark brown, tarsi lighter brown. Dorsum covered by yellowish setae... head [length to width ratio] = 17 : 20. Pronotum = 25 : 36 [pronotal ratio of both specimens 1.40 - 1.44]. Elytra 70 : 49 ...Pronotum convex, maximum width at midlength, margins anteriorly narrow and weakly rounded, posteriorly narrowing, slightly sinuate in front of fairly indented posterior angles... Lateral rims indistinctly depressed and then elevated; basal impressions wide and deep, groove-like, with punctures and rugae at bottom...” According to the describer “*C. neglectus* is morphologically relatively isolated species”. The type of *C. neglectus* was never compared with *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869); it is differentiated by the describer from *C. molossus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 of the *C. microspilotus* species group (see Kirschenhofer 2000: 352). We add differential diagnosis to the most similar species of the *C. basifasciatus* species group, *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. khaoyai* sp. nov., and *C. yalaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010 following the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand.

***Craspedophorus yalaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010**

(Fig. 4)

Craspedophorus yalaensis Kirschenhofer 2010: 172 (type loc. “S-Thailand, Betong Gunung Cang dun vil. Yala dist.”). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Note. This species is based on a single female collected in Yala district. Yala (Thai: ยะลา) is a city and seat of Mueang Yala District and Yala Province, southern Thailand. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2010: 172). “Length 12.0 mm, width 5.2 mm. Head, pronotum and elytra black, weakly glossy. Sides of elytra usually setose, on each elytron always with two large yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula large, ovoid, extending from 2nd interval to margin and even on anterior part of epipleura, spot on 5th interval prolonged more posteriorly; preapical macula smaller, squarish, reaching from 3rd to 7th interval. Palps

yellowish red, mandibles brownish, antennae and legs black. Venter coarsely punctured, covered by yellowish setae. Head: mandibles short, hooked; frons and vertex coarsely rugate, punctured. Clypeus smooth, glossy, convex. Labrum not excavate. Frontal impressions broadly excavate, coarsely rugate, punctured, widening between eyes. Eyes large, strongly convex, temples weakly developed; neck strongly convex, sparsely punctured. Pronotum 1.5x wider than long, 1.63x wider than head, coarsely, densely punctured, disc fairly convex, lateral margins narrowing forward obliquely, maximum width immediately after midlength, then narrowing obliquely toward fairly denticulate posterior angles; basal margin somewhat wider than anterior margin; lateral rim not large; basal impressions comma-shaped, vaguely bordered. Sagittal line deeply impressed, widening on both sides. Elytra short, ovoid, 1.32x wider than pronotum, margins slightly tuberoso before apex, narrowing toward apex... intervals weakly convex, densely, coarsely punctured and fairly rugate..." *C. yalaensis* is differentiated by the describer from *C. soppoensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011, which we place in a different species group. We add differential diagnosis to the most similar species of the *C. basifasciatus* group, *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. neglectus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, *C. khaoyai* sp. nov., and *C. yalaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010 following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Southern Thailand.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS BASIFASCIATUS* GROUP

- 1 Humeral macula medially reaches only 4th interval. Head relative to pronotum large, long and wide, maximum width at level of eyes nearly equals width of pronotal base. Length 12.5 mm. Central Thailand. *C. khaoyai* sp. nov.
- Humeral macula medially reaches at least 2nd interval. 2
- 2 Humeral macula covers entire umbone, on base of elytra reaches level of pronotal hind angles which bear a minute, inconspicuous tooth not extending beyond pronotal margin. Length >11.0 mm. Western Thailand, central Laos. *C. neglectus* Kirschenhofer, 2000
- Humeral macula covers angle of umbone but ends on base of elytra approximately at its widest point. Hind angles of pronotum with a small but discrete tooth that extends slightly beyond margin..... 3
- 3 Preapical macula shorter, with unevenly serrate borders. Larger species (>11.5 mm). Southern Thailand, Malay peninsula. *C. yalaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2010
- Preapical macula longer, oval, with smooth borders. Smaller species (<11.5 mm). Laos..... *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869)

Craspedophorus kathmanduensis species group

In the checklist of Panagaeinae (Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77) *C. kathmanduensis* was tentatively placed in the *C. nepalensis* group (see Kirschenhofer 2000: 346) on the basis of geographic proximity of the species. We now find no morphological justification for that assignment, regard *C. kathmanduensis* as an isolate and place it in a group of its own.

Characters. Smallest Asian species (8-9 mm). Pronotum similar to *C. microspilotus* group (but hind angles with a distinct tooth) or *C. elegans* group (but without lighter margins). Palps, antennae and legs yellowish orange as in *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823), but elytral maculae much more reduced.

Craspedophorus kathmanduensis Kirschenhofer, 2004

(Fig. 8)

Craspedophorus kathmanduensis Kirschenhofer 2004: 267 (type loc. “Nepal, Umgeb. Kathmandu, Gokarna Ban, ca. 1300m”). Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined. 1 ♀: “S Asia NE-Nepal [Sagarmatha Zone: Solukhumbu District] 3500 m Bubsā”. New record.

Note. This species was based on a single specimen of Kathmandu valley (see Kirschenhofer 2000: 356). Kathmandu Valley which is made up of the Kathmandu District, Lalitpur District and Bhaktapur District covering an area of 220 square miles (almost the area of Singapore). The valley consists of the municipal areas of Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Lalitpur Submetropolitan City, Bhaktapur municipality, Kirtipur Municipality and Madhyapur Thimi Municipality; the remaining area is made up of a number of Village Development Committees. An additional specimen has been collected in Solukhumbu District (Nepali: सोलुखुम्बु जिल्ला), a part of the Sagarmatha Zone, one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. As the name suggests, it consists of the subregions Solu and Khumbu. The district, with Salleri as its district headquarters, covers an area of 3.312 km² and had a population 107.686 in 2001 and 105.886 in 2011. Mount Everest is located in the northern part of this district, within Sagarmatha National Park.

Distribution. Nepal.

Craspedophorus microspilotus species group

(see Kirschenhofer 2000: 329)

This group was established by Kirschenhofer (2000: 329) for 12 species, six of them described as new. He based this on their similarity with the southern Indian *Craspedophorus microspilotus* Andrewes (1924: 131) without comparing his new species with types of those described previously, such as the Bengal *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823: 56), *C. hilaris* (LaFerté-Sénectere, 1851: 221), Indochinese *C. saundersi* (Chaudoir, 1869: 114) and Burmian *C. mandarinellus* (Bates, 1892: 299), or attempting to relate them to less similar larger species such as the Burmian *C. breviformis* (Bates, 1892: 299) or Sri Lankan *C. halys* Andrewes, 1923: 223. Apart from the nominotypical *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924 and newly described species the group included the Sumatran *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883: 221) and four species described by Jedlička in the 1930th and 60th, whose types are deposited at the National Museum in Prague. The group appeared to be relatively compact and a key facilitated identifications. In 2011 Kirschenhofer published two papers in which he significantly enlarged the group, first of *C. kachinensis* (2011a: 63) hereby synonymized with *C. laticornis* Kirschenhofer, 2000: 351 (see the preceding *C. elegans* group), and subsequently (2011b) of five new species (*C. bretschnideri*, *C. louangnamthaensis*, *C. maharashtraensis*, *C. saddlepeakensis*, *C. soppongensis*) and *C. elegans* (Dejean, 1826) and *C. hilaris* (Chaudoir, 1851). In the key (2011b) he includes also *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869) and less known *C. mandarinellus* (Bates, 1892) and *C. saundersi* (Chaudoir, 1851), which

are redescribed (Kirschenhofer 2011b: 40). Häckel & Farkač (2012: 77) further included *C. mannae* (Andrewes, 1930), which is redescribed herein. It brought the number of species up to 24. Häckel & Kirschenhofer (2014: 68) excluded *C. begdugulensis* and transferred it to the genus *Dischissus* Bates, 1873. From the above it is evident that the increasing number of species increases also the number of morphological exceptions and the group becomes more heterogeneous and harder to define. Therefore, despite limited availability of types and inadequately known distributions, we have decided to re-define the group. Left unchanged are the group name and all species that at least partially conform to the original definition (Kirschenhofer 2000: 329), even in those cases in which assignments are made only on the basis of the original description. Excluded are species that do not conform to the original definition (e.g. *C. elegans*) and synonymized taxa (*C. kachinensis*, *C. louangnamthaensis*). The remaining species also cannot be said to be quite conformable, and are therefore divided into five subgroups. From the above it is evident that the classification remains provisional and will doubtless require further modifications.

Characters. Smaller species (9.0-12.5 mm). Contours narrowly oval, head and pronotum black without lighter-colored margins. Elytral maculae (especially humeral macula) evenly bordered, circular, semicircular, kidney-shaped or obliquely quadrate; exceptional are relatively larger species of *C. philippinus* subgroup with more parallel-sided statue, which have borders of humeral macula serrate; they include *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1965, *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939, *C. laosensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012, *C. maculatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, *C. philippinus* Jedlička, 1939 and *C. saddlepeakensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011. Elytra usually nearly parallel-sided, slightly widening posteriorly; exceptions are species of *C. chiangdaoensis* subgroup (*C. chiangdaoensis* sp. nov., *C. kiwlomensis* sp. nov.) and *C. maharashtraensis* Kirschnhofer, 2000 with more ovoid elytra and to some extent also species of *C. hilaris* subgroup (*C. halyi* Andrewes, 1923, *C. hilaris* (LaFerté-Sénéctere, 1851), *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924, *C. molossus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, *C. punensis* sp. nov.) in which elytra widen posteriorly. Lateral rim of pronotum broad, deeply delimited and upturned at least near base except in *C. mannae* subgroup (*C. austronesiensis* sp. nov., *C. m. mannae* Andrewes, 1930, *C. m. sulawesiensis* ssp. nov., *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000) and *C. freudeellus* sp. nov., in which rim is narrow. Hind angles of pronotum always with a slightly extended tooth (never as extended and strong as in *C. elegans* group). Pronotal disc gently convex, coarsely punctured and often rugose. Elytra convex, deeply striate, toward apex usually narrowing and pointed. Metepisterna nearly quadrate, usually only slightly longer than wide. Abdominal ventrites without or with only weakly indicated impressions. Tarsi setose on both sides.

Note. After accounting for all the exceptions and discounting *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1930), most conforming to the original definition is a subgroup with a more transverse pronotum (>1.4), distinctly delimited pronotal rim, and larger elytral maculae (than in the Sri Lankan *C. microspilotus*) that reach the 4th or even 3rd interval. It comprises *C. mandarinellus*-*C. ovatulus*-*C. saundersi* and also *C. freudei* Jedlička, 1966 and provisionally (according to description) *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823), i.e. species with red palps but also small species with dark palps. We realize that species within these subgroups are mutually very similar and that validity of some is more questionable than of others. To resolve these problems will require more material and preferably also application of molecular methods.

It is possible that some species considered here valid will eventually prove to be synonyms. As the first step we here synonymize *C. louangnamthaensis* Kirschenhofer 2011b from northern Laos with *C. saundersi* (Chaudoir, 1869) inhabiting entire Laos and Cambodia. In the Table 1 below we include in this large subgroup also *C. obesus* (Louwerens, 1953) from the Indonesian island of Timor. We have not been able to see this species and due to its larger size (13 x 5.5 mm) do not include it in the *C. microspilotus* group, although it does appear to possess certain features similar to some species of the group (e.g. *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939 or *C. laosensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012), namely the pronotum which agrees in form but lacks a tooth in the hind angle.

Tab. 1. Subgroups of species in *C. microspilotus* group with length measurements [in mm]. Subgroups are arranged in columns, asterisk (*) denotes uncertain position (placed on basis of original description); double asterisk (**) denotes very similar but unassigned species; arrow (→) denotes species transitional to another subgroup; double arrow (→→) denotes species transitional to another group; † denotes new synonym.

<i>C. geniculatus</i> *→	11	← <i>C. molossus</i>	11.5	<i>C. m. mannae</i>	<10
<i>C. lesnei</i> *	11	<i>C. hilaris</i>	12	<i>C. m. sulawesiensis</i>	<10
<i>C. freudei</i>	10.5	<i>C. punensis</i>	12.1	<i>C. austronesiensis</i>	<10
		<i>C. halyi</i> *	12.5	<i>C. vietnamensis</i>	<10
<i>C. ovatulus</i>	11	<i>C. microspilotus</i>	10	<i>C. freudeellus</i> →	8.5
<i>C. sundaicus</i>	9.5				
<i>C. saundersi</i> <i>C. louangnamthaensis</i> †	10-12.5	<i>C. maharahstraensis</i> →→	12.5	<i>C. buruensis</i>	11.5
<i>C. dembickyi</i>	>11			<i>C. chinensis</i>	12
<i>C. bretschnideri</i> →	9.5	<i>C. chiangdaoensis</i>	11.5	<i>C. formosanus</i>	12
<i>C. pacholatkoii</i>	10	<i>C. kiwlomensis</i>	11.5	<i>C. laosensis</i>	12
<i>C. m. mandarinellus</i>	9			<i>C. saddlepeakensis</i>	12.5
<i>C. m. attapeuensis</i>	≤10			<i>C. philippinus</i>	12
<i>C. m. malayensis</i>	10.5	<i>C. obesus</i> **	13	<i>C. maculatus</i>	12

Craspedophorus austronesiensis sp. nov.

(Figs 16a, b)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: “SE Asia S-Indonesia East / Nusa Tenggara: W Timor Is. / 50 km S of Kupang: Buraen/ I - 2006 lgt. S. Jákl”, (CMH). Paratypes: (1 ♀): labelled by the same data as holotype (CMH); (1 ♀): “Indoaustr. E-Indonesia / Tanimbar isl. Yamdena is. / 20 km NE Saumlaki: Lorulum/ 150m, XII-2006, lgt. S. Jákl”, (CMH).

Description. Length 8.8-9.1 mm (HT 9.1 mm), width 3.8(HT)-4.2 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.35x wider than long, 1.62x wider than head, elytra 1.32x wider than pronotum. Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 5th

interval to margin, little more reduced than in similar *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930 or *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000, spots on inner intervals (5th and 6th) shorter than those on 6th and 7th intervals, therefore humeral margin serrate; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval, spots on 4th, 5th and 8th intervals shorter than on 6th and 7th intervals. Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Dorsum glossy, elytra covered by black and yellowish setae. Venter black, weakly glossy, densely covered by setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex; labrum weakly sinuate, clypeus smooth, glossy, weakly convex.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long, weakly convex, maximum width immediately behind midlength; lateral margins fairly rounded, tapering toward anterior angles which are rounded but distinct (contrary to pronota in most similar species); posteriorly tapering in straight line, without sinus in front of posterior angles, which are denticulate. Lateral rim narrow and weakly elevated. Disc densely, coarsely rugate and punctured throughout. Sagittal line weakly but distinctly impressed, without widening on both sides.

Elytra convex, parallel-sided, humeri wide; basal rim absent; margins in front of apex weakly tuberoso, striae deeply impressed, coarsely punctured, intervals convex, sparsely punctured.

Venter black, weakly glossy, densely covered by setae. Sternites punctured medially, rugate on both sides; metepisterna medially longer, anteriorly wider, posteriorly slightly narrower and coarsely, not too densely punctured.

Tarsi setose on both sides.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 64 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. austronesiensis* sp. nov. is very similar to *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000 from southern China and Vietnam, and *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930 from Sunda Islands. These species form a very homogeneous group; differential diagnosis is included into the key that follows the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. The name refers to the Austronesian people. *C. austronesiensis* was collected in Indonesia, islands of Timor (Little Sunda) and Yamdena (Tanimbar Islands, Moluccas), inhabited by people of the Austronesian language group. The Tanimbar Islands, also called Timur Laut (Indonesian: 'northeast') are a group of about 65 islands in the Maluku province of Indonesia, including Fordata, Larat, Maru, Molu, Nuswotar, Selaru, Selu, Seira, Wotap, Wuliaru and Yamdena. Geographically, the northeast islands are still part of the Lesser Sunda Islands. The Aru Islands and Kai Islands lie to the northeast, and Babar Island and Timor lie to the west. The islands separate the Banda Sea and the Arafura Sea. The total land area of the Islands is 5440 km² (2100 sq mi). The largest of the group is Yamdena. Yamdena Island has a range of thickly forested hills along its eastern coast, while its western coast is lower. Saumlaki is the chief town, located on the south end of Yamdena. The island has a range of forested hills along its eastern coast, while its western coast is lower. The forests are inhabited by wild Water Buffalo. The Yamdena language is spoken on and around the island. Christianity is the main religion, but ancestor worship is still practised. Handicrafts on the island include woodcarving, fine goldwork, Ikat weaving (mainly on nearby Selaru Island). In 1987 a new species of Bush Warbler was recorded on the island.

Distribution. Timor, Moluccas (Tanimbar Is.).

***Craspedophorus bretschnneideri* Kirschenhofer, 2011**

(Fig. 20)

Craspedophorus bretschnneideri Kirschenhofer 2011b: 41 (type loc. "Indien Andamans Islands, Saddle Peak; 115 Hm, N. 13.128°/E.093.021°"). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Note. This species is based on two males. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2011b: 41). "Length 11.0(HT) - 11.5 mm, width 4.5 - 4.7 mm. ...humeral macula ...reaches from 5th interval [from 4th interval according to the type figured in original description] to margin, where widest, posterior margin not serrate; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval, separated from elytral apex and from margin. Palps (except first reddish article), antennae and legs black... Pronotum 1.41x wider than long, weakly convex, maximum width distinctly behind midlength, posterior angles with small sharp tooth, lateral margins obliquely narrowing posteriorly, weakly sinuate, lateral rims wide, posteriorly strongly elevated. Basal impressions deeply excavated, surface weakly rugate, coarsely punctured. Elytra convex, weakly ovoid, elytral margins weakly rounded, slightly tuberoso before apex, narrowing toward apex, maximum width immediately behind midlength; striae deeply impressed, with fine, densely spaced punctures, intervals weakly convex, indistinctly punctured. Humeri distinct." *C. bretschnneideri* is differentiated by the describer from *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883), see Kirschenhofer 2011b: 42; our differential diagnosis to other, very similar species of *C. mandarinellus*-*C. saundersi*-*C. sundaicus* subgroup is added behind the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

***Craspedophorus buruensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 31)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE Asia E-Indonesia Maluku / See Buru Is. 250-300m / Remaja Mt., Ilat vill. env. / I - 2013 lgt. S. Jäkl", (CMH).

Description. Length 11.5 mm, width 4.5 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.41x wider than long, 1.67x wider than head, elytra 1.35x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black with brownish distal parts. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 5th interval to margin and even on epipleura; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval; frontal and apical margins of both maculae irregular, serrate, spots on 6th interval moved against adjacent spots apically in humeral macula, anteriorly in preapical macula. Both sides of body glossy, densely covered by setae. Head with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed. Labrum distinctly convex forward and rimmed, clypeus smooth and convex; frons between eyes weakly convex, frontal grooves deep, wide and vaguely bordered; puncturing coarse, a transverse indentation behind eyes. Neck smooth.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 1.41), disc with flat center and convex anterior part, coarsely rugate and punctured; maximum width distinctly behind midlength, lateral margins narrowing in straight line toward broadly rounded, indistinct anterior angles; anterior margin

approximately as long as neck; lateral rims distinct only in basal half, elevated in basal third; basal impressions wide and deep, groove-like, with punctures and rugae at bottom. Sagittal line distinctly impressed, reaching anterior margin but not base.

Elytra parallel-sided, convex, widening posteriorly, maximum width distinctly after midlength, humeri weakly rounded and oblique; lateral margins slightly tuberoso before apex; anterior margin smooth, without rim, medial of 5th interval strengthened but laterally merging; striae deep, punctured, intervals convex, rugate, punctured.

Venter black, weakly glossy, densely covered by setae. Metepisterna medially flattened, longer, posteriorly weakly narrowed and coarsely, densely punctured.

Differential diagnosis. *C. buruensis* sp. nov. is similar to continental *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1965 with differently shaped pronotum, as well as to insular *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939 with different statue. Body of *C. buruensis* is distinctly shorter, elytral length to width ratio is 1.47; body of *C. formosanus* is more elongated, with elytral ratio 1.58. As well as both mentioned species, we place *C. buruensis* in the *C. philippinus* subgroup, within the *C. micropilotus* species group. *C. buruensis* could be one of insular species mentioned by Louwerens (1953: 313) and determined by him as “*C. philippinus*”; Louwerens has never compared these specimens with the type of *C. philippinus* Jedlička, 1939 deposited in NMPC (Fig. 29 in Plate 2). Differential diagnosis to most similar species follows the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. Named after the island. Buru (formerly spelt Boeroe) is the third largest island within Maluku Islands of Indonesia (formerly Moluccas). It lies between the Banda Sea to the south and Seram Sea to the north, west of Ambon and Seram islands. The island belongs to Maluku province (Indonesian: Provinsi Maluku) and includes the Buru (Indonesian: Kabupaten Buru) and South Buru (Indonesian: Kabupaten Buru Selatan) regencies. Their administrative centers, Namlea and Namrole, respectively, have ports and the largest towns of the island. There is a military airport at Namlea which supports civilian cargo transportation.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus chiangdaoensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 35)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “SE Asia N-Thailand / [Chiang Mai Prov.] / Chiang Dao 1200 m/ Ban San Pakia V-2004/ lgt. S. Bilý”, (CMH).

Description. Length 11.5 mm, width 4.6 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.35x wider than long, 1.84x wider than head, elytra 1.31x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black, outer parts of antennae brownish. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, macular spot on 4th interval distinctly reduced; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Dorsum covered by setae that are laterally longer, yellowish; venter black, weakly glossy, densely covered by setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex. Labrum weakly excavated, clypeus smooth, glossy, weakly convex. Surface coarsely and densely rugate throughout. Neck smooth, with transverse bend.

Pronotum wider than long, width to length ratio 1.35; maximum width immediately after midlength, from there tapering forward obliquely; distinctly sinuate posteriorly, toward obtuse posterior angles which bear a small, sharp tooth; width of base equal to anterior margin; lateral rim depressed, on inner side indistinctly bordered; base weakly convex medially, basal impressions wide and deep, groove-like, with punctures at bottom; sagittal line indistinct, disc coarsely rugate, punctured.

Elytra convex, ovoid, weakly widening posteriorly, humeri wide, weakly oblique, basal rim incomplete laterally gradually merging with margin; two inner intervals medially concave in basal fourth, 3rd and 9th intervals weakly carinated; striae deeply impressed, coarsely and deeply punctured; intervals indistinctly punctured in rows. Elytral margin distinctly tuberoso, 8th and 9th intervals impressed in front of apex.

Differential diagnosis. *C. chiangdaoensis* differs from the most similar *C. kiwloensis* sp. nov. by a lower pronotal width to length ratio and a depressed basal third of elytral disc. Differences from other similar species of *C. microspilotus* group are included in the key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. Named after the district. Chiang Dao (Thai: เชียงดาว) is a district (amphoe) of Chiang Mai Province in northern Thailand. It is nicknamed “Little Tuscany” and there are actually a few local wines produced in the area. Neighboring districts are (from the northeast clockwise) Fang, Chai Prakan, Phrao, Mae Taeng of Chiang Mai Province, Pai of Mae Hong Son Province, and Wiang Haeng of Chiang Mai again. To the north is the Shan State of Myanmar.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus chinensis Jedlička, 1965

(Figs 25a, b)

Craspedophorus chinensis Jedlička 1965: 5 (type loc. “China: prov. Fukien: Shaowu”). Xie et Yu 1991: 169; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324, 331; Baehr 2003: 446; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “China Shaowu prov. Fukien / *Craspedophorus chinensis* sp. nov. det. A. Jedlička”, (NMPC).

Other material studied: 1 ♂: “SE Asia N-Vietnam, Yên Bái, V - 1990, Igt. J. Secký”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia S-Vietnam, Dong Nai Prov.: Nam Cat, Tien National Park, V-1994 Igt. P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický”, (CMH).

Note. This species is based on single female. Description (in part, see Jedlička 1965: 5). “Black, glossy; elytra with one yellow macula reaching from 4th interval to margin; and one yellow apical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval; similar to *C. formosanus* [Jedlička, 1939], differs by larger maculae, somewhat more coarsely punctured head, more convex neck, basal impressions vaguely bordered, not comma-shaped...” We accept these remarks placing both species in one species group (key to species follows the checklist of the species group).

Distribution. Southern China: Fujian, Guangxi, Vietnam.

***Craspedophorus dembickyi* Kirschenhofer, 2000**

(Fig. 24)

Craspedophorus dembickyi Kirschenhofer 2000: 323 (type loc. “NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, 19.19N, 97.59 E”).
Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47.

Craspedophorus dembickii Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77 (in error).

Material examined: 1 ♀: “SE-Asia, NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.: Ban Si Lang 1200 m, V-1991, lgt. J. Horák”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE-Asia, NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr., Ban Huai Po, 2000 m, V-1993, lgt. J. Horák” (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE-Asia, NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Ban Si Lang, V-1996, lgt. S. Bílý”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE-Asia, NW-Thailand, Chiang Dao, Ban San Pakia 1200 m, V-2004, lgt. S. Bílý”, (CMH).

Note. This species is based on single male. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 323). “Length 11.2 mm, width 4.5 mm. Body parallel-sided... Humeral elytral macula a little quadrangular, narrowing medially, reaching 3rd stria [also 4th interval according to the figure in original description], widening outside, reaching epipleura... Proportions of holotype. Pronotum [length to width] = 25 : 35 [the data agree with our results, we measured pronotal width to length ratio ~1.39 in another specimen]..., weakly convex, maximum width approximately at midlength, lateral margins narrowing obliquely toward neck, toward base slightly sinuate in front of rather indented posterior angles. Lateral rims flattened anteriorly, toward base depressed and then elevated; basal impressions deep, ovoid, surface of disc coarsely rugate, punctured. Elytra convex, parallel-sided, posteriorly widening. Humeri indistinct, rounded... inner intervals flatter, outer more convex, all intervals weakly tuberoso before apex.” We add to description: We found no difference between sexes in elytral coloration. *C. dembickyi* is differentiated by the describer from *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924, which we place in a different species group. Also comparison with a very similar and sympatric *C. pacholatkoii* Kirschenhofer, 2000 was not included, the author compared aedeagi only (Kirschenhofer 2000: 344). We add differential diagnosis to the most similar species of the *C. mandarinellus*-*C. saundersi*-*C. sundaicus* subgroup and include it after the checklist of the species group. Relations between this species from Thailand recently described by Kirschenhofer (2000) and Chaudoir’s *C. saundersi*, living nearby across the border in Laos, can be finalized only after comparison of all types with DNA analyses of more material.

Distribution. Northwestern Thailand.

***Craspedophorus formosanus* Jedlička, 1939**

(Figs 26a, b)

Craspedophorus formosanus Jedlička 1939: 2 (type loc. “Formosa”). Jedlička 1965: 5; Habu 1978: 71; Kasahara 1985: 154; Xiet et Yu 1991: 169; Baehr 2003: 446. Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel & Farkač 2012: 77.

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “Formosa / *Craspedophorus formosanus* sp. nov. det. A. Jedlička”, (NMP).

Other material studied: 1 ♂: “E Asia China Republic of, C Taiwan Is. Nantou co., Wushe VI-07 lgt. J. Dalihod & J. Dalihodová-Bašťová”, (CMH).

Note. This species is based on a single female. Description (in part, see Jedlička 1939: 2). “Very similar to preceding species [*C. philippinus* Jedlička, 1939] and equally colored. It differs [from *C. philippinus*] above all by a different shape of distal palp and pronotum; [in *C. formosanus*] all four palpar segments are dilated, triangular, strongly oblique. Maximum width of pronotum in basal third [length to width ratio 1.33, pronotum 1.66x wider than head, elytra 1.37x wider than pronotum], narrowing toward neck more than toward base, lateral margin in middle weakly rounded, narrowing toward neck obliquely. Base wider than in preceding form [*C. philippinus*] and laterally more bent down, a small tooth on posterior angle sharper. Lateral rims not elevated, more flattened; basal impressions comma-shaped... Length 12 mm.” Habu (1978: 71) added some details and geographical data to the description; detailed differential diagnosis from similar species, *Craspedophorus chinensis* Jedlička, 1965, was added by Kirschenhofer (2000: 330). We accept all these data and place both species in one subgroup of the *C. microspilotus* group. Key to similar species follows the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands (Japan).

***Craspedophorus freudeellus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 13a, b)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: “S-Vietnam Nam Cat Tien Nat. Park / 1. - 15. 5. 1994 Pacholatko & Dembicky“, (CMH). Paratype (1 ♀) labelled: “SE Asia WC-Laos Vientiane prov. (Viang Chan) N of Vientiane, Vangviang V-1997, lgt. S. Bečvář jr. & sr.”, (CMH).

Description. Length 8.2(HT)-8.5 mm, width 3.3(HT)-3.5 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.37(HT)-1.43x wider than long, 1.63x wider than head, elytra 1.32(HT)-1.28x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from lateral margin of 3rd interval (in males) or medial half of 3rd interval (in females) to elytral margin and even to epipleura, length of macular spot on 3rd interval distinctly reduced; preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval, macular spot on 3rd interval visible only as indistinct brighter point (less distinct in males). Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Terminal parts of antennae brownish. Both sides of body glossy, covered by yellowish setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex. Labrum weakly excavated, clypeus smooth, glossy, weakly convex. Except frons, which is smooth, surface throughout coarsely and densely rugate, punctured. Basal impressions broadly excavated, vaguely bordered, near vertex V-shaped. Neck smooth, with transverse band.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long, width to length ratio 1.37-1.43, maximum width behind midlength, narrowing from there obliquely toward rounded, indistinct anterior angles; lateral margins distinctly sinuate posteriorly, toward obtuse posterior angles, which are sharp and bear a small tooth; base distinctly wider than anterior margin, lateral rim anteriorly reduced to indistinct line, posteriorly widens, in front of posterior angles wide, excavated and elevated; base weakly convex medially, basal impressions wide and deep, groove-like, with punctures at bottom; sagittal line indistinct, discal surface coarsely rugate, punctured.

Elytra convex, ovoid, weakly widening posteriorly, humeri wide, weakly oblique, basal rim incomplete laterally gradually merging with margin; 7th interval carinated in front of apex; striae deeply impressed, coarsely and deeply punctured; intervals indistinctly punctured in rows. Elytral margin distinctly tuberoso, 8th and 9th intervals impressed in front of apex.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 65 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. freudeellus* sp. nov. differs from most similar species as follows: from *C. freudei* Jedlička, 1966 by smaller size, shorter elytra, more oblique and rounded humeri, lower pronotal length to width ratio, and narrower pronotal anterior margin; from species of equal size, placed by us in *C. mannae* subgroup, by somewhat wider pronotum, shorter and more convex elytra with larger humeral macula; from species of *C. mandarinellus* - *C. sundaicus* subgroup with similar coloration and pronotum by smaller statue and different extension of humeral macula (in these species humeral macula never reaches 3rd interval). Key to similar species follows the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. The name alludes to morphological similarity with and smaller size than *C. freudei* Jedlička, 1966.

Distribution. Southern Vietnam, Laos.

Craspedophorus freudei Jedlička, 1966

(Figs 21a, b)

Craspedophorus freudei Jedlička 1966: 237 (type loc. "Laos Umg. Vientiane"). Kirschenhofer 2000: 324, 331; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77 77 [in the catalogue the Laos locality follows rather than precedes those of the syntypes, which are hereby transferred to another species; the Laos locality becomes the type locality of the lectotype].

Type material. Lectotype (♀) labelled: "Laos Umg. Vientiane / *Craspedophorus freudei* sp. nov. det. A. Jedlička / paratype", (NMPC).

Other material studied: 1 ♀: "N-Laos, 14.-16. May, Viang Chan pr. 1997, Vangviang, N from Vientiane, lgt S. Becvar j. & se.", (CSF); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "SE Asia NW-Thailand, N of Chiang Mai: Chiang Dao VI-2002, lgt. B. Makovský", (CMH); 1 ♀: "SE Asia W-Thailand, Kanchanaburi prov., 520 m Nam Tok V-2004, lgt. L. Hovorka", (CMH); 1 ♀: "SE Asia NW-Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Chiang Dao VII-2006, lgt. R. Kocina", (CMH); 1 ♀: "SE Asia W-Thailand, Kanchanaburi prov., Phatat Valley, IX-2009 lgt. V. Hůla", (CMH).

Note. This species is based on a series of syntypes from two different places. Description (in part, see Jedlička 1966: 237). "Black, terminal parts of antennae reddish. Palps yellowish red in two specimens from Laos. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula not too ovoid, reaching from 3rd or 4th[*] to 8th interval, preapical macula rounded, reaching from 4th to 7th interval. Head with eyes strongly convex, except for clypeus and neck surface coarsely, densely punctured. Pronotum wider than long, maximum width behind midlength, from there lateral margins obliquely taper toward neck and base. Posterior angles with small, protruding tooth. Base almost twice wider than anterior margin. Basal impressions elongate, fairly deep; disc coarsely, densely punctured. Elytra quadrangular, striae deep, distinctly punctured; intervals convex, finely, densely punctured. Microsculpture: head and neck smooth; elytra with reticulate pattern of large fenestrae. Length 10.5 mm. Laos: Vientiane env., three females (2 specimens with palps yellowish red). Typus. Tenasserim leg. Helfer,

two females with black maxillar and yellowish-red labial palps in NMPC[*]. Very similar to *C. chinensis* Jedl. from southern China...” *C. freudei* is differentiated by the describer from *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1965, which we place in a different species group. Kirschenhofer (2000: 331) added differences from *C. pacholatko* Kirschenhofer, 2000. We accept these notes and include them in the key which follows the checklist of the species group.

*Two of Jedlička’s syntypes, deposited in NMPC are labelled “Tenasserim Helfer” (see also Jedlička 1966: 237) without any more details. Tenasserim Hills or Tenasserim Range is the geographical name of a roughly 1.700 km long mountain chain, part of the Indo-Malayan mountain system in Southeast Asia. Despite their relatively scant altitude these mountains form an effective barrier between Thailand and Burma in their northern and central region. There are only two main transnational roads and cross-border points between Chumphon and Tak, at the Three Pagodas Pass and at Mae Sot. The latter is located beyond the northern end of the range, where the Tenasserim Hills meet the Dawna Range. Minor cross-border points are Sing Khon, near Prachuap Khiri Khan, and Bong Ti west of Kanchanaburi. The latter is expected to gain in importance if the planned Dawei deepwater port project goes ahead, along with a highway and a railway line between Bangkok and that harbor. The southern section of this extensive chain of mountains runs along the Kra Isthmus into the Malay peninsula almost reaching Singapore. Many rivers have their source in these mountains, but none of them are very long. We regard both Jedlička’s syntypes from Myanmar (Tenasserim) as *C. mandarinellus mandarinellus* (Bates, 1892) and designate a lectotype of *C. freudei*, which is the specimen from Laos, labelled “Umg. Vientiane”. The two species differ by shape of the pronotum and extent of the humeral macula; in *C. m. mandarinellus* lateral pronotal margins are more sinuate near base, in *C. freudei* humeral macula always reaches 3rd interval.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand.

Craspedophorus geniculatus (Wiedemann, 1823)

Panagaeus geniculatus Wiedemann, 1823: 56 (type loc. “Bengal”). Schaum 1853: 28.

Isotarsus rufipalpis Laferté-Sénéctere, 1851: 221 (*nomen nudum* Andrewes 1924b: 588); Andrewes 1930: 135;

Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77, 79.

Epicosmus geniculatus Chaudoir 1861: 351; Chaudoir 1869: 351; Chaudoir 1878: 112.

Epicosmus hilaris Chaudoir 1878: 112. Csiki 1929: 357.

Craspedophorus geniculatus Andrewes 1921: 170, 187; Andrewes 1930: 135; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. We have not seen this species. Chaudoir (1879: 110) called this species *Epicosmus hilaris* (LaFerté-Sénéctère 1851); the name *Panagaeus geniculatus* Wiedemann, 1823 is also mentioned by Chaudoir (1878: 112), who considered the two names synonymous. According to him (1879: 110) *E. hilaris* is only an incoloured form of the same species (*P. geniculatus*), collected in the same place (“son habitat est le même”). Chaudoir in the same article regarded also *Isotarsus rufipalpis* Laferté-Sénéctere, 1851 as larger (max. 13.5 mm, female) and smaller (min. 11 mm, male) specimens of the same species. In Chaudoir’s previous work (1861: 345) both Laferte’s taxa (*I. hilaris* and *I. rufipalpis*) were redefined and Laferte’s measurements [*rufipalpis*: 10 mm, *hilaris*: 12 mm; see in Laferte 1851: 221]

deemed erroneous: “Les mesures indiquées par M. de Laferté sont erronées”. Kirschenhofer (2000: 335) cited the incorrect synonymy and erred in citing the description (“*C. hilaris* Chaudoir, 1851”). Häckel & Farkač (2012: 78) also erred in citing all three names (*C. geniculatus*, *C. hilaris*, *C. rufipalpis*) as valid species. Andrewes (1921: 170) wrote: “This species [*C. geniculatus*] was unknown to Chaudoir, who thought it might be identical with *C. hilaris* Laf. (Chaudoir 1878: 112). This is not the case, and, as no other description has appeared I describe... the only other specimen I have seen (Pusa Coll. [= Pusa, Samastipur region, Bihar, India, 25°59′0″ N, 85°41′0″ E]), which I took with me to Copenhagen and compared with the type.” Andrewes upgraded *C. geniculatus* back to a valid species and redescribed it (in part, 1921: 187). “Length 11.0 mm. Black: palpi testaceous, antennae, apex of femora, and tarsi brown, ...pubescence short, greyish-yellow, but black on elytra... Prothorax transverse (2.5 x 3.1 mm [1.25x wider than long]), moderately convex, but a little explanate at sides. Widest at middle, front angles rounded and inconspicuous, sides strongly and uniformly rounded, widely reflexed before hind angles, which are obtuse, but have a small acute tooth at the angle; median line and basal foveae well marked... Elytra (4.25 x 7.0 mm) moderately convex, parallel, punctate-striate, intervals convex, finely punctate; front spot behind shoulder, extending from margin to stria 3, tapering a little inwards, hind spot smaller, quadrate, covering intervals 4-8... In the form of the head and elytra hardly differing from *C. mandarinellus* Bates, but differing altogether in the shape of the prothorax, which in that species is much more narrowed in front than behind, widest considerably behind middle, with nearly rectangular hind angles, but without so acute a tooth, the surface more coarsely and much more confluent punctate.” According to priority, this species has thus been listed as *Craspedophorus geniculatus* (Wiedemann) with *C. hilaris* Chaudoir, 1878 (non LaFerté) as a synonym (Andrewes 1924b: 588, 1930: 135; Csiki 1929: 357). Therefore, we follow Andrewes (1930: 135) and consider *Isotarsus rufipalpis* LaFerté-Sénéctere, 1851 a *nomen nudum* to the valid name *Craspedophorus geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823). We provisionally include *C. geniculatus* in the group because of its morphological similarity with its species, above all with *C. mandarinellus* (Bates, 1889), as emphasized by the describer (1921: 170). We accept these notes and include them in the key which follows the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Eastern India: Bihar.

Craspedophorus halyi Andrewes, 1923

Craspedophorus halyi Andrewes 1923: 223 (type loc. “Niroddumunai” [=ne SRL]); Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. We have never seen this species. Description (in part, see Andrewes 1923: 230). “Length: 12.0–13.0 mm. Width: 4.9–5.4 mm. Black, each elytron with two orange-coloured fasciae: palpi, apical joints of antennae, and tarsi piceous. Head small and narrow (2.0 mm wide), with prominent hemispherical eyes, neck smooth and polished, strongly constricted behind eye, clypeus and labrum smooth, frontal foveae elongate and fairly deep, surface rugosely punctate, antennae filiform, slender, nearly reaching middle of elytra, labrum narrow, emarginate, the two middle setae a little removed from front margin, mandibles hooked at

tip, palpi long and slender, mentum very wide, with rounded lobes, a very shallow and open sinus, tooth very short. Prothorax moderately convex, transverse (3.0 x 4.0 mm), much more contracted in front than behind, with a fine, hardly appreciable border, strongly dilated, but very little rounded, and slightly sinuate (both horizontally and vertically) to base, the hind angles in the form of a minute rectangular tooth; median line clearly marked, foveae fairly deep, extending to base, the sides of which are very distinctly raised, the whole surface coarsely and a little confluent punctate, the epipleure smooth. Elytra (5.4 x 8.25 mm) convex, oval, widest a little behind middle, sides gently rounded, distinctly sinuated near apex, striae deep, closely and clearly punctate, intervals convex, finely but not closely punctate, pubescent, the epipleure finely asperate; the front fascia is fairly wide, and extends from the border a little below the shoulder to stria 2, the coloured patch on interval 3 very short, the hind fascia rather smaller; a little transverse, from stria 8 to 3. Sternum; all the sterna coarsely punctate, metepisterna distinctly longer than wide. Venter coarsely punctate at sides, finely punctate and a little pubescent in middle, the segments distinctly crenulate along front margin. Legs: tarsi pilose on both upper and under surfaces." *C. halyi* is differentiated by the describer from *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835), which we place in a different species group. "A little smaller than *C. bifasciatus* Cast. Head with the joints of both antennae and palpi longer and more slender; prothorax less convex, sides more explanate and reflexed behind, hind angles with a distinct rectangular tooth; elytra with both intervals and striae more finely punctate, the front and hind fasciae orange, reaching striae 2 and 3 respectively (in *bifasciatus* yellow, and reaching striae 1 and 2). Tarsi hairy beneath." Although we have not seen this species, we decided to provisionally place it in the group because of its morphological similarity with the included species. According to data on pronotal shape we place *C. halyi* in the *C. microspilotus* group, *C. hilaris* subgroup. It seems proper to differentiate *C. halyi* from *C. lankaensis* sp. nov. on similar size and distribution (Sri Lanka). *C. lankaensis* differs from Andrewes' species by pronotal shape and extension of humeral macula, which reaches 2nd interval. We add differential diagnosis to the most similar species of the *C. microspilotus* species group following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Craspedophorus hilaris (La Ferté-Sénéctere, 1851)

(Fig. 33)

Isotarsus hilaris Laferté-Sénéctere, 1851: 221 (type loc. "India bor."). *Epicosmus hilaris* Chaudoir 1861: 345; Chaudoir 1878: 110.

Craspedophorus hilaris Andrewes 1921: 170. Andrewes 1924b: 588; Andrewes 1930: 135; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♂: "S-Asia W-India, Maharashtra Pune env. VII - 1984, lgt. Ing. S. Pokorný", (CMH).

Note. Chaudoir (1879: 112) considered this taxon conspecific with *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823). As we have already mentioned, Chaudoir's conclusion was disproved by Andrewes (1924b: 588). Description (in part, see Laferté-Sénéctere 1851: 221). "*hilaris* 12 mm, *rufipalpis* 10 mm". As Chaudoir (1861: 345), we consider the original Laferté's

description inadequate. However, also Chaudoir's redescription did not bring much improvement (in part, see Chaudoir 1861: 345): "Length 11.5–15 mm[*!!!]. It resembles a large specimen of *Panagaeus crux-major* with smaller and more yellow humeral maculae and larger and laterally more flattened pronotum. Head... pronotum twice wider than head, longer than wide[!!!], narrowing toward fully rounded anterior angles, where it is as wide as the neck, lateral margins posteriorly widening to maximum width, lateral angles rounded, then narrowing toward base without sinuation, posterior angles obtuse, each with small tooth on their top.; base parallel and wider than anterior margin. Disc near base less convex, more densely and diffusely punctured. Lateral rims widening posteriorly and then narrowing toward anterior angles without distinct elevation. Sagittal line fairly impressed, not interrupted, basal impressions small and quite well bordered. Elytra somewhat larger than pronotum, ovoid, not too oblique toward base, humeri rounded but distinct. Palps yellowish red[!!!], with some brownish tint, tarsi blackish brown, elytral maculae lemon yellow, wide, ovoid; humeral macula reaches from 2nd to 9th interval and even on epipleura; preapical macula from 3rd to 9th interval. According to dr. Bacon, the species inhabitates the north of India. Mister de Laferté had two specimens of different sexes of this species, the female smaller than the male with less dilated terminal palpal articles... (measurements taken by de Laferté are incorrect)" [translated from the French original]. We suspect Chaudoir could have included with his lectotype of *C. hilaris* also some specimens of *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Catelneau, 1835), individuals of which could be 13–14 mm long. *C. bifasciatus* is a species which mostly resembles the Palearctic *Panagaeus cruxmajor* (Linnaeus, 1758); also, Chaudoir's (not Laferté's) length measurements of the described species (11.5–15 mm) are not compatible with the proportions of *C. hilaris*. This species reaches 12 or at most 13 mm, which corresponds better with Laferté's data (see LaFerté-Sénéctere, 1851: 221). *C. hilaris* mostly resembles *C. punensis* sp. nov., differences between these two species are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

*We marked all Chaudoir's data, which according to us do not agree with characters of *C. hilaris*, by three exclamation marks [!!!].

Distribution. India (Maharashtra).

***Craspedophorus kiwlomensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 36)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "Thailand / Mae Hong Son prov. / Kiwlom-pass near Soppong / 23.6.-2.7.2002, alt. 1400±50m / WGS 84:19° 26'N, 098° 19'E, lgt. Fouquè R.+ H. ", (CSF).

Description. Length 11.7 mm, width 4.5 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.43x wider than long, 1.77x wider than head, elytra 1.29x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black, outer parts of antennae brownish. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, macular spot on 4th interval distinctly reduced; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Dorsum covered by yellowish setae; venter black, weakly glossy, densely covered by setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex. Labrum margined, weakly excavated, clypeus smooth,

glossy, weakly convex. Surface coarsely and densely rugate throughout. Frontal impressions deep, vaguely bordered. Neck smooth, with transverse band.

Pronotum wider than long, width to length ratio 1.43, maximum width immediately behind midlength, narrowing from there toward neck with weakly rounded lateral margins; distinctly sinuate posteriorly, toward obtuse posterior angles, which bear a small, sharp tooth; base as wide as anterior margin, lateral rim depressed, indistinctly bordered medially; base medially weakly convex, basal impressions wide and deep, groove-like, with bottom punctured sagittal line distinctly impressed, reaching anterior margin, widening near base; discal surface coarsely rugate, punctured.

Elytra convex, elongately ovoid, weakly widening posteriorly, humeri wide, weakly oblique; basal rim widens medial of 5th interval, laterally gradually merges with margin; striae deeply impressed, finely punctured; intervals irregularly, densely punctured.

Differential diagnosis. *C. kiwlomensis* sp. nov. is very similar to nearby living *C. chiangdaoensis* sp. nov. (northern Thailand: Chiang Dao prov.: Ban San Pakia, less than 100 km from Kiwlom) differing only in small details. Both species are based on single females and their taxonomic relations thus must be regarded as provisional until more material and DNA analyses become available. Both species differ from other species of the *C. microspilotus* group by differently shaped colored elytra, which are strongly convex, with more rounded humeri and larger, circular maculae (they remind of the *C. basifasciatus* species group, Figs 35, 36 in Plate 2). Differential diagnosis is included in the key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. Named after the type locality. Kiwlom pass lies in the mountains not far from the city of Soppong in northern Thailand (Mae Hong Son province). Soppong lies in a tight river valley about 130 km north of Chiang Mai and 30 km from Pai to the south and 70 km from the provincial capital of Mae Hong Son to the northwest.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus laosensis Kirschenhofer, 2012

(Fig. 27)

Craspedophorus laosensis Kirschenhofer 2012b: 231 (type loc. ,“Laos, Luangphabang prov. [=Louang Prabang Prov.], Mt. Phou Phakhao, Namtag vill.”). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78; Häckel et Farkač 2013: 250.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀: “SE-Asia W-Laos, Vientiane prov. (55 km NE of), Lao Pako 200m, V-2004 lgt. J. Bezděk”, (CMH). New record.

Note. This species is based on a pair. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2012b: 231). “Length 12.0-12.5 mm (HT), width 4.6-5.0 mm. Proportions (HT): pronotum 1.31x wider than long, 1.66x wider than head, pronotal base 1.54x wider than anterior margin, elytra 1.36x wider than long. Coloration. ...humeral macula reaches from 8th to 4th interval, may extend to 3rd interval, preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. ...Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Venter black, glossy. Epipleura yellowish red almost to midlength. Pronotum weakly convex in middle, strongly widening posteriorly, maximum width immediately behind

midlength, lateral margins narrowing toward anterior angles, toward posterior angles very weakly sinuate, distinctly narrowing. Pronotal disc coarsely rugate, punctured. Lateral rims weakly elevated. Basal impressions deep and comma-shaped, laterally from them pronotum depressed. Base parallel with anterior margin. Sagittal line fairly impressed, not widening on both ends. Elytra not too wide, roughly parallel-sided, convex, weakly widening posteriorly, maximum width behind midlength. Basal rim widening medially of 4th interval. Humeri slightly rounded. Striae deeply impressed, finely punctured". *C. laosensis* is differentiated by the describer from *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000, which we place in the same group but different subgroup (Kirschenhofer 2012b: 232). We place *C. laosensis* in the *C. philippinensis*-*C. formosanus* subgroup and add differential diagnosis to the most similar species of the group, *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1965, *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939, *C. maculatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, *C. philippinus* Jedlička, 1939 and *C. saddlepeakensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011; it follows the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Laos.

Craspedophorus lesnei Andrewes, 1926

Craspedophorus hilaris Lesne 1904: 69 (type loc. "Siam: Battambang" [=nw Cambodge: Battambang prov.]).
Craspedophorus lesnei nom. nov. Andrewes, 1926: 253. Andrewes 1930: 135; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Note. Andrewes (1926: 253) noticed discrepancies between Lesne's description (1904: 69) of "*Epicosmus hilaris*" and the Laferte's type of this species, which he moved to *Craspedophorus*. Andrewes noted: "This unique example is labelled 'Siam: Battambang, A. Pavie, 1886' and differs in many respects from Laferte's species." The differences from *C. hilaris* were so profound that Andrewes decided to describe it as a new species. Description (in part, see Andrewes 1926: 253). "Length 11.0 mm; width 4.3 mm. Black with two orange spots on each elytron, the front one extending from stria 3 to the middle of the epipleura, the hind one between striae 3 and 8. Head small, surface uneven, rugose-punctate, constriction deep, neck and clypeus smooth, eyes hemispherical, antennae long and slender, palpi slender, last joint of labials securiform but a good deal longer than wide. Prothorax transverse, about twice as wide as head, coarsely rugose-punctate the punctures larger on disk and much larger than those on head, sides strongly rounded and much contracted in front, so that front angles adjoin neck, less contracted and a little reflexed behind, so that base is nearly twice as wide as apex, hind angles obtuse, with a small, sharp rectangular tooth; median line fine but distinct, basal foveae moderately impressed. Elytra oval, moderately convex, a little wider than prothorax, striae fairly deep and clearly punctate, intervals convex, rather finely and not very closely punctate, the punctures coalescing a little laterally. Underside coarsely, but middle of venter finely punctate, metepisterna half as long again as wide, front margin of ventral segments crenulate". We have not seen this species. Judging by characters added by Andrewes (1926: 253), we place it in the group near the *C. mandarinellus* – *C. saundersi* subgroup because of its similarly shaped pronotum. It differs from these species by the extension of humeral macula, which in *C. lesnei* reaches medially to 3rd interval, whereas in most other similar species it reaches at most to 4th interval. It is difficult to differentiate *C.*

lesnei from *C. freudei* Jedlička, 1966, because the differences between them are slight and their distributional areas border on each other. Jedlička's species, in this work redescribed with a newly designated lectotype, is somewhat smaller than Andrewes' (*C. freudei* 10.5 mm, *C. lesnei* 11 mm), has reddish palps and inhabits Laos and northern Thailand. Better understanding of the relations between these two species will require more material from southern Laos and Cambodia. These remarks are applied in the key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Cambodia.

***Craspedophorus maculatus* Kirschenhofer 2000**

(Fig. 28)

Craspedophorus maculatus Kirschenhofer 2000: 341 (type loc. "NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 19.19N, 97.59E"). Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♀: "SE-Asia NW-Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Chiang Dao VII - 2006, lgt. R. Kocina", (CMH).

Note. This species is based on a single female. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 341). "Length 11–11.2 [12] mm, width: 4.8–5 mm. Coloration black, each elytron with two yellow maculae. Humeral macula quadrate, laterally widens, reaches from 3rd stria (4th interval) to margin an even on epipleura. Preapical macula rounded, reaches from 3rd stria to 8th interval. Elytral margin and apex black. Venter black, laterally densely punctured, sparsely punctured in middle. Pronotum wide, lateral margins arcuately narrowing toward neck, posteriorly narrowing without sinuation toward posterior angles that bear a small, laterally extending tooth. Base parallel with anterior margin. Lateral rims not wide, narrowing anteriorly, wider and more excavated near base, where they are open to basal pit. Surface coarsely, not too densely rugate, punctured. Elytra with deeply impressed, coarsely punctured striae. Intervals fairly convex, densely, finely punctured..." *C. maculatus* is differentiated by the describer from similar species of the *C. microspilotus* group, *C. molossus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 and *C. pacholatkoii* Kirschenhofer, 2000 (Kirschenhofer 2000: 342), which we place in different subgroups. *C. maculatus* also resembles species of the *C. philippinus* subgroup, which differ by a more serrate posterior margin of the humeral macula. Differences from most similar species of the subgroup, *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1965, *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939, *C. laosensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012, *C. philippinus* Jedlička, 1939 and *C. saddlepeakensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011, are included in the key that follows the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Northwestern Thailand.

***Craspedophorus maharashtraensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011**

(Fig. 37)

Craspedophorus maharashtraensis Kirschenhofer 2011b: 43 (type loc. "India- Maharashtra state. Western Ghats Mts., Panchgani Wai env."). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Note. This species is based on a single female collected in Maharashtra State. Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India. It is the second most populous state after Uttar Pradesh and third largest state by area in India. Maharashtra is the wealthiest state in India, contributing 15% of the country's industrial output and 13.3% of its GDP (2006–2007 figures). Maharashtra is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Gujarat and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to the northwest, Madhya Pradesh to the north and northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Karnataka to the south, Andhra Pradesh to the southeast and Goa to the southwest. The state covers an area of 307.731 km² (118.816 sq mi) or 9.84% of the total geographical area of India. Mumbai, the capital city of the state, is India's largest city and the financial capital of the nation. Maharashtra is the world's second most populous first-level administrative country sub-division. Were it a nation in its own right, Maharashtra would be the world's twelfth most populous country ahead of Philippines. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2011b: 43). "Length 12.4 mm, width 4.2 mm. Body almost parallel-sided, elongated. Pronotum markedly narrow, almost as long as wide [length to width ratio 1.1], cordiform. Coloration. Head and pronotum opaque, elytra weakly glossy, covered by yellow setae, each elytron with two yellow maculae; humeral macula transverse, ovoid, located near humeri, reaching from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura. Macular spot on 4th interval shorter, macula widens toward external margin. Preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 7th interval, distinctly separated from elytral margin and apex. Internal mandibular margin, anterior margin of labrum, palps and tarsi lighter, brownish. Three proximal antennomeres darkish, distal antennomeres reddish, leg joints blackish, tibiae brownish... Venter black, glossy, sparsely covered by setae. Head. Frons and vertex not too coarsely, diffusely punctured, less rugate between eyes. Eyes weakly convex, temples short, narrowing to neck. Mandibles narrowing distally, arcuate. Clypeus punctured, not extended. Labrum anteriorly weakly excavated and convex, neck punctured as vertex. Pronotum 1.04x wider [we measured 1.1x], regularly, densely, not too coarsely punctured, disc weakly convex in middle, widest at midlength. Lateral margins narrowing obliquely toward neck, posteriorly narrowing, distinctly sinuate in front of almost rectangular posterior angles; base narrower than anterior margin, both margins parallel. Basal grooves widely excavated, open to large pit, lateral rims narrow, widening near base, where weakly elevated. Sagittal line deeply impressed, not widening at both ends. Elytra almost ovoid, disc weakly depressed, margins indistinctly tuberoso before apex. Basal rim widening medial of 5th interval, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded, weakly oblique. Scutellar line short... Striae deeply impressed, finely punctured. Intervals weakly convex, densely punctured. Metepisterna transverse, oblique, wider than long, narrowing posteriorly. Venter finely punctured in middle, laterally punctation more coarse..." *C. maharashtraensis* is an isolate within the group, we do not place it in a subgroup. It resembles species of the *C. chiangdaoensis* subgroup because of an ovoid elytra with large circular maculae, but differs

from all similar species by a differently shaped pronotum. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

***Craspedophorus mandarinellus mandarinellus* (Bates, 1892)**

(Fig. 19a)

Epicosmus mandarinellus Bates 1892: 299 (type loc. "Bhamò" [=n Myanmar: s Kachin State]).

Craspedophorus mandarinellus Andrewes 1921: 187. Andrewes 1930: 135; Baehr 2003: 447; Xie et Yu 1991: 170; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 40, 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Type and other examined material. 2 ♂♂: "Tenasserim, leg. Helfer / *Craspedophorus freudei* sp. nov. det. A. Jedlička / Paratype", (NMPC); 1 ♂: "N. Burma, Nam Tamai, 4,000 ft. 23.1.1931, F. Kingdon Ward. B. M. 1932-196", (BMNH); 1 ♂: "China, Guangxi A.R., 7.-8.iv.2013 stream valley ca. 2 NE north gate of Shiwandashan Nat. Forest Park 21°55.1'N, 107°54.9'E, 280m J.Hájek & J.Růžička leg.", (CMH).

Note. This species was redescribed and placed in *C. microspilotus* species group by Kirschenhofer (2011b: 47). Original description (in part, see Bates 1892: 299). "Similar to *C. mandarinus*, but smaller. Head widest in front of eyes, with eyes strongly convex... Lateral margins arcuate, narrowing toward anterior angles, which rounded, posteriorly directly narrowing toward base, weakly elevated near posterior angles, which are dense, denticulated. Disc convex, throughout coarsely, not too densely punctured; elytra parallel-sided, convex, deeply striated, intervals convex, weakly glossily, densely punctured; elytral maculae yellowish, both squared, regularly marginated [not serrate], humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical margin reaches from 4th to 8th interval..." [translated from the Latin original]. Kirschenhofer (2011b: 40) added: "Length 9.5 mm, width 3.9 mm. Species with unicoloured black palps, antennae and legs. Pronotum transverse (1.37)* [we measured 1.47], densely, mostly rugate, punctured, widest immediately behind midlength, lateral margins narrowing posteriorly, sinuate in front of posterior angles, which are denticulated. Elytral humeral macula not reaching base near margin, preapical macula reaches from 4th (5th) interval to 8th interval, macular spot on 4th interval very short." Kirschenhofer (2011b: 40) interpreted the type locality erroneously, he indicated "Mandaly". Mandalay; is the second-largest city and the last royal capital of Burma. Located 716 km (445 mi) north of Yangon on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, the city is the capital of Mandalay Region], in contrary to Bates' original description, where holotype is labelled "Bhamò" (Bates 1892: 299). Bhamo (Burmese also spelt Bamaw) is a city of Kachin State in the northernmost part of Myanmar, located 186 km south from the capital city of the state of Kachin, that is to say Myitkyina. It is also on the Ayeyarwady River. It lies about 300 km northwest from Mandalay, within 65 km of the border with Yunnan Province, China; it is distinctly closer to China than Kirschenhofer (2011b: 40) mentioned. New record from Nam Tamai, which lies within 30 km of the Yunnanese border and other record from Guangxi Province, China, agrees with Bates' data and indicates Yunnan as an next area inhabiting by this species. *C. mandarinellus* is differentiated by Kirschenhofer (2011b: 40) from *C. pacholatkoii* Kirschenhofer, 2000 (Thailand), Indochinese *C. saundersi* (Chaudoir, 1869), and *C. ovatulus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 (Sunda Islands), which all are mostly similar species of *C.*

microspilotus group, We add some remarks about differences, which we see after comparison of many similarly coloured specimens, collected in southeastern Asia. Differences from *C. sundaicus* (except area of occurrence) as follows: body distinctly wider; pronotum more symmetrically convex, lateral rims narrower, less elevated, length to width ratio is similar, 1.5 in *C. sundaicus*, 1.38 in *C. ovatulus*. There are no significant differences in length and shape of the body in continental populations of *C. mandarinellus*-*C. saundersi* species subgroup, *C. m. mandarinellus* (China, Myanmar), *C. m. attapeuensis* ssp. nov. (Laos), *C. m. malayensis* ssp. nov. (West Malaysia), and *C. pacholatko*i Kirschenhofer, 2000 (northern Thailand). The only well visible and faithful character in continental populations is distinctly different width of pronotum. This character seems to be useful to differentiate between previously listed taxa and very similar species as *C. saundersi* Chaudoir, 1869 (Cambodia, Laos, eastern Thailand) or *C. dembickyi* Kirschenhofer, 2000 (northern Thailand). We decide to regard:

a) all populations of similar coloration, which have pronotum with length to width ratio lesser than 1.4, including Kirschenhofer's *C. pacholatko*i with ratio 1.45, as *C. mandarinellus*;
b) all populations with ratio superior to 1.4, including Kirschenhofer's *C. dembickyi* with ratio 1.38, as *C. saundersi*. We also regard all Jedlička's "syntypes" of *C. freudei* deposited in NMPC, labelled "Birma, Tenasserim" as *C. m. mandarinellus*. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution (*C. m. mandarinellus*). Southern China: Guangxi, Yunnan; Myanmar

***Craspedophorus mandarinellus attapeuensis* ssp. nov.**

(Fig. 19b)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE Asia S-Laos Attapeu Pr. / Dong Amphan NBCA Nong Fa (crater lake) / 15°0,59'N 107°25,6'E / V-2010, lgt. S. Jákł", (CMH). Paratype (1 ♀): "SE Asia S-Laos Attapeu Pr. / Annam Highlands. Bolavens Plateau / bridge 4 km E Tad Kamatok / 15°07, 8'N; 106°40,1'E, 260m, V-2010, lgt. J.Hájek", (NMPC).

Description. Length 9.5-10.0(HT) mm, width 3.9-4.0 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.49-1.53x wider than long, 1.92- 1.96x wider than head, elytra 1.16-1.24x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 7th interval.

Head and adnexa of equal shape and colour as in *C. mandarinellus* s. str.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (length to width ratio ~1.5), weakly convex; widest distinctly behind midlength, lateral angles rounded, margins arcuate, narrowing toward neck, anterior angles not protruded, margins obliquely narrowing toward base, indistinctly sinuate in front of posterior angles, which are dense, each with sharp small tooth. Lateral rims wider near base. Disc coarsely punctured, rugate, basal groves open in a basal transversal pit. Sagittal line shallow, not too widening to each end.

Elytra and venter similar as in *C. m. mandarinellus*, from which it differs by somewhat differently shaped pronotum, longitudinal extension of humeral macula, which is larger in *C. m. attapeuensis*, and by length (9.5-10 mm).

Etymology. Named after the province. Attapeu (also Attopu) is a province of Laos, located in the south-east of the country. To the north it is bounded by Sekong, to the west by Champassak province. To the east, the Annamite Mountain Range separates Attapeu from Vietnam. It borders Cambodia to the south. It has five districts (Samakkixay, Xaysetha, Sanamxay, Sanxay and Phouvong) covering an area of 1.032 square kilometres (398 sq mi) with a population of 114.300 as of 2004. Its capital city lies at Attapeu (Muang Samakkixay).

Distribution (*C. m. attapeuensis*). Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus mandarinellus malayensis ssp. nov.

(Fig. 19c)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “SE As. W-Malay. N-Kelantan / Rd.: Kampong Raja-Gua Musang / 4°63'-88°N, 101° 45-95 E 1500m / IV-2000 lgt. P. Čechovský”, (CMH). Paratype (1 ♀): “Malaysia W / Cameron Highlands, Ringlest env. / 27.3.-1.4.2000”, (CSF).

Description. Length 10.5(HT)-10.8 mm, width 4.1 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.40(HT)-1.50x wider than long, 1.82(HT)-1.89x wider than head, elytra 1.2.8-1.29(HT)x wider than pronotum.

Coloration equal as in other subspecies of *C. mandarinellus*. Minimal differences between each species are in length, shape of pronotum, and in elytral coloration.

C. m. malayensis is largest of them, with least transverse pronotum, widest behind middle, fully rounded anterior angles, anterior margin only somewhat shorter than base, lateral margins fairly more sinuate in front of posterior angles than in *C. m. attapeuensis*, as well than in *C. m. mandarinellus*. Humeral macula of equal extension as in both other subspecies, macular spots on intervals are similar as in northernmost subspecies and longer than in Laasian one.

Etymology. *C. mandarinellus malayensis* inhabits Malayan peninsula (West Malaysia). It was collected in two states of Malaysian Federation, Kelantan and Pahang, both records nearby or from Cameron Highlands. Cameron Highlands is one of Malaysia's most extensive hill stations. The size of Singapore, it occupies an area of 712 square kilometres (275 sq mi) in the Titiwangsa Mountains. To the north, its boundary touches that of Kelantan; to the west, it shares part of its border with Perak. One record is from Ringlest (Pahang), which is the first town in Cameron Highlands from west (Taph). It is a hub of Malaysia's vegetable farming and international flower farming sector. Coordinates: 4°25'N 101°23'E. Second record is from Gua Musang, northeastern access to Cameron Highlands. The accesses are via Taph, Simpang Pulai, Gua Musang or Sungai Koyan; Taph and Simpang Pulai are the approaches from Perak; Gua Musang and Sungai Koyan are the entryways from Kelantan and Pahang, respectively.

Craspedophorus mannae mannae Andrewes, 1930

(Fig.15a)

Craspedophorus mannae Andrewes 1930a: 194 (type loc. "Manna [=s Sumatra I., Indonesia]"). Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♀: "SE-Asia, W-Indonesia, W Sumatra Is., VII-1991, lgt. loc. collector", (CMH); 1 ♀: "SE-Asia, W-Indonesia, N Sumatra is., Ketambe env. IV-1998, lgt. V. Kabourek", (CMH). New record. 1 ♀: "SE-Asia, W-Indonesia, Mentawai Isl.: S-Siberut Is, Salappa env. II - 2006, lgt. S. Jákl", (CMH).

Note. *Craspedophorus mannae* is based on seven specimens labelled "Manna". Manna is a city in Bengkulu Province. Bengkulu (also known as Southwest Sumatra) is a province of Indonesia. It is on the southwest coast of the island of Sumatra, and borders the provinces of West Sumatra, Jambi, South Sumatra and Lampung. The province also includes Enggano Island. Manna city is located near the stream mouth of Manna river, 4° 28' 47" S; 102° 55' 21. Manna River divides the two provinces, namely in the southern province of Bengkulu in southern Sumatra upstream. Description (in part, see Andrewes 1930: 194). "Length: 9-10 mm. Width: 3.4-4 mm. Black, elytra, with two small orange spots on each, the front one transverse, behind shoulder, from stria 4 to margin and including half the epipleuron, hind one quadrate, on intervals 5-8. Surface rather densely pubescent. Head... Prothorax rather flat, three fourths wider than head, a fourth wider than long, rather more contracted in front than behind, widest at about a third from base, front angles adjoining neck, sides narrowly bordered, nearly straight in front and behind, sharply rounded at the widest point, slightly reflexed behind, hind angles obtuse, surmounted on each side by a minute rectangular tooth; median line slight, but visible, the foveae moderately deep, but ill defined, surface coarsely and in some places confluent punctate. Elytra convex, ovate, a third wider than prothorax and a half longer than wide, shoulders rather square, a slight emargination on each side before apex; punctate-striate, the striae deep, the intervals convex, the surface covered, though not densely with fine, shallow punctures. Microsculpture of elytra distinct, formed by meshes about twice as wide as long as wide; on both head and prothorax it is very distinct. Underside coarsely, but middle of venter finely punctate, metepisterna a half longer than wide, front margins of ventral segments crenulate where exposed. Tarsi pilose above and beneath". We consider Andrewes' description not comprehensive, Andrewes (1930: 194) differentiated *C. mannae* from sympatrically living species *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883). "Allied to *sundaicus* Oberth., and similar in size, but the elytral spots are both smaller and darker; prothorax widest at a point rather nearer base, the sides less reflexed and very hardly a trace of sinuation behind, the striae of elytra not so deep and the individuals less convex". According to Häckel et Farkač (2012: 77) we suppose that there are many minor differences between both species, therefore we place them in different subgroups, but in *C. microspilotus* species group. Until recently Kirschenhofer had not seen *C. mannae*; therefore he did not place it in the group neither in his older work (2000: 324), nor in the later (Kirschenhofer, 2011b: 47). After collecting and comparison some other specimen from different populations in Sumatra and other Indonesian islands we redescribe the species, and redefine its area of occurring, likewise for all known species and subspecies of *C. mannae* subgroup. We recognize three similar species, one with two subspecies, from southern China, Vietnam and

Indonesian islands: Sumatra, Mentawai, Sulawesi, probably Krakatau, Timor, and Moluccas. Differences between three most similar species of this subgroup, *C. austronesiensis* sp. nov., *C. mannae*, and *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000 are commented in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Remarks to the description of *C. mannae* s. str. Length: 9.0 - 9.5 mm, width: 3.8-3.9 mm. Proportions. Pronotum 1.35-1.36x wider than long, 1.65x wider than head, 1.33-1.35x wider than elytra.

Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra black, each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae. Humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin, humeral spot on 4th interval distinctly shorter than spot on 5th interval, spot on 8th interval elongated toward base. Preapical macula reaches from 5th (or from outer part of 4th interval) to 8th interval, differing by that from *C. m. sulawesiensis* ssp. nov. Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Head and pronotum black, glossy, elytra opaque, venter black, weakly glossily, densely covered by short, yellowish setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, clypeus smooth, glossily, convex upward.

Pronotum wider than long (length to width ratio 1.35-1.36), maximum length immediately behind midlength; lateral margins arcuate, narrowing toward neck, in contrast to *C. m. sulawesiensis* ssp. nov. anterior angles are rounded, indistinct; margins directly narrowing posteriorly toward posterior angles, which dense, each with small sharp tooth. Lateral rims distinct, but narrow, elevated. Disc throughout densely, not deeply rugate, punctured. In contrast to *C. m. sulawesiensis* sagittal line is narrow, deeply impressed, not widening to each end.

Elytra convex, ovoid, humeri wide, anterior margin smooth, without rim, medial of 5th interval strengthened but laterally merging; Elytral margins weakly tuberoso before apex, striae deeply impressed, coarsely punctured, intervals convex, irregularly, finely punctured.

Venter black, weakly glossily, laterally rugate, finely punctured in the middle. Metepisterna widening posteriorly, coarsely, not too densely punctured. Tarsi on both sides covered by setae.

Distribution. Indonesia: Krakatau, Mentawai Is., Sumatra.

***Craspedophorus mannae sulawesiensis* ssp. nov.**

(Fig. 15b)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE-Asia CE-Indonesia / S-Sulawesi is. / Erleang env. V - 2000/ lgt. Beneš & Secký", (CMH).

Description. Length 9 mm, width 3.8 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.40x wider than long, 1.74x wider than head, elytra 1.30x wider than pronotum.

Coloration, body, palps, mandibles, antennae and legs equal as in *C. mannae* s. str.

Pronotum less convex than in *C. mannae* s. str., anterior pronotal margin almost as long as base, anterior angles rounded, but distinct. Pronotum more densely, coarsely punctured, sagittal line shallower and wider. Humeral macula somewhat larger, not because wider, but because the macular spot on 4th interval is longer, preapical macula reaches from 8th to 4th interval.

Etymology. Named after the island. Sulawesi (formerly known as Celebes) is an island in Indonesia. One of the four Greater Sunda Islands, and the world's eleventh-largest island, it is situated between Borneo and the Maluku Islands. In Indonesia, only Sumatra, Borneo, and Papua are larger in territory, and only Java and Sumatra have larger populations. Sulawesi comprises four peninsulas: the northern Minahasa Peninsula; the East Peninsula; the South Peninsula; and the South-east Peninsula. Three gulfs separate these peninsulas: Gulf of Tomini between northern Minahasa peninsula and East Peninsula; Tolo Gulf between East and Southeast Peninsula; and Bone Gulf between the South and Southeast Peninsula. The Strait of Makassar runs along the western side of the island and separates the island from Borneo.

Distribution. Indonesia: Sulawesi.

***Craspedophorus microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924**
(Fig. 32)

Craspedophorus microspilotus Andrewes 1924a: 131 (type loc. "Ceylon" [=Sri Lanka]). Andrewes 1930: 136; Andrewes 1933: 1; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324, 330; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♀: "Ceylon 28.12.1980, Nuwara Eliya umg., Bambara Kelly leg. Jäch", (NMWC).

Note. This species is based on two specimens collected in Sri Lanka. Description (in part, see Andrewes 1924a: 131). "Length 10 mm, width 4 mm. Black, glossy; antennae less more piceous, palps reddish, each elytron with two quite small maculae, humeral macula is transversally stored behind humeri, reaching from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical macula very small, likewise transverse, reaching from 5th to 8th interval. Dorsum sparsely covered by setae. Head quite wide, flat, weakly narrowing behind eyes with shallow fold, eyes strongly convex, antennae reaching to midlength of elytra, head throughout coarsely, diffusely punctured, clypeus and neck smooth, labrum short, rimmed, two medial setae somewhat moved out of margin, mandibles distally hook-shaped, mandibular palps long and slender, mental prominence very wide with rounded lobes, with flat excavation. Pronotum weakly convex, more than twice than head, about one third wider than long, narrowing anteriorly more than posteriorly, widest at midlength, anterior angles fairly rounded toward neck, lateral margins fairly rounded, more posteriorly, where elevated, posterior margins dense, elevated, each with small tooth, sagittal line distinct, basal grooves not bordered, but not fully deep, disc coarsely, diffusely punctured. Elytra convex, ovoid, with spired apex, about one third wider than pronotum and about one half longer than wide, striated, punctured, striae deeply impressed, intervals convex..." Kirschenhofer (2000: 330) considered Andrewes's description adequate, therefore he added only some more precise, mostly proportional data "width to length ratio: head 20:20; pronotum 33:25 [length to width ratio 1.32, we measured 1.34]; elytra 43:62"]; author also used *C. microspilotus* as nominotypical species for his newly established group of lesser *Craspedophorus* species inhabiting a large areal from southern India to Moluccas. Later Kirschenhofer (2011b: 47) enlarged the group significantly. In contrary to Andrewes (1934a : 132), who originally differentiated *C. microspilotus* from *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835), we placed it in different group; we included

differences between each subgroup within the species group, likewise differences from most similar species, which belong to the same subgroup. We compare it with Indian species with reddish palps as follows: *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823), *C. halyi* Andrewes, 1923, and species of the *C. hilaris* subgroup. These remarks we include in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Craspedophorus molossus Kirschenhofer, 2000

Craspedophorus molossus Kirschenhofer 2000: 324, 340 (type loc. "Nepal, Rapti Tal, Monahari Khola, 350 m").
Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Note. This species is based on two females collected in Nepal. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 340). "Body fairly wide, ovoid, elytral margins weakly rounded, widening posterolaterally, widest immediately behind midlength, tuberate before apex. Length 11.3-1.5 mm, width 4.5-4.7 mm. Coloration. Dorsum black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae, humeral macula transverse, widening toward margin, reaching from 3rd interval to margin and even on epipleura. Preapical macula rounded, reaching from 3rd to 8th interval. Apex and elytral margin black. Venter black, densely punctured, sternites more sparsely punctured in the middle. Palps brownish, three basal articles of antennae blackish, the others brownish. Legs black, knees and tarsi brownish. Dorsum glossily, covered by long yellowish setae. Proportions of holotype, length to width ratio: head 20:21; pronotum 28:38 [ratio 1.36]; elytra 75:50. Head convex, rugate, punctured, with eyes strongly convex. Basal grooves pit-like, deeply impressed, posteriorly widening behind eyes. Pronotum wide, lateral margins arcuate, narrowing anteriorly, posteriorly narrowing obliquely, directly toward posterior angles, each with sharp tooth. Base parallel with anterior margin, lateral rims narrowing anteriorly, wider and more excavated near base, where open into wide and deep basal pits. Disc coarsely, not too densely, weakly rugate, punctured. Striae deeply impressed, coarsely punctured, intervals fairly convex, finely and densely punctured. Metepisterna almost squared, sternites anteriorly indistinctly rugate, tarsi on both side covered by setae". Figures in Kirschenhofer (2000: 333, Fig. 5). *C. molossus* is differentiated by Kirschenhofer (2000: 341) from *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924 (Sri Lanka), *C. maculatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, *C. pacholatkoii* Kirschenhofer, 2000 (both species Thailand), and Indonesian *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883), he also differentiated it from *C. neglectus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, which we place in different group of species.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus ovatulus Kirschenhofer, 2000

(Fig. 18)

Kirschenhofer 2000: 324, 338 (type loc. „Borneo, Sarawak Belaga - D. Belega Airport"). Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47;
Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Note. This species is based on a single male collected in Borneo. Description (in part, see

Kirschenhofer 2000: 338). “Length 11 mm, width 4.3 mm. ...Body almost parallel-sided, strongly convex. Coloration. Dorsum black, not too glossy. Palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellow maculae. Humeral macula obliqued, fairly widening lateral, located behind base, reaching from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura. Preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval, elytral margins and apex black. Pronotum covered by black setae, elytra covered by shorter yellowish setae. Venter black, densely punctured, sternites more finely punctured in the middle. Proportion of HT. Head, length to width ratio 18:20; pronotum 23:34 [according to the describer pronotal ratio 1.47, we measured 1.38]; elytra 78:49. Head medially weakly convex, neck fairly rugate, narrowed, with fine fold, eyes fairly convex, basal grooves quite deep, antennae slender, reaching to basal third of elytra. Pronotum weakly convex, widest behind midlength, margins arcuate narrowing toward neck, posteriorly narrowing directly to posterior angles, which are dense. Lateral rims wide, flatter anteriorly, more excavated near base, basal impressions deeply and widely excavated. Disc coarsely punctured. Elytra ovoid, margins weakly rounded, distinctly spired before apex, disc near base depressed, striae deeply impressed, finely and sparsely punctured, intervals convex, indistinctly punctured...”

Kirschenhofer (2011b: 53) added new record from Sumatra, which is based on a single female deposited in SMNS, labelled “Nord-Sumatra: Aek Tarum, am Asahan, 150 m, 21.1.1984, leg. Diehl”. *C. ovatulus* is differentiated by the describer (Kirschenhofer 2000: 324) from *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939, which we place in different subgroup. We add differential remarks about more similar species of the same subgroup, above all about sympatrically occurring *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883). *C. ovatulus* also fairly resembles *C. mannae mannae* Andrewes, 1930, from Sumatra and Mentawai Islands, differing from them by differently shaped pronotum. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Indonesia: Sumatra; eastern Malaysia: northern Borneo.

Craspedophorus pacholatko Kirschenhofer, 2000

(Figs 22a, b)

Craspedophorus pacholatko Kirschenhofer 2000: 324, 342 (type loc. “NW Thailand, Soppong Pai”). Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♀: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.: Ban Si Lang 1200m, V - 1991 lgt. J. Horák”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Ban Huai Po V - 1996, lgt. S. Bily”, (CMH); 1 ♀ “Thailand-north, Mae Hong Son, 15.-21.5.1996, A. Kudrna jr. Lgt.”, (CSF); 1 ♀: “SE Asia W-Thailand, Tak province: Um Phang, V - 2001, lgt. P. Moravec” (CMH); 1 ♀: “Thailand NW, Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong vill. Env., 29.4.-17.5.2007, P. Viktora lgt.”, (CRS).

Note. This species is based on a single male collected in Thailand. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 342). “Length 10 mm, width 4.1 mm. Body almost parallel-sided. Coloration. Dorsum black, each elytron with two yellow-reddish maculae. Humeral macula somewhat transverse, narrowing medial, widening out of 3rd interval, reaching to 8th interval, elytral margin and apex black. Palps yellowish-red, five basal articles of antennae piceous, distal lighter brownish. Femora and tibiae piceous, tarsi and knees lighter, brownish. Venter

black, glossy. Dorsum covered by long, yellowish setae, venter covered more sparsely by shorter yellowish setae... Proportions of HT, width to length ratio: head 19:16; pronotum 33:23 [according to describer length to width ratio is 1.43, we measured 1.45]; elytra 44:64. Head weakly convex in the middle, frons smooth, glossily, throughout rugate, punctured, frontal grooves widening behind eyes, vaguely bordered, widely excavated, coarsely rugate. Neck short. Labrum excavated anteriorly and convex upward. Mandibles quite short, obliquely narrowed, distally hook-shaped. Pronotum weakly convex, widest immediately behind midlength. Lateral margins weakly arcuate, narrowing toward neck, directly narrowing toward posterior angles, which dense, each with small tooth. Lateral rims anteriorly flatter, widening near base, where more excavated and elevated. Basal impressions deeply excavated, circular-shaped, widening posteriorly. Disc coarsely, rugate, punctured. Elytra convex, almost parallel-sided, widening posterolaterally. Humeri weakly distinct, basal rim laterally gradually merging with margin; inner striae more weakly, outer more deeply impressed, densely punctured. Intervals finely irregularly punctured, inner intervals flutter, outer more convex, weakly tuberoso before apex. Sternites laterally densely punctured, smooth in the middle, anteriorly indistinctly rugate, metepisterna somewhat longer than wide, weakly narrowing posteriorly. Tarsi on both sides covered by setae." *C. pacholatko* is differentiated by the describer from *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924, which we place in a different subgroup. Also comparison with very similar, nearby occurring *C. dembickyi* Kirschenhofer, 2000 was not included by the author, he compared aedeagi only (Kirschenhofer 2000: 344). We add differential diagnosis to the most similar species of the *C. mandarinellus*-*C. saundersi*-*C. sundaicus* subgroup and include it after the checklist of the species group. Relations between this species from Thailand recently described by Kirschenhofer (2000) and Bates' *C. mandarinellus*, occurring nearby in Laos, can be finalized only after comparison of all types, or with DNA analyses of more material.

Distribution. Northern Thailand.

Craspedophorus philippinus Jedlička, 1939

(Fig. 29)

Craspedophorus philippinus Jedlička 1939: 1 (type loc. "Philippinen: Luzon"). *Louwerens 1953 Jedlička 1965: 5; Xie et Yu 1991: 168; **Baehr 2003: 447; Kirschnhofer 2000: 324, 338; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77; Häckel et Farkač 2013: 249 [correction of geographical data].

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "Philippinen Luzon / *Craspedophorus philippinus* sp. nov. det. A. Jedlička / holotype", (NMPC).

Note. This species is based on a single female collected in Phillipines. Description (in part, see Jedlička 1939: 2). "Black, glossy, each elytron with two orange-yellow maculae. Humeral macula reaches from 4th interval [from lateral part of 4th interval] to margin and even on epipleura, macular spots on 6th and 9th intervals elongated toward apex, preapical macula transverse, ovoid, reaching from 4th to 8th interval. Terminal palpal article somewhat wider and obliqued. Head with strongly convex eyes, with large and short temples, throughout densely rugate and punctured, clypeus and very narrow labrum smooth. Pronotum of about

the same width as head, more wider than long [length to width ratio is 1.41, pronotum 1.67x wider than long, elytra 1.36x wider than long], widest behind midlength, where strongly rounded, margins anteriorly fairly arcuate, posteriorly directly narrowing, posterior angles each with small tooth. Lateral rims wide, elevated, basal grooves widely excavated, large. Disc coarsely rugate, punctured. Elytra somewhat wider than pronotum, elongated, almost parallel-sided. Striae deeply impressed, intervals convex and densely punctured... penultimate tarsomere weakly cleft. Length 12 mm". Jedlička (1939: 2) added no differential remark to his description. We include some remarks about differences from most similar species *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1965, *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939, *C. laosensis* Kirschenhofer 2012, *C. maculatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, and *C. saddlepeakensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011, in key to species following the checklist of the subgroup.

*We consider Louwerens' record (1953: 313) from Flores Island (Indonesia, Nusa Tenggara province), labelled "West Flores, Rana Mese, 1300m", erroneously determined. 1) Louwerens has never seen Jedlička's holotype (because of political situation during and shortly after the WW II) "I have not seen the type, but the specimen examined agrees fairly well with the description", therefore he was not able to distinguish it between very similarly looking species of this subgroup, inhabiting Indonesia. Herein described *C. buruensis* sp. nov., collected in nearby located See Buru islands, is also very similar to Jedlička's type, also "agrees fairly well with the description". 2) Louwerens could not have detailed imagine about real areas of occurrence in other also similar, but little more different species as *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930. He could not know lately described taxa from Sunda Island as *C. austronesiensis* sp. nov. (Timor, Yamdena), new recognized areas of *C. mannae* (Sulawesi), and later records of *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883), known from Sumatra, later collected in Borneo (Andrewes 1933a: 348; Stork 1986: 13). We suppose, many specimen of Louwerens collection, labelled by him "*C. philippinus*" belong to some different species of the same group.

**Likewise we consider records of *C. philippinus* from continental China (Xie et Yu, 1991: 169: Guangxi, Yunnan; Baehr 2003: 447) belonging to similar but different species of the same group, very probable candidate is later described *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000), we can confirm its occurrence in southern China we can confirm (see Note in *C. vietnamensis*).

Distribution. Philippines (other data see *,**)

***Craspedophorus punensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 34a, b)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: "S Asia W-India / Maharashtra: Pune env. / X - 1984 / lgt. ing. S. Pokorný" (CMH). Paratype (1 ♂): "S Asia W-India, Maharashtra: 70km S Pune, X - 2005, lgt. J. Bezděk", (CMH).

Description. Length 12.0 - 12.1(HT) mm, width 4.8 - 5.0(HT) mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.35x wider than long, 1.71x wider than head, elytra 1.39x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossily; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th

interval to margin; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Venter black, opaque, dorsum and venter densely covered by yellow setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed, mandibles slender, labrum anteriorly indistinctly rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons and vertex flat, diffusely, fairly rugate, punctured, frontal grooves deeply, widely excavated, widening behind eyes, neck smooth.

Pronotum wide (length to width ratio 1.35), widest in basal third. Lateral margins narrowing obliquely toward anterior angles, which rounded, weakly elevated and protruded anteriorly, posteriorly narrowing toward base, weakly sinuate in front of posterior angles, which open, sharply denticulated, base wider than anterior margin. Lateral rims posteriorly wide, widely elevated, indistinctly separated from disc, more excavated and elevated near base. Basal impressions deeply excavated, vaguely bordered. Sagittal line fairly impressed, not widening toward each end, tangential base.

Elytra almost parallel-sided, convex, humeri widely rounded, weakly obliqued; elytral margins tuberoso in front of apex; basal rim widening medial of 5th interval, lateral of there gradually merging with margin; striae deeply impressed and densely punctured; intervals convex, with scattered dense punctation.

Venter black, metepisterna squared, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, coarsely punctured, covered by setae. Prosternum deeply punctured, sternites laterally scattered.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 66 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. punensis* sp. nov. resembles mostly some species of *C. microspilotus* group, nearby occurring species of *C. hilaris* subgroup. It also resembles *C. bretschnideri* Kirschenhofer, 2011 from northern Andaman Islands. The differences between them and other characters are included in key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. Named after the city. Pune (also spelled Poona/ Punawadi is the eighth largest metropolis in India and the second largest in the state of Maharashtra. It is situated 560 metres (1.837 feet) above sea level on the Deccan plateau at the right bank of the Mutha river. It is situated on the leeward side of the Sahyadri mountain range, which forms a barrier from the Arabian sea. It is a hilly city, with its tallest hill, Vetal Hill, rising to 800 m (2.600 ft) above sea level. Just outside the city, the Sinhagad fort is located at an altitude of 1300 m. It lies between 18° 32' North latitude and 73° 51' East longitude. Central Pune is located at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers. The Pavana and Indrayani rivers, tributaries of the Bhima river, traverse the northwestern outskirts of metropolitan Pune.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

***Craspedophorus saddlepeakensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011**

(Fig. 30)

Craspedophorus saddlepeakensis Kirschenhofer 2011b: 45 (type loc. "Indien, Andamans Islands, North Andamans, near Saddle Peak; 200 Hm, N. 13.128°/E.093.033°"). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Note. This species is based on a single female collected in Andaman Islands, labelled "near

Saddle Peak”. Saddle Peak is located on North Andaman Island in India’s Andaman and Nicobar Islands. At 732 m, it is the highest point of the archipelago in the Gulf of Bengal. It is surrounded by the Saddle Peak National Park. It is the highest point of andaman nicobar island. Coordinates: 13.158388°N 93.006134°E. Description (in part, see Kirschenhofer 2000: 341. “Length 12.5 mm, width 5.0 mm. Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra black, weakly glossy. Elytra laterally distinctly covered by yellow setae. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae, humeral macula reaches from 4th interval, where macular spot is shorter, to margin, spot on 6th interval elongated toward apex, macular margin serrate. Preapical margin reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs unicolour, black. Head and elytra distinctly glossily, pronotum with satiny surface because of microsculpture, which is reticular. Both sides covered by setae, venter weakly glossily. Head: mandibles... frons and vertex coarsely rugate, punctured, clypeus smooth, glossy, convex upward, frontal groves widely excavated, vaguely bordered, coarsely rugate, punctured, eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed, neck convex, smooth, glossy, labrum forward weakly excavated and convex upward. Pronotum 1.3x wider than long, weakly convex, widest distinctly behind midlength, base markedly wider than anterior margin. Lateral margins narrowing toward base, shortly sinuate in front of posterior angles, each with short small tooth, lateral rims narrowing anteriorly, posteriorly widen, fairly excavated and elevated. Basal impressions not too deep, widely excavated. Disc coarsely, fully regularly punctured, not too rugate. Elytral disc behind base flattened, margins weakly widening posterolaterally, widest behind midlength, tuberoses before apex, striae deeply impressed, finely, not too densely punctured, intervals weakly convex, densely punctured, weakly rugate.” *C. saddlepeakensis* is differentiated by the describer from other species of *C. microspilotus* group (Kirschenhofer 2012b: 232) without any detailed classification. We place it in *C. philippinensis* subgroup, and include differences from most similar species in key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus saundersi (Chaudoir, 1869)

(Figs 23a-c)

Epicosmus saundersi Chaudoir 1869: 114 (type loc. “Camboje” [=Cambodia]). Chaudoir 1878: 125; Lesne 1904: 69.

Craspedophorus saundersi Andrewes 1930: 47. Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 40, 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Craspedophorus louangnamthaensis Kirschenhofer, 2011b: 42. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77, **syn. nov.**

Material examined: 2 ♂♂: “Luang Prabang, Ban Nam Mo, 30. III. 1918, R.V. de Salvaza”, (MNH); 1 ♂: “N-Laos, 14.-16. May, Viang Chan pr. 1997, Vangviang, N from Vientiane, lgt S. Becvar j. & se.”, (CSF); 1 ♂: “Thailand NE, Nan prov. - Ban Sawa, 1. -11. 5. 2001, P. Viktora lgt.”, (CRS); 1 ♂: “N Laos 15 km NW Louang Namtha, N21°07.5'/E 101°21.0'; 750 ± 100 m” (CDW, holotype of *C. louangnamthaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011, Fig. 23c).

Note. Description (in part see Chaudoir 1869: 114): “Length 12 mm. Very similar to *rufipalpis*, Laferté [= *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)]. Head distinctly larger, more convex posteriorly, in front of neck; frons more punctured, particularly on external margins, here somewhat depressed, almost flat. Pronotum almost equilateral [as in *C. geniculatus*],

somewhat less elevated toward posterior angles, with more impressed sagittal line. Elytra of the same shape, fairly flat, with somewhat less punctured striae; humeral macula more widening outside, reaching humerus on 8th interval where it is longer than on other intervals, spots on 6th and 7th intervals reduced and very short on two inner intervals; margins of macula not serrate; preapical macula does not differ from humeral macula too much, has two reduced spots on two inner intervals. Palps, distal parts of antennae and legs darkish (comes also from Mouhot's collections in Laos)“ [translated from the French original]. Kirschenhofer (2011b: 40) added: “Length 10.5-12.5 mm), width 4.1-5.1 mm...”. According to our measurements of other specimens the pronotum is 1.37-1.39x wider than long. Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 67 in Plate 5. Differential diagnosis in original description is based on differences from *C. elegans* (Wiedemann, 1823), which we have not seen, and on differences from *C. pacholatkoi* Kirschenhofer, 2000 in redescription, where aedeagi are also figured (see Kirschenhofer 2011b: 60: Figs 34, 37). After comparing many specimens of all regional populations, we consider most similar species of the *C. mandarinellus*-*C. saundersi* subgroup. *C. saundersi* seems to be a fairly common species with a large area of distribution (Cambodia, Laos, eastern Thailand). It differs from a similar species in the area whose pronotum lacks a distinct lateral rim, *C. mandarinellus* (Bates, 1892), particularly by the pronotal length to width ratio. We regard as *C. saundersi* all populations with the humeral macula reaching medially at most the 4th interval and the pronotal ratio less than 1.4, except those from northwestern Thailand (Figs 23 a-c). Populations of northwestern Thailand and some of northern Laos with somewhat more elongated and flattened body we consider to be *C. dembickyi* Kirschenhofer, 2000.

C. louangnamthaensis Kirschenhofer, 2011b is based on a single male collected in Laos (Louang Namtha). According to the describer, this specimen differs from *C. freudei* and/or *C. saundersi*, both common in Laos, by an anomalous shape of the pronotum; description (in part see Kirschenhofer 2011b: 43): “Pronotum zu den ziemlich scharfen Hinterecken kurz ausgeschweift verengt, Randkehle vorne schmaler, zur Basis breiter abgesetzt und deutlich eingetieft... ” and key to species (in part see Kirschenhofer 2011b: 49): “Pronotum vor den Hinterecken deutlich kurz ausgeschweift“. After comparing the specimen from Louang Namtha (Fig. 74 in plate 6) with specimens of *C. saundersi* from the same place and vicinity (Fig. 73 in plate 6), we have not found any difference except an asymmetrical indentation in the right lateral margin before the posterior angle of the pronotum (Figs. 74b, c). Such an indentation is absent in any other specimen of the population and doubtless can be attributed to an injury. Aedeagus of the specimen from Louang Namtha is morphologically identical with aedeagi of *C. saundersi* from Laos (see Fig. 67 in Plate 5). We therefore consider *C. louangnamthaensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 a synonym of *C. saundersi* (Chadoir, 1869).

Distribution. Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, eastern Thailand: Nan.

***Craspedophorus sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883)**

(Figs 17a-c)

Eudema sundaicum Oberthür, 1883: 221 (type loc. "Serdang" [=Sumatera Utara prov., west Indonesia]).

Craspedophorus sundaicus Andrewes 1930: 136. Andrewes 1933a: 348. Stork 1986: 13; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Kirschenhofer 2011b: 47; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♀: "SE Asia Malays. Borneo, Sabah: Banjar. Crocker mts., 800m 16 km SW Gunung Alab, V-96, lgt. Štrba & Hergovits", (CMH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "SE Asia W-Indonesia, West Sumatra Is: Annai valley, Singgalang Mt. 400m IV-2006, lgt. S. Jakl", (CMH); 1 ♂, 2 ♀: "SE Asia W-Indonesia, Sumatera Barat (W Sumatra), Bukit Gadang Hill 600m, VII - 2009, lgt. loc. collectors", (CMH).

Note. This species is based on two specimen collected by Hagen, labelled "Serdang". Deli Serdang is a regency in the Indonesian province of North Sumatra (Sumatera Utara), west Indonesia. It is located southeast of Medan, and also borders the chartered city Binjai, its effectively a bedroom community for Medan. The capital of the district is Lubuk Pakam, which is located approximately 30 km east of Medan. Its 2010 census population is 1.789.243 people. Medan's new airport in Kuala Namu is in this regency. Boundaries of the district: To the north: the Langkat Regency and the Strait of Malacca. To the south: the Karo Regency and Simalungun Regency. To the east: the Serdang Bedagai Regency and the Strait of Malacca To the west: the Karo Regency and Langkat Regency. Description (in part, see Oberthür 1883: 221). "Length 9.5 mm, width 4 mm. Body ovoid, convex, weakly glossy, covered by black setae, each elytron with two transverse, orange-yellow maculae; distal parts of antennae lighter, brownish. Head and pronotum rugate, punctured, pronotum almost circular, less convex near base, widest at midlength, narrowing more anteriorly than posteriorly, posterior angles almost rectangular, sagittal line deeply impressed. Elytra ovoid, wider, convex, striated, punctured, intervals convex, covered by black setae; margins sinuate before apex. Venter equal [as dorsum], coarsely punctured" [translated from Latin and French originals]. Andrewes (1930: 136) predicated it in Sumatra only, the same author added (1933: 348) one record from Sabah (northern Borneo, recently eastern Malaysia). Stork in his Catalogue of Bornean Carabidae (1986: 13) also listed some record. We do not find any difference between populations of Sumatra and Borneo. We place this insular species in *C. mandarinellus*-*C. saundersi* subgroup. It resembles Malayan populations of *C. mandarinellus* (Bates, 1892) by its wider pronotum with length to width ratio 1.5, differing from them by more parallel-sided, less convex elytra, with reduced humeral maculae of equal extension, which resemble narrower transversal bands, humeral maculae are more circular-shaped in *C. mandarinellus*. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Indonesia: Sumatra; eastern Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah.

Craspedophorus vietnamensis Kirschenhofer, 2000

(Figs 14a, b)

Craspedophorus vietnamensis Kirschenhofer 2000: 339 (type loc. "N Vietnam, Sapa: Lao Cai"). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "SE-Asia, N-Vietnam, Yên Bái, V-1990, lgt. J. Secký", (CMH); 1 ♀: "China, Guangdong Prov. Danxia Shan NP, 23.iv.2013, 25°02.4'N, 113°45.0'E, 100m J.Hájek & J.Růžička leg.", (CMH).

Note. This species was based on a single male (Kirschenhofer 2000: 339). "Body parallel-sided, not too broad. Length 9.5, width 3.5 mm. Coloration. Black, each elytron with two yellow maculae; humeral macula located in basal third of elytra, reaches from 4th stria [5th interval] to margin and even on epipleura; preapical macula widely ovoid, reaching from 4th stria to 8th interval. Apex and elytral margin near apex black. Venter black, densely punctured, covered by setae. Sternites laterally punctured sparsely. Palps, antennae and legs black. Dorsum glossy, not too densely covered by setae, which are short and yellow. Proportions of holotype. Head: length 14, width 18; pronotum: length 22, width 29 [length to width ratio in original description 1.31]; elytra: length 59, width 38." After collecting new records, including female, we add some corrections to original description. Length 9.5-9.9 mm, width 3.5-3.8 mm. Pronotum less wide than other species of *C. mannae* subgroup [1.37-1.38], 1.65-1.67x wider than head, elytra 1.31-1.32x wider than pronotum. Female. We find distinct differences in coloration of both sexes, humeral macula more thin in females, macular spots on intervals laterally reduced, medial larger and macula wider, reaching external side of fourth interval; in males spots less wide, but larger, macula reaches from margin to 5th interval. Preapical macula thinner, more reduced, kidney-shaped in female, reaching from 8th interval to 4th stria, rarely is the medial spot fully present on fourth interval; macula is larger in males, more circular-shaped, reaching from 8th to 4th interval (Figs 14a, b in Plate 2). *C. vietnamensis* is differentiated by the describer (Kirschenhofer 2000: 339) from *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939, which we place in different subgroup, in *C. microspilotus* species group. According to us *C. vietnamensis* is mostly similar to species of *C. mannae* subgroup; it resembles *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930 by similarly shaped pronotum and similar elytral coloration. Differences from *C. mannae* as follows: pronotum somewhat more finely rugate, but densely, throughout coarsely punctured, disc more convex, lateral rim is well seen only in basal half of the pronotum, basal grooves vaguely bordered, sagittal line almost indistinct; elytra more elongated, flattened, less widening posterolaterally, striae somewhat more densely, not too coarsely punctured. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam, southern China: Guangdong.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS MICROSPILLOTUS* GROUP

(adapted from Kirschenhofer 2000: 329 and 2011b: 47)

- 1 Species from India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Elytra ovoid (in smaller *C. microspilotus* Andrewes, 1924 or larger *C. maharashtraensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000) or relatively wide, almost parallel-sided, with discrete humeral angles (*C. hilaris* subgroup and *C. molossus* Kirschenhofer, 2000). 2

-	Species with different geographic distribution.	7
2	Species from Sri Lanka.	3
-	Species from India and Nepal.	4
3	Pronotum transverse (1.34), nearly hexagonal, its anterior margin nearly as wide as base, lateral rims not broadly delimited. Elytra ovoid, humeral macula kidney-shaped, posteriorly reduced (covering short segments of intervals), medially reaching at most 4 th interval. Small species (9-10 mm).	<i>C. microspilotus</i> Andrewes, 1924
-	Pronotum transverse (1.33), with sides more rounded, base markedly wider than anterior margin, anterior angles ill-defined, lateral rim broadly delimited. Elytra almost parallel-sided, humeral macula medially reaches 3 rd interval. Larger species (12-13 mm)	<i>C. halyi</i> Andrewes, 1923
4	Humeral macula medially reaches at most 4 th interval or outer edge of 3 rd interval.	5
-	Humeral macula medially always reaches 2 nd interval and covers entire 3 rd interval. Species from India, differs from closely related <i>C. molossus</i> Kirschnhofer, 2000 (Nepal) in shape of humeral macula which is in 6 th interval shifted more toward apex relative to 5 th interval and so attains more kidney-like shape (in contrast to <i>C. molossus</i> , where it is quarter moon-shaped). Large species (12-13 mm). . <i>C. hilaris</i> (La Ferté-Sénéctere, 1851)	
5	Pronotum only slightly transverse (1.1), conspicuous within group (Plate 2: Fig 37). Elytra strongly ovoid. Shape and elytral maculation remind of Thaiandese <i>C. chiangdaoensis</i> sp. nov. and <i>C. kiwlomensis</i> sp. nov. Humeral macula relatively long, medially reaches 4 th interval. Large species (12.4 mm). India.	<i>C. maharashtraensis</i> Kirschenhofer, 2011
-	Pronotum more transverse (1.35-1.36). Elytra almost parallel-sided, statue broader (length 11-13 mm, width 4.5-5 mm). Smaller species (11.3-12.1 mm).	6
6	Pronotum more transverse (1.36), converging toward front angles slightly more than toward hind angles. Humeral macula evenly bordered, laterally widening to remind of letter D. Species from Nepal (11.3-11.5 mm).	<i>C. molossus</i> Kirschenhofer, 2000
-	Pronotum slightly less transverse (1.35), converging toward front angles markedly more than toward hind angles. Humeral macula due to apical extention on 6 th interval kidney-shaped, with unevenly serrate borders. Species from India (Maharashtra State).	<i>C. punensis</i> sp. nov.
7	Species with markedly oval elytra, umbones reduced and broadly rounded. Humeral and apical maculae evenly bordered, nearly circular; Humeral macula medially reaches 3 rd interval, apical macula reaches from 8 th interval to outer edge of 3 rd interval. Elytra in at least hind two-thirds of length strongly convex. Length 11.5-11.7 mm. Northern Thailand.	8
-	Species with more parallel-sided elytra and better developed umbones.	9
8	Pronotum less transverse (1.35), in center of disc flatter. Basal third of elytra flat to slightly depressed, in contrast to convexity of two apical thirds.	<i>C. chiangdaoensis</i> sp. nov.
-	Pronotum strongly transverse (1.43), its entire disc convex. Elytra convex from base to apex.	<i>C. kiwlomensis</i> sp. nov.
9	Humeral macula with serrate edges, usually reaches 4 th interval or at least its outer edge (<i>C. chinensis</i> Jedlička, 1966, <i>C. buruensis</i> sp. nov.), exceptionally by a small blotch to outer part of 3 rd interval (<i>C. laosensis</i> Kirschenhofer, 2012). Perception of serrate edge is due to apical shift on 6 th interval relative to position of macular edge on 5 th and 7 th intervals. Similar perception of serrate edge of apical macula is caused by shift of its basal edge on 6 th interval relative to position of macular edges on 5 th and 7 th intervals. Relatively slender, parallel-sided, larger species (11.3-12.5 mm, plate 2: Figs 25-31).	10
-	Humeral macula with smooth edges, of circular, semicircular, kidney or short tape (with rounded corners) shape. If edges serrate (<i>C. mannae</i> subgroup, especially <i>C. austronesiensis</i> sp. nov.), then macula always reaches at most center of 5 th interval and is shorter. Smaller species (9-10 mm, plate 2: Figs 15a-b).....	16
10	Irregular glossy wrinkle along eye. Pronotal sides converge forward obliquely, rims broadly delimited and in front of base strongly elevated. Philippines.	<i>C. philippinus</i> Jedlička, 1939
-	Head without wrinkle along eye. Pronotal sides converge forward only slightly. Species with different distribution.	11
11	Pronotum widest well behind midlength. Elytra convex, humeral macula medially reaches 4 th interval, laterally becomes longer. Larger species (12.5 mm). Andaman Islands.....	<i>C. saddlepeakensis</i> Kirschenhofer, 2011
-	Pronotum widest near midlength. Species with different distribution.	12

- 12 Humeral macula rather long, extensive, medially reaches 3rd interval. Statue and pronotum very similar to preceding *C. saddlepeakensis* Kirschenhofer. Relatively large species (12.0-12.5 mm). Laos. *C. laosensis* Kirschenhofer, 2012
- Species with shorter humeral macula medially reaching at most 4th interval. 13
- 13 Humeral macula with serration of borders markedly reduced due to only minor shifts on neighboring intervals. Apical macula nearly circular (Plate 2, Fig. 28). Northern Thailand. Length 11-11.2 mm. *C. maculatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000
- Humeral macula with borders serrate (as in other species of the subgroup), medially reaches 4th interval. Species inhabiting more eastern regions (southeastern China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands, northern Vietnam). 12 mm ... 14
- 14 Pronotum with lateral rim in anterior two-thirds weakly delimited and elevated, lateral margin more rounded, pronotal disc more convex in anterior third, anterior margin markedly wider than neck. Continental species: southeastern China, northern Vietnam *C. chinensis* Jedlička, 1966
- Pronotum with lateral rim in anterior half more clearly delimited and elevated, lateral margins converging toward anterior angles in nearly straight line, disc more hexagonal, anterior margin nearly as wide as neck. Insular species. 15
- 15 Statue slender (elytral length to width ratio 1.58). Basal impressions of pronotum longer, furrow-like. Humeral macula longer, laterally reaches top of umbone. Ryukyu (Japan), Taiwan *C. formosanus* Jedlička, 1939
- Statue broader (elytral length to width ratio 1.47). Basal vpáčeníny of pronotum shorter, sink-like. Humeral macula shorter, laterally does not reach top of umbone. Indonesia: Moluccas (Buru) *C. buruensis* sp. nov.
- 16 Pronotum less transverse (1.35-1.40), lateral rim weakly delimited, lateral margin in front of hind angle weakly emarginate. Smallest species of group (8.5-9.9 mm). 16
- Pronotum more transverse, ratio more differs from species (1.38-1.53), lateral rim near base more clearly delimited. Elytra broadly almost parallel-sided. If elytra narrower, then always larger *C. dembickyi* Kirschenhofer, 2000 (>11mm). Larger species (9.6-12 mm). 19
- 16 Humeral macula relatively long, medially reaches at least outer part of 3rd interval. Elytra ovoid, convex. Small species (8.5 mm). Laos. *C. freudeellus* sp. nov.
- Humeral macula relatively short, medially reaches only 5th interval (in females sometimes 4th interval). Elytra ovoid. Maculation sexually dimorphic, in males maculae always larger, with less serrate edges. Indonesia, Vietnam (*C. mannae* subgroup). 17
- 17 Pronotum more convex, coarsely punctured, lateral rim discrete only in basal half, basal impressions without sharp borders, medial line weakly indicated. Elytra more slender, flatter, posteriorly slightly widening. Ventral striae punctured less coarsely. Continental species (Vietnam). Largest species of subgroup (9.5-9.9 mm). *C. vietnamensis* Kirschenhofer, 2000
- Pronotum flatter, sparsely punctured, lateral rim discrete throughout length but anteriorly narrower, medial line well defined. Elytra convex, wider, posteriorly more widening. Insular species (Indonesia). Smaller species (9.0-9.5 mm). 18
- 18 Elytral maculae larger and rather evenly bordered, on 4th and 5th intervals nearly as extensive as on 6th and 7th intervals. Intervals punctured somewhat more coarsely. Indonesia (Mentawai, Sumatra, Sulawesi). *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930
- Elytral maculae smaller, with more serrate borders, less extensive on 4th and 5th intervals than on 6th and 7th intervals. Intervals punctured somewhat less coarsely than in preceding species. Indonésie: Timor, Moluccas (Yamdena I.). *C. austronesiensis* sp. nov.
- 19 Humeral macula reaches 3rd interval. Medium size species (10.5-11 mm). 20
- Humeral macula medially reaches center of 5th interval or at most 4th interval. Species mutually very similar, further keyed principally by distribution and size. 22
- 20 Pronotal length to width ratio varies, but always less than 1.55. Larger species (≥11 mm) 21
- Pronotum very transverse (1.56-1.61), hind angles obtuse and with a minute but discrete tooth. Southern Myanmar: Tenasserim, Laos, northern Thailand. Smaller species (10.5 mm) *C. freudei* Jedlička, 1966
- 21 Palps yellowish red. Pronotum less transverse (1.24), widest at midlength, front angles obtuse but discrete, anterior margin slightly shorter than base. Eastern India (Bihar) *C. geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823)
- Pronotum more transverse, with sides strongly rounded and converging forward more than in preceding species, anterior margin much shorter than base, hind angles nearly scalene. Cambodia. Length 11 mm. *C. lesnei* Andrewes, 1926

22	Insular species (Andaman Islands, Indonesia)	23
-	Continental species (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, western Malaysia)	25
23	Andaman Islands. Statue relatively broad (length 11-11.5 mm, width 4.5-4.7 mm). Pronotal length to width ratio 1.41, maximum width in posterior third, lateral rim in basal two-thirds strongly delimited and elevated. Elytra almost parallel-sided, humeral macula reaches 4 th interval.	<i>C. bretschneideri</i> Kirschenhofer, 2011
-	Indonesia (western Indonesia: Sumatra, eastern Malaysia: northern Borneo)	24
24	Statue narrower, elytra almost parallel-sided, umbones discrete, slightly rounded. Pronotum more transverse (1.50). Humeral macula reaches center of 5 th interval. Smaller species (9.5-10.5 mm).....	<i>C. sundaicus</i> (Oberthür, 1883)
-	Statue broader, elytra ovoid, depressed at base. Pronotum less transverse (1.38). Humeral macula reaches center of 4 th interval. Larger species (10-11 mm)	<i>C. ovatulus</i> Kirschenhofer, 2000
25	Species from northern and western Thailand	26
-	Species from other regions (Cambodia, Laos, western Malaysia, southern Myanmar, eastern and southern Thailand)	27
26	Pronotum less transverse (<1.4), lateral rims most delimited and elevated in front of base, lateral margins rounded through much of length, maximum width at midlength. Very similar to <i>C. saundersi</i> (Chaudoir, 1869). Statue more slender than in following species. Larger species (11.2 mm). Northwestern Thailand.	<i>C. dembickyi</i> Kirschenhofer, 2000
-	Pronotum more transverse (>1.4), lateral rims less clearly delimited and elevated, lateral margins rounded through shorter part of length, maximum width in posterior third. Very similar to <i>C. mandarinellus</i> (Bates, 1869). Smaller species (10 mm). Northwestern Thailand.	<i>C. pacholatkoï</i> Kirschenhofer, 2000
27	Pronotum less transverse (<1.4), lateral rims broadly delimited and elevated in front of base, lateral margins rounded through much of length, maximum width at midlength. Humeral macula reaches shoulder. Statue more slender than in following species. Larger species (10.5-12.5 mm). Cambodia, Laos.	<i>C. saundersi</i> (Chaudoir, 1869)
-	Pronotum more transverse (>1.4), lateral rims less clearly delimited and elevated, lateral margins rounded through shorter part of length, maximum width in posterior third. Humeral macula does not reach shoulder. Smaller species (9.5 - 10.8 mm). Southern China (Guangxi), Laos, western Malaysia, eastern Myanmar.	<i>C. mandarinellus</i> (Bates, 1892)
-	Populations from Myanmar and southern China (Guangxi) (9-9.5 mm)	<i>C. mandarinellus</i> s. str.
-	Populations from southern Laos (9.5-10 mm)	<i>C. mandarinellus attapeuensis</i> ssp. nov.
-	Populations from western Malaysia: Kelantan, Pahang (10.5-10.8 mm)	<i>C. mandarinellus malayensis</i> ssp. nov.

Craspedophorus hexagonus species group

This is a less homogeneous group in which we place eight species, two of them new and two assigned here only provisionally on the basis of the original descriptions.

Characters. Larger species (12-21 mm), largest is *Craspedophorus mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), 19-21 mm long; smaller species are *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov. and *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. (both ~16 mm). Statue broader, ovoid, humeri well defined. Elytra posteriorly widening, most markedly in *C. feae* (Bates, 1889) and *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869). Pronotum transverse (1.37-1.57), obliquely hexagonal (principal character), lateral margins evenly convex forward, tapering posteriorly; hind angles ill-defined, in some species obtuse [*C. feae* Bates (1889), *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861)], often briefly rounded (*C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov.), never sharp or scalene, with tooth either only indicated (*C. feae*, *C. chiangmaiensis*, *C. hexagonus*, *C. mouhoti*) or altogether lacking (*C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov.). Elytron always with two orange maculae, in *C. mouhoti* and *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869) with serrate borders, in other species borders smooth.

Craspedophorus brevisternis (Bates, 1892)

Epicosmus brevisternis Bates, 1892: 301 (type loc. “Thagatà (Tenasserim”) [=se Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region]).
Craspedophorus brevisternis Andrewes 1930: 134. Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. We have not seen this species and provisionally include it in the group because of its morphological similarity with *C. mouhoti* emphasized by the describer. Description (in part, see Bates 1892: 301). “Length 18 mm. Almost parallel-sided, black, each elytron with two wide, squared, yellow-goldish maculae with fairly serrate margin, humeral macula reaches from 4th to 9th interval, reaching margin, preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Head frontally less convex, elongated, behind the eyes less narrowed, strongly strangulated; frons throughout rugate, labrum convex. Pronotum almost hexagonal shaped, maximum width at midlength, less narrowing toward neck, more toward base, anterior angles fully rounded, posterior angles less obtuse, more denticulate; basal rim parallel with anterior margin, laterally fairly obliqued; discal surface rugate, punctured. Elytra not very elongated, ovoid, convex, striae deeply impressed, intervals more fairly, not densely punctured, punctuation of 9th interval serrated. Metepisterna more wide than long, fourth tarsal article covered by setae” [translated from the Latin original]. *C. brevisternis* is differentiated by the describer from *C. hexagonus* (Bates 1892: 301). “Probably of the same subgroup as *E. Mouhoti* (Chaud.), but the anterior borders of ventral segments do not appear to be crenated. The lobes of the mentum are exteriorly much dilated. The metathoracic episterna are nearly twice as broad as long and their parallel-sided epimera are very distinct...” According to description *C. brevisternis* more resembles *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. The statue of *C. brevisternis* is larger, its pronotum is wider, but smaller. It resembles also *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. feae* (Bates, 1889), *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861), *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. latigenis* (Bates, 1892), and *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869). These remarks are included in a key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi region.

Craspedophorus chiangmaiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 40)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “SE Asia NW-Thailand / N of Chiang Mai: Chiang Dao VI-2002 / lgt. B. Makovský”, (CMH).

Description. Length 16.0 mm, width 6.6 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.46x wider than long, 1.86x wider than head, elytra 1.31x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval (or from lateral part of 3rd interval) to margin and even on epipleura, preapical margin reaches from 3rd to 7th interval. Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black, protarsi lighter, brownish. Both sides glossily, covered by setae, somewhere yellowish.

Head with eyes strongly convex; labrum weakly excavated; clypeus smooth, distinctly convex forward. Surface densely rugate, frontal grooves deep, rugate, wide and vaguely bordered; neck smooth, corpulent, little indentated.

Pronotum wide, widest immediately behind midlength, here fully rounded, narrowing obliquely toward neck, narrowing toward posterior angles, which rectangular, each with small indentation; base somewhat wider than anterior margin. Lateral rims wide in midlength, medially indistinctly bordered, narrowing and fairly elevated posteriorly. Basal impressions fairly excavated, interrupted, vaguely bordered, disc near base laterally depressed, surface rugate, punctured. Sagittal line distinct, widening toward either end.

Elytra broadly oval, evenly and strongly convex, weakly widening posteriorly, margins weakly tuberoso in front of apex; basal rim incomplete, lateral of the middle gradually merging with margin, two inner intervals fairly impressed in basal fourth; humeri wide; striae deeply impressed and coarsely punctured; intervals flat, coarsely, densely punctured.

Venter black, weakly glosily, densely covered by setae. Metepisterna posteriorly weakly narrowed, medially almost smooth, laterally coarsely, densely punctured.

Differential diagnosis. *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov. well agrees with Bates' description of *Craspedophorus latigenis* (Bates, 1892), collected in Karen Hills (eastern Myanmar), which we have not seen. *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov. was collected in Chiang Dao, which is located on Thailand's side of Karen Hills. Except fairly different length, which is 15 mm in *C. latigenis*, 16 mm in *C. chiangmaiensis*, we can not find any other difference. Relations between these two species will be shown after comparison of both types or after DNA analysis. We add differential diagnosis to most similar species *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), *C. feae* (Bates, 1889), *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861), *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), and *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov., and included it in key of species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named after the city. Chiang Mai sometimes written as "Chiengmai" or "Chiangmai", is the largest and most culturally significant city in northern Thailand. It is the capital of Chiang Mai Province, a former capital of the Kingdom of Lanna (1296-1768) and was the tributary Kingdom of Chiang Mai from 1774 until 1939. It is located 700 km (435 mi) north of Bangkok, among the highest mountains in the country. The city is along the Ping River, a major tributary of the Chao Phraya River. Chiang Mai means "new city" and was so-named because it was the new capital, founded in 1296, succeeding Chiang Rai (founded 1262) in the capital of the Lanna kingdom.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus feae (Bates, 1889)

(Fig. 39)

Epicosmus feae Bates, 1889: 101 (type loc. "Bhamò, Teinzò, Thigyam" [=Myanmar: s Kachin State], Prome [=Bago Region]). Bates 1892: 301.

Craspedophorus feae Andrewes 1930: 135. Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. Description (in part see Bates 1889: 101). "Length 19 mm. Most similar to *C. transversalis*, body almost parallel... It is very similar to Javanese *C. transversalis* (Casteln.) by its statue and elytral sculpture, but differs from it by more circular-shaped pronotum [length to width ratio 1.57, elytra 1.35x wider than pronotum], with fully rounded posterior angles,

it differs also by differently extended humeral maculae, in *C. feae* humeral macula is less extended medially, macular spots on margins are shorter” [translated from the Latin original]. *C. feae* is differentiated by the describer from *Craspedophorus transversalis* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835), collected in Java, pronotum of which is distinctly different; therefore we place it in the other species group. We add differential diagnosis *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861), *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. latigenis* (Bates, 1892), *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov., key to species follows the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Northern and central Myanmar.

Craspedophorus hexagonus (Chaudoir, 1861)

(Fig. 38)

Epicosmus hexagonus Chaudoir 1861: 338 (type loc. “Indes orientales”). Chaudoir 1878: 114.

Craspedophorus hexagonus Andrewes 1930: 135. Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. Description (in part see Chaudoir 1861: 338). “Length 18.5 mm. Fairly similar to [*Craspedophorus*] *bifasciatus* by its statue and elytral coloration, but differs by length [*C. hexagonus* is longer], distinctly different pronotal shape and less convex elytra. Head small, rugate, with more distinct transverse indentation behind eyes, than indentation in similar species; vertex almost smooth, eyes strongly convex... Pronotum wider than long [length to width ratio 1.40], widening at midlength, hexagonal shaped, lateral margins not rounded toward anterior angles, which rounded, posteriorly fairly sinuate in front of posterior angles, which sharp, indented; base parallel with anterior margin; discal surface fairly rugate, covered by yellow setae, disc plained in the middle, depressed to margins, which elevated, fairly rimmed; basal impressions narrow and superficial as well as sagittal line, which distinct. Elytra ovoid, elongated, twice wider than pronotum [1.42x], fairly sinuate near rounded margins, not narrowing toward base, weakly convex, covered by brown setae, which yellowish on maculae, with deeply impressed, coarsely punctured striae; intervals weakly convex, not densely, not deeply punctured; rimmed more widely than in [*Craspedophorus*] *bifasciatus*. Surface punctured as in [*C.*] *oxygonus* [(Chaudoir, 1861), Africa]; each elytron with two large, lemon yellow maculae; humeral macula wide, ovoid, reaches lateral margin, macula with serrate margin, spot on 2nd macular interval [=4th interval] elongated; preapical macula is wide, squared, irregularly bordered, reaching from 4th to 8th interval, rest of dorsum is black, weakly glossily...” [translated from the French original]. *C. hexagonus* is differentiated by the describer from *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) occurring in southern India, with distinctly different pronotum; therefore we place it in the other species group. We add differential diagnosis to most similar species *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), *C. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. feae* (Bates, 1889), *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. latigenis* (Bates, 1892), *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov., and figure it after the checklist of the group.

Distribution. “Indes Orientales”.

***Craspedophorus laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869)**
(Fig. 42)

Epicosmus laticollis Chaudoir, 1869: 114 (type loc. "Laos"). Chaudoir 1878: 125; Lesne 1904: 69.
Craspedophorus laticollis Andrewes 1935: 135. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Material examined: 1 ♂: "SE Asia C-Laos, Vientiane province, Ban Pak Beng V - 2005, lgt. B. Makovský", (CMH); 1 ♂: "SE Asia SE-Thailand / Khao Yai National Park / IV - 1996/ lgt. S. Bečvář", (CMH).

Note. Description (in part see Chaudoir 1869: 114). "It strongly resembles *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869) by its statue. Head and elytra almost equal; sculpture differs hardly, but pronotum larger, wider [length to width ratio 1.57], pronotal base wider, somewhat more narrowing toward neck, lateral angles more rounded, posterior angles rounded, each with a small tooth on the top. Humeri more rounded, elytra less flattened, of equal striae; humeral band with more serrate margins, reaches from margin to 2nd interval, macular spots on two inner intervals reduced; preapical band is squared, almost as long as wide, composed of four spots, reaching from 4th to 8th stria, macular margins fairly serrate. Venter with similar punctuation" [translated from the French original]. *C. laticollis* is differentiated by the describer from *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), it also resembles *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), *C. Chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. feae* (Bates, 1889), *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861), *C. latigenis* (Bates, 1892), and *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov.; key to species follows the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand.

***Craspedophorus latigenis* (Bates, 1892)**

Epicosmus latigenis Bates, 1892: 300 (type loc. "Karin Chebà alt. 900-1100 m" [=e, s Myanmar: Karen Hills]).
Craspedophorus latigenis Andrewes 1930: 135. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.
Craspedophorus latigenis Kirschenhofer 2000: 324 [error].

Note. We have not seen this species and provisionally place it in the group because of its morphological similarity with *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869) emphasized by the describer. Description (in part see Bates 1892: 300). "Length 15 mm. Equal as *C. mouhoti*, but smaller. Body elongated, ovoid, convex. Black, each elytron with two goldish circular maculae, humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Head short and wide, behind the eyes less strangulated, frons sparsely, coarsely punctured, labrum smooth. Lateral margins anteriorly weakly rounded, narrowing obliquely toward neck, lateral angles rounded, then margins narrowing directly toward base, posterior angles indentated; lateral rims wide, flattened and elevated; surface mostly coarsely punctured... Elytra with deeply impressed striae, intervals convex and sparsely punctured. Metepisterna squared, longer than wide. Abdominal sternites anteriorly rugate. Mentum short, mental prominence widened, then anteriorly narrowed. Tarsi slender, 4th tarsomere fairly excavated. Maxillae long..." [translated from Latin original]. *C. latigenis* is differentiated by the describer from *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), it also resembles *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov., *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), *C. Chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. feae* (Bates, 1889), *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861), *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869), and *C. mouhoti*

(Chaudoir, 1869), which all belong to *C. hexagonus* species group; key to species follows the checklist of the species group. The Karen Hills, also known as Kayah-Karen Mountains, are one of the main hill ranges in eastern Burma. They are located at the SW corner of Shan State and in Kayah State, a mountainous region where the only relatively flat area is Loikaw, the capital. The southern end runs into Kayin State. Geographically the Karen Hills are the southwestern projection of the Shan Hills. The highest peak is Nattaung, one of the ultra prominent peaks in Southeast Asia. Another prominent mountain is Takolaw Kyo. The Karen Hills rise from Burma's central plain and stretch for 120 km eastwards in their broadest part until they reach the Salween (Thanlwin) River valley. The steep gorge of this river, one of the main rivers in Burma, divides the Karen Hills from the Dawna Range in the east.

Distribution. Eastern Myanmar: Karen Hills.

Craspedophorus mouhoti (Chaudoir, 1869)

(Fig. 43)

Epicosmus mouhoti Chaudoir, 1869: 69 (type loc.: "Laos"). Chaudoir 1878: 124.

Craspedophorus mouhoti Andrewes 1930: 135. Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel & Farkač 2012: 79.

Material examined: 1 ♂: "SE Asia S-Laos, S Bolaven plateau, Ban (Nong) Itou V - 2007, lgt. M. Machytka", (CMH).

Note. Description (in part see Chaudoir, 1869: 69). "Length 20 mm. Although similar to two previous species [*Epicosmus sublaevis* Chaudoir and *E. humeratus* Chaudoir, both synonyms of *Craspedophorus sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869)], it is simple to distinguish it because of wider head and more ovoid, flattened elytra. Its head is distinctly shorter, above all in frontal part, wider between less convex eyes, rugate, punctured, with very small impressions near frontal margins, with transversal excavation behind eyes somewhat more distinct, antennae shorter, reaching farthest to elytral base, distally slender. Pronotum [length to width ratio 1.43, elytra 1.70x wider than pronotum] somewhat less narrowing toward neck, less hexagonal shaped, lateral margins more rounded, basal angles obtuse, but not rounded, each with not very sharp small indentation; basal impressions the same [as in *Craspedophorus sublaevis*], but surface more coarsely and rugate punctured, likewise on the head; lateral margins the same. Elytra not as wide [as...], margins less rounded, less ovoid, more squared near base and humeri (as in *humeratus* [= *C. s. sublaevis*]). Body more elongated, more flat (as in *pretiosus*); striae distinctly punctured, intervals generally flatter, on the level of humeral maculae more convex, with microsculpture more chainlike and setae finer. Maculae resembles those in *humeratus*, humeral maculae more similar, reaching 1st stria [2nd interval], with serrate margins, shorter spots on inner intervals than spots on outer intervals, forming wide transversal band narrowing on elytral vertex, interrupted on 1st interval of each elytron; preapical macula resembles that in *humeratus*. Elytra more punctured near margins, as well as pronotum. Discovered by Mouhot in Laos. Two specimen" [translated from the French original]. *C. mouhoti* is differentiated by the describer from *Epicosmus sublaevis* and *E. humeratus*, both regarded synonyms of *Craspedophorus sublaevis sublaevis* Chaudoir, 1869, which we place in a separate species group. We add differential diagnosis for *C. hexagonus* species group, key to species follows the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Laos.

Craspedophorus tamdaoensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 41)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: “Vietnam: Vinh Phuc prov. Tam Dao, P. Marhoul leg./ex coll. D. Král National Museum Prague, Czech Republic”, (CMH).

Description. Length 16.0 mm, width 6.5 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.37x wider than long, 2.08x wider than head, elytra 1.14x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 6th interval to margin, preapical margin reaches from 3rd to 7th interval. Venter black, not glossily, both sides covered by setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed. Labrum distinctly rimmed, clypeus smooth, convex upward, frons with carina in the middle, frontal grooves widely excavated, widening behind frontal margin of the eyes. Surface sparsely, mostly coarsely punctured, indented behind eyes, neck smooth.

Pronotum large, somewhat larger than long, almost flat, widest immediately behind midlength, narrowing toward anterior angles, which rounded and protruded anteriorly, lateral margins narrowing toward base, weakly rimmed in front of posterior angles, which rounded, base parallel with anterior margin, laterally fairly obliqued. Lateral rims wide and weakly elevated. Basal impressions fairly excavated, distinctly parallel with base. Sagittal line fairly impressed, not widening toward ends.

Elytra almost parallel-sided, flat, humeri fairly protruded anteriorly, rounded. Margins at length distinctly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Striae deeply impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, sparsely, densely punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna posteriorly weakly narrowed, sparsely punctured.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 68 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov. resembles *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), *C. Chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., *C. feae* (Bates, 1889), *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861), *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869), *C. latigenis* (Bates, 1892), and *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869), which all belong to *C. hexagonus* species group; key to species follows the checklist of the species group.

Etymology. Named after the park. Tam Dao National Park (Vietnamese: Vườn quốc gia Tam Đảo) is a protected area zone in North Vietnam. It was established in 1996, succeeding from the Conservation Forest Tam Dao which was formed in 1977. The park is about 85 km northwest of Hanoi. Its exact location is at 21°21' to 21°42' North latitude, 105°23' to 105°44' East longitude. It spans a large area along the Tam Đảo range and administratively belongs to 6 districts and 1 city: Lập Thạch, Tam Dương, Bình Xuyên and the city of Vĩnh Yên of Vĩnh Phúc Province; Sơn Dương of Tuyên Quang Province; Đại Từ and Phồ Yên of Thái Nguyên Province.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS HEXAGONUS* GROUP

- 1 Humeral macula on adjoining intervals shifted, resulting in serrate borders. 2
- Humeral macula with smooth borders. 4
- 2 Humeral macula medially reaches at most 4th interval. Southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region. Larger species (18 mm). *C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892)
- Humeral macula covers entire 3rd interval and reaches 2nd interval. Large species (19-21 mm). 3
- 3 Pronotum more transverse (>1.5), widest immediately behind midlength, lateral margins converge forward, anterior angles obtusely rounded. Elytra densely covered by yellow setae, striae deep and punctured, intervals convex, densely rugate and unevenly punctured *C. laticollis* (Chaudoir, 1869)
- Pronotum less transverse (<1.5), widest in posterior third, lateral margins converge forward more strongly, anterior angles slightly extended forward. Elytra smooth, covered by yellow setae only on margins, striae punctured but shallower, intervals finely punctured and not rugate *C. mouhoti* (Chaudoir, 1869)
- 4 Pronotum more transverse (>1.45). 5
- Pronotum less transverse (<1.45). 7
- 5 Pronotum very transverse (1.57, similarly to *C. mouhoti*). Statue broad, elytra markedly oval. Humeral macula shorter than wide (reaches 5th interval), resembling a transverse ribbon, at margin does not reach shoulder. Northern and central Myanmar. Largest species of group (19 mm) *C. feae* (Bates, 1889)
- Pronotum less transverse (1.4-1.5). Statue more slender, elytra almost parallel. Humeral macula longer and more extensive (reaches 4th interval), nearly circular, at margin reaches shoulder. Smaller species (<17 mm). 6
- 6 Species from eastern Myanmar (15 mm). *C. latigenis* (Bates, 1892)
- Species from northwestern Thailand (16 mm). *C. Chiangmaiensis* sp. nov.
- 7 Pronotum large, weakly transverse (1.37), only slightly narrower than elytra (elytra 1.14x wider than pronotum), lateral margins strongly convergent, basal impressions slanted and well defined. Humeral macula reaches 6th interval, apical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval. Northern Vietnam. Smaller species (16 mm). *C. tamdaoensis* sp. nov.
- Pronotum smaller, more transverse (1.40), markedly narrower than elytra, lateral margins evenly rounded, posterior angles indistinct. Humeral macula reaches 4th interval, apical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Large species (18.5 mm). *C. hexagonus* (Chaudoir, 1861)

Craspedophorus obscurus species group

This homogeneous group was established for three species from southern China, one of them new, and in the course of this study we have discovered two more new species, one from northern India (Sikkim) and one from northern Laos. These species resemble those of the *C. nepalensis* group (see Kirschenhofer 2000: 345). They are mostly montane, living at 1200 - 2000 m elevations. The distributions of the two groups differ, but they both are southeastern Palearctic and some inhabit neighboring areas (*C. nepalensis* group Nepal, three species of *C. obscurus* group southern China, and the newly described *C. sikkimensis* northern India, and *C. phoupanensis* northern Laos.). The longest known is the nominotypical species of the group, *C. obscurus* Xie et Yu, 1991, from southeastern China, Fujian (Fukien) Province. Another species was described very recently, *C. qiongensis* Pang et Tian 2012, from Hainan Island (China). It is likely that further collecting in remote parts of southern China (Guizhou, Guangxi, Yunnan) and in the Himalayas will produce more undescribed species belonging to this group.

Characters. Medium-size and larger species (13.5-16 mm) with weakly transverse (1.22-1.34) cordate pronotum widest behind midlength; front pronotal angles weakly rounded, briefly protruding, front margin weakly rimmed; lateral margins converge toward front angles

in straight line, before hind angles are slightly emarginate; lateral rim anteriorly narrower, posteriorly widens and becomes curved up. Elytral humeral macula narrow, medially reaches at most 5th interval.

***Craspedophorus cenwanglao* sp. nov.**

(Figs 11a, b)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: "S China NW-Guangxi / Cenwanglaoshan 1850-2000m / Nat. Res., 24°29-30°N 106°24'E/ lgt. loc. collector VI-2013", (CMH). Paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CMH).

Description. Length 15.7(HT)-16.0 mm, width 6.0(HT)-6.3 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.26(HT)-1.37x wider than long, 1.74(HT)-1.77x wider than head, elytra 1.40(HT)-1.45x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; distal parts of mandibles, labrum, palps, and tarsi lighter, reddish. Base of legs, antennae darkish. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 5th interval to margin. Preapical macula reaches from 5th to 8th interval. Both sides weakly glossily, densely covered by short, yellow setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, labrum anteriorly strongly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, weakly upward convex. Frontal grooves shortly impressed, frons in the middle fairly convex, laterally bordered by carinae, each with longitudinal fold. Surface densely rugate, punctured, indented behind eyes, neck posteriorly finely rugate.

Pronotum wider than long (length to width ratio 1.76 in holotype), cordiform, widest behind midlength, margins narrowing obliquely toward anterior angles, which weakly protruded, little rounded where weakly rimmed, toward base weakly sinuate, indistinctly rugate. Base parallel with anterior margin in the middle. Lateral rims narrowing anteriorly, posteriorly wider and more elevated. Discal surface densely, fairly rugate, punctured, lateral rims more smooth. Sagittal line fairly impressed, widening incompletely toward either end.

Elytra parallel-sided, weakly convex, disc fairly flattened, margins rounded, widening posterolaterally, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Striae fairly impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, rugate, densely punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna almost squared, weakly elongated and narrowed posteriorly, covered by setae. Sternites covered by long setae, laterally coarsely punctured, punctuation is fine in the middle.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 63 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. cenwanglao* is very similar to *Craspedophorus obscurus* Xie et Yu, 1991, collected in Fujian province, and to other Chinese species. It resembles *C. obscurus* by similarly shaped, but about 2 mm longer body. Pronotum is narrower in *C. cenwanglao*, 1.22-1.24x wider than long, length to width ratio is 1.28-1.30 in *C. obscurus*. *C. cenwanglao* is fairly more sinuate in front of posterior angles; with maximum width in basal third, distinctly behind midlength, in contrary to *C. obscurus* with pronotum widest immediately behind midlength. Elytra wider, flatter and more ovoid in *C. cenwanglao*, in *C. obscurus* more convex. *C. cenwanglao* resembles also some species of *C. lykaon* group by

elytral coloration with humeral macula reaching at most 5th interval from margin, differing from them by differently shaped pronotum and by length, two species of *C. lykaon* species group are longer, 18-19.5 mm. It differs from *C. facchinii* sp. nov. by differently shaped pronotum, the length of both species is similar, These remarks are included in key to species groups following introduction and in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named after the mountains. Cenwanglao shan, Cenwanglao Mt. Forest Reserve is in Tianlin County, a county of Guangxi, China. It is under the administration of Baise city. Tianlin's population was 245.800 (2010). 63.06% of the people belong to the Zhuang ethnic group. The rest include Yao, Han, Miao, and other ethnic groups.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus obscurus Xie et Yu, 1991

(Fig. 9)

Craspedophorus obscurus Xie et Yu 1991: 167 (type loc. "Fujian (Chongan)" [=Nanping Pref.: Wuyi Mts.]; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77; Häckel et Farkač 2013: 250 [correction of type locality].

Material examined: 1 ♀: "China, centr. Fujian, Tian bao yan shan, NW slopes, 25°58'N, 117°32'E, 1100-1200 m, 21.V.-26.VI.2011, Jaroslav Turna leg.", (CMH); 1 ♀: "China, Fujian c. 29. IV - 31.V. Ziyungdongshan, NW slopes, 25°46'N, 117°20'E, 900 - 1100 m, Jaroslav Turna leg., 2008", (CSF).

Note. Originally *C. obscurus* is described in Chinese (Xie & Yu 1991: 167) with English Summary (Xie & Yu 1991: 172). We add some data to original description for better understanding the relations in this species group. Length 13.5 mm, width 4.8 mm. (14.0 mm and 5.0 mm in original description) Proportions: pronotum 1.28 [1.27-1.28]x wider than long, 1.80x wider than head, elytra 1.25x wider than pronotum. Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra black, each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae. Humeral macula reaches from 6th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical reaches from 5th to 8th interval. Both sides black, glossily, covered by setae. Head with eyes strongly convex, temples short, throughout rugate. Labrum anteriorly excavated and rimmed. Neck smooth. Pronotum cordiform, maximum width immediately behind midlength. Margins narrowing obliquely toward anterior angles, which not protruded, rectangular, margins toward base at length sinuate, fairly constricted in front of posterior angles. Base parallel with anterior margin, somewhat wider. Discal surface densely, fairly rugate, punctured. Sagittal line distinct widening near base. Elytra parallel-sided, weakly convex, widening posterolaterally, strongly tuberoso in front of apex. Humeri rounded, fairly obliqued. Basal rim incomplete, lateral of suture gradually merging with margin. Striae deeply impressed and coarsely punctured, intervals weakly convex, finely rugate, punctured; Seventh interval weakly elevated in front of apex, outer intervals depressed. Venter black, metepisterna almost squared, weakly elongated and narrowed posteriorly, covered by setae. Sternites covered by long setae, laterally coarsely punctured, punctuation is fine in the middle.

Distribution. Southeastern China: Fujian.

Craspedophorus phoupanensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 12)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE Asia NE-Laos Hua Phan Pr. / Phu Pane Mt. 1200-1900m / 20°12'N 103°59'E V - 2012 / lgt. S. Jákł & Lao collectors", (CMH). Paratype (1 ♀) same data as holotype, (CMH).

Description. Length 14.5(HT)-15.0 mm, width 5.5(HT) -6.2 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.37x wider than long, 1.79x wider than head, elytra 1.35x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; distal parts of mandibles, labrum, palps, and tarsi lighter, reddish. Base of legs, antennae darkish. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 5th interval to margin, preapical macula reaches from 5th to 8th interval. Both sides black, weakly glossily, covered by yellow setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples short, labrum anteriorly strongly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, weakly upward convex. Frontal grooves shortly impressed, frons fairly convex in the middle, laterally bordered by carinae, each with short comma-shaped excavation. Surface densely rugate, punctured, indentated behind eyes, neck posteriorly finely rugate.

Pronotum wider than long (length to width ratio 1.37 in holotype), cordiform, widest behind midlength, margins narrowing obliquely toward anterior angles, which weakly protruded, little rounded, margins weakly rimmed behind anterior angles, toward base weakly sinuate, indistinctly rugate. Base parallel with anterior margin in the middle. Lateral rims narrowing anteriorly, posteriorly wider and more elevated. Discal surface densely, fairly rugate, punctured, lateral rims punctured as well. Sagittal line deeply impressed, opens into basal impressions, together conjuncted into a trident-shaped excavation.

Elytra parallel-sided, weakly convex, disc fairly flattened, margins rounded, widening posterolaterally, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded and indistinctly obliqued. Striae fairly impressed and finely punctured, intervals weakly convex, rugate, densely punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna almost squared, weakly elongated and narrowed posteriorly, where not coarsely punctured, covered by setae. Sternites laterally rugate, finely rugate in the middle, densely covered by long setae.

Differential diagnosis. *C. phoupanensis* is very similar to *Craspedophorus cenwanglao* sp. nov., which was collected in western part of Guangxi province, and other Chinese species. It resembles *C. cenwanglao* by similarly shaped, but shorter body. Other differences, some significant characters on head and pronotum are mentioned in key to species following the checklist of the group. *C. phoupanensis* together with *C. cenwanglao* sp. nov. resemble species of *C. lykaon* group by elytral coloration (humeral macula reaching farthest 5th interval from margin).

Etymology. Named after the mountain. Phou Pan-Gnai is a mountain and is located in Houaphan, Laos. The elevation above sea level is 2079 metres. Variant forms of spelling for Phou Pan-Gnai or in other languages: Phou Pane, Phou Pan, Phou Pan-Gnai, Phou Pan, Phou Pan-Gnai, Phou Pane. Houaphanh province is a province of eastern Laos. As of 2004 it had

a population of 322.220 people. Its capital lies at Sam Neua. Houaphanh Province covers an area of 16.500 square kilometres (6.400 sq mi). The province is bordered by Vietnam to the north, east and southeast, Xiangkhouang Province to the south and southwest, and Luang Prabang Province to the west. The terrain is rugged, with dense mountainous forest forming much of the province, particularly on the western side. The principal rivers are the Song Ma, which flows from and into Vietnam, passing the village of Ban Muang-Et, and the Nam Sam, which the town of Sam Neua lies on.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus qiongensis Pang et Tian 2012

Craspedophorus qiongensis Pang et Tian 2012: 265 (type loc. “Jiangfengling Nature Reserve, Hainan Province”).
Häckel et Farkač 2013: 250.

Note. We have not seen this species based on a single female, and provisionally include it in the group because of its morphological similarity with *C. obscurus* Xie et Yu, 1991, emphasized by describers. Description (part, see Pang et Tian 2012: 264). “Long: 13.5 mm; width 5.0 mm. This new species is similar to *C. obscurus* Xie et Yu, 1992 of Fujian Province, but it can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following character states: its pronotum clypeate, wider and broader at apical half, side margins not produced in middle as in *C. obscurus*; 2) the hind angle of pronotum is broader and more obtuse than that of *C. obscurus*; 3) antennomere 1 is subequal to antennomere 3 (but antennomere 1 shorter in *C. obscurus*); 4) labrum and mandibles yellowish (black in *C. obscurus*); and 5) the fore elytral spot occupies intervals 6-10 rather than 6-9 in *C. obscurus*...” Figures in Pang et Tian (2012: 265: Fig. 1). We accept these diagnostic remarks and include them in the key to species following the checklist of the species group.

Jianfengling National Forest Park is situated in the west of Sanya, it is the largest and best preserved primeval tropical forest in China. The total area of Jianfengling forest region is 47227 km² and this makes the region one of the 5 largest forest areas on the island. With a diverse range of tropical vegetation and a beauty unspoiled by human intervention, this preserve is considered one of the rare ecological treasures of China. Comprised of mountains, river valleys, and lush tropical vegetation, the park is a place of undeveloped natural beauty. With over 2800 types of vascular plants and 4300 species of animals, Jianfengling National Forest Park is regarded by scientists as a natural genetic treasure-trove. Here you can find the reclusive cloud leopard and the black crowned gibbon and so on (the latter found only in Hainan).

Distribution. Southern China: Hainan I.

Craspedophorus sikkimensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 10)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: “India (Sikkim State, South Sikkim district) Rabong env. 2000m, 9.VI.2013 lgt. Katrin Krause”, (CMH).

Description. Length 13.6 mm, width 6.1 mm. Proportions: Head 1.21x wider than long, pronotum 1.25x wider than long, 1.61x wider than head, elytra 1.24x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; distal parts of mandibles, palps, antennae and tarsi yellowish-red. Base of legs and mandibular bases darkish. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 5th interval to margin, preapical macula reduced to two small spots on 6th and 7th interval. Both sides glossily, covered by short yellowish setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples short, labrum anteriorly strongly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, weakly upward convex. Frontal grooves shortly impressed, frons fairly convex in the middle. Surface densely rugate, punctured, indented behind eyes, neck smooth with fine indentation.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (length to width ratio 1.25 in holotype), cordiform, widest behind midlength, margins narrowing obliquely toward neck, anterior angles weakly protruded, little rounded, in front of anterior angles weakly rimmed, margins weakly sinuate, indistinctly rugate in front of base, which is parallel with anterior margin in the middle. Lateral rims narrowing anteriorly, posteriorly wider and more elevated. Discal surface densely, fairly rugate, punctured. Sagittal line fairly impressed, incompletely widens on either end.

Elytra parallel-sided, weakly convex, disc fairly flattened, margins rounded, widening posterolaterally, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, deeply impressed, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded and indistinctly obliqued. Striae fairly impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, rugate, densely punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna almost squared, weakly elongated and narrowed posteriorly, where not coarsely punctured, covered by setae. Sternites densely covered by longer setae, laterally punctured coarsely, in the middle punctuation is fine.

Differential diagnosis. *C. sikkimensis* is very similar to *Craspedophorus obscurus* Xie et Yu, 1991 from Fujian province, China; it also resembles other Chinese species of the same group, mostly *C. obscurus* by similarly shaped and long body (13-14 mm). Pronotum is 1.25x wider than long in *C. sikkimensis*, less wide, 1.28-1.30x wider than long, in *C. obscurus*, maximum width distinctly at midlength in *C. sikkimensis*, immediately after midlength in *C. obscurus*. Differences in coloration as follows: 1st article of antenna (scapus) is red in *C. sikkimensis*, darkish in *C. obscurus*; preapical macula reaches from 6th to 7th interval in *C. sikkimensis*, from 4th to 7th interval in *C. obscurus*. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named after the country Sikkim. Sikkim (also known as Shikim or Su Khyim) is a landlocked Indian state located in the Himalayan mountains. The state borders Nepal to the west, China's Tibet Autonomous Region to the north and east, and Bhutan to the east. The Indian state of West Bengal lies to the south. With 610,577 inhabitants as of the 2011 census, Sikkim is the least populous state in India and the second smallest state after Goa in total area, covering approximately 7,096 km² (2,740 sq mi). Sikkim is nonetheless geographically diverse due to its location in the Himalayas; the climate ranges from subtropical to high alpine, and Kangchenjunga, the world's third-highest peak, is located on Sikkim's border with Nepal. Sikkim is a popular tourist destination, owing to its culture, scenery and biodiversity.

It also has the only open land border between India and China. Sikkim's capital and largest city is Gangtok.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS OBSCURUS* GROUP

- 1 Tibiae and all or most antennomeres reddish. Smaller species (13.5 mm). 2
- Tibiae and metatarsi black, palps, tips of mandibles, protarsi and distal mesotarsomeres brownish. Larger species (14.5-16 mm). 4
- 2 Antennae and palps brownish red. Humeral macula reaches 5th interval. Apical macula reduced to two weakly indicated spots on 6th and 7th intervals. Strial punctures small and shallow, in intervals punctures sparse and coarser. Northern India (Sikkim). *C. sikkimensis* sp. nov.
- At least first antennomere brownish black. Humeral macula reaches center of 6th interval. Apical macula covers 3rd and 4th intervals. Strial punctures larger and deeper, in intervals punctures dense and fine. Southern China. 3
- 3 Pronotum flatter, anteriorly narrower, lateral margins angled at midlength, hind angles narrower and sharper. First antennomere distinctly shorter than third. Mandibles and labrum dark, with margins lighter brown. Humeral macula laterally reaches only 9th interval. Fujian. *C. obscurus* Xie et Yu, 1991
- Pronotum more convex, wider and broader in apical half, lateral margins not angled at midlength, hind angles broader and obtuse. First antennomere nearly as long as third (but shorter than in preceding species). Labrum and mandibles yellowish. Humeral macula reaches elytral margin (10th interval). Hainan Island *Craspedophorus qiongensis* Pang et Tian, 2012
- 4 Frons laterally bordered by a sharp edge whose top bears a long groove leading from anterior margin of eye to angle of said edge near base of antenna. Pronotum coarsely punctured, lateral rims smooth, basal impressions short and shallow. Elytral intervals rugate, with scattered punctures. Larger species (15.7-16 mm). Southern China: western Guangxi. *C. cewanglao* sp. nov.
- Frons laterally bordered by a rounded ridge whose top bears only a short furrow near base of antenna and does not reach anterior margin of eye. Pronotum coarsely punctured including lateral rims, basal impressions narrow and linked by a transverse groove that combines with medial line to form a trident. Elytral intervals rugate and finely punctured. Smaller species (14.5-15 mm). Northern Laos. *C. phoupanensis* sp. nov.

***Craspedophorus nepalensis* species group** (see Kirschenhofer 2000: 345)

This homogeneous group was established for two mutually very similar Nepal species, which also resemble the southern Chinese species of the preceding group.

Characters. Two known species of equal size (14 mm long), narrowly oval, with bulging eyes. Frontal carinae long, parallel, with abruptly narrowed ends, do not extend over antennal bases. Temples weakly indicated, neck with a transverse groove, antennae long, slender. Pronotum weakly transverse (1.25-1.34), cordate, lateral margins obliquely converging toward front angles, emarginate before hind angles which bear a short tooth; basal impressions wide and deep, sagittal line deeply embossed; surface coarsely punctured and weakly rugate. Elytra narrowly oval, intervals strongly convex, each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; similarly to preceding Chinese group, humeral macula medially reaches at most outer part of 5th interval.

Craspedophorus nepalensis (Kirschenhofer, 1996)

Dischissus nepalensis Kirschenhofer, 1996: 778 (type loc. "Ostnepal, Koshi, Gorza, 2100 m").

Craspedophorus nepalensis Kirschenhofer 2000: 346. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Note. This species was based on a single male collected in Gorza, Koshi Zone. Koshi, is one of the fourteen zones of Nepal. The headquarters of Koshi Zone is Biratnagar and is also its largest city. Other cities of Koshi Zone are Inaruwa, Dharan, Dhankuta and Itahari. Its main rivers are the Arun, Tamar and Sapta Koshi. Description (part, see Kirschenhofer 1996: 778). "Length 14 mm, width 5.2 mm. Body parallel-sided, weakly ovoid, fairly convex. Coloration. Black, weakly glossy. Palps yellowish-red, basal three articles in antennae black, distal parts lighter, reddish, femora and tibiae brownblack, knees and tarsi lighter, brownish. Each elytron with small humeral macula reaching from 7th to 8th interval, maximally to inner part of 9th interval, preapical macula reaches from 5th to 6th interval, elytra covered by yellowish setae. Venter black, coarsely punctured, covered by grey setae. Proportions of holotype. Head: length 26, width 27; pronotum: length 32, width 43 [length to width ratio 1.34]; elytra: length 86, width 54. Head not too large, rugate frontally and between eyes, vertex and neck smooth, strongly glossily, neck weakly strangulated. Eyes strongly convex. Palps slender, terminal article dilated, articles of mandibular palps less dilated, securiform, distinctly wider than long. Pronotal margins fairly rounded narrowing toward neck, maximum width immediately behind midlength. Posterior angles almost rectangular, each sharp on the top. Base almost parallel as well as anterior margin, weakly elevated in the middle. Lateral rims anteriorly weak, wider near base, where also excavated and elevated. Anterior angles weakly protruded, widely rounded. Basal impressions deeply, widely excavated, vaguely bordered. Sagittal line deeply impressed, incompletely separated from anterior margin, reaching base. Base somewhat wider than anterior margin (30:22)... Elytra almost parallel-sided, only weakly widening posterolaterally. Humeri rounded, weakly protruded, Basal rim medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Striae deeply impressed, finely, not too densely punctured; intervals strongly convex, indistinctly punctured in two rows. 6th interval somewhat tuberoso before apex. 3rd interval in basal part somewhat more flat and wider than the others. Venter coarsely punctured and sparsely covered by setae, which are fine. Metepisterna wide, narrowing posteriorly". *C. nepalensis* is differentiated by the describer from *C. probsti* (Kirschenhofer, 1996), which is very similar. We include these remarks in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus probsti (Kirschenhofer, 1996)

Dischissus probsti Kirschenhofer, 1996: 779 (type loc. "Ostnepal, Arun Valley, Ruhuma-Waleng-Iswa-Khola, 1200 m").

Craspedophorus probsti Kirschenhofer 2000: 346. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This species was based on a single female collected near Arun River (Nepal).. The Arun River is a trans-boundary river and is part of the Kosi or Sapt Koshi river system in

Nepal. It originates in Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China where it is called Bum-chu. Description (part, see Kirschenhofer 1996: 779). "Length 14 mm, width 5.5 mm. Coloration equal as in *D. nepalensis* [= *Craspedophorus nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1996)], differing by legs, in *C. probsti* femora black, knees, tibiae and tarsi lighter brownish-red. Elytral coloration similar to that in *C. nepalensis*, maybe with somewhat larger maculae. Humeral macula reaches from 6th to 8th interval, macular margins not serrate. Preapical macula reaches from 4th to 7th interval. Proportions of holotype. Head: length 26, width 26; pronotum: length 32, width 40 [according to the describer length to width ratio 1.23, we measured 1.21]; elytra: length 88, width 56. Head equally shaped as in *D. nepalensis*, basal impressions deeper, coarsely punctured and rugate. Frons with smooth area separated from vertex between eyes by transversal, fairly impressed folded sulcus. Head behind eyes more strongly strangled. Elytra little more widening posterolaterally, more convex, intervals somewhat more convex, more densely and distinctly punctured". Figures in Kirschenhofer (1996: 799: Fig. 41, Kirschenhofer 2000: 334: Fig. 9). *C. probsti* is differentiated by the describer from *C. nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1996), which is very similar. We include these remarks in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS NEPALENSIS* GROUP
(see Kirschenhofer 2000: 347)

- 1 Pronotum more transverse (1.34). Elytra more convex, near base flattened. Intervals with sparse fine punctures. Legs blackish brown with joints and tarsi lighter. More slender than following species (length 14 mm, width 5.2 mm). *Craspedophorus nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer, 1996)
- Pronotum less transverse (<1.23). Elytra flatter, without further flattening near base. Intervals punctured more densely and coarsely. Legs lighter-colored, joints and tarsi brownish red. Somewhat broader species (length 14 mm, width 5.5 mm). *Craspedophorus probsti* (Kirschenhofer, 1996)

***Craspedophorus lykaon* species group**

This less homogeneous group is established for four Indochinese species, we add new records to *C. lykaon* Kirschenhofer, 2012). The remaining three species are new and their descriptions are presented below.

Characters. All species share shape and relatively long black legs with brownish distal parts. Elytral maculae are strongly reduced, humeral macula medially reaches at most 5th interval. One smaller species (15 mm) has pronotum less transverse and longer in relation to elytra. Three larger species (18.0-24 mm) differ in pronotal length to width ratio, but all have wide and elevated lateral rims and coarsely punctured surface. Elytral intervals convex and coarsely punctured, striae also punctured.

***Craspedophorus assamensis* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 46)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: "S Asia NE-India Assam, N: 25°27'; E: 92°43' 700m, Umrongso env. VI. 2002, lgt. M. Trýzna & P. Benda", (CMH).

Description. Length 18.0 mm, width 7.2 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.48x wider than long, 1.96x wider than head, elytra 1.24x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 5th to 9th interval; preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval, epipleura as well as venter black, not too glossily. Both sides densely covered by yellow setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed, labrum anteriorly weakly rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons flat and rugate in the middle, frontal grooves widely excavated, rugate, shortly prolonged behind anterior margin of eyes. Head before neck stragulated, neck smooth.

Pronotum wide, maximum width immediately behind midlength, from here lateral margins weakly rounded, narrowing toward anterior angles, which rounded, weakly protruded, margins posteriorly sinuate narrowing toward base, posterior angles obtuse, denticulated; anterior margin weakly shorter than base; lateral rims narrowing anteriorly, near base wide, excavated, elevated. Basal grooves deeply excavated, sagittal line not widened toward anterior margin, toward base abrupted; disc weakly convex in the middle, surface densely, finely rugate.

Elytra parallel-sided, convex, margins rounded, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, deeply impressed, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded and indistinctly obliqued. Striae deeply impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, coarsely, densely punctured.

Mental prominence simple, short, epilobes laterally regularly rounded toward apex. Venter black, metepisterna wider anteriorly, weakly narrowed posteriorly, finely punctured, covered by setae. Prosternum coarsely punctured. Sternites laterally rugate, finely rugate in the middle.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 69 in Plate 5.

Etymology. Named after the state. Assam is a northeastern state of India. Its capital is Dispur, located within the municipal area of Guwahati city. Located south of the eastern Himalayas, Assam comprises the Brahmaputra and the Barak river valleys along with the Karbi Anglong and the North Cachar Hills with an area of 30.285 square miles (78.438 km²). Assam is surrounded by six of the other Seven Sister States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya. Geographically Assam and these states are connected to the rest of India via a narrow strip of land in West Bengal called the Siliguri Corridor or „Chicken’s Neck“. Assam shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus facchinii sp. nov.

(Fig. 47)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “Thailand bor. occ. / Khun Yuam env. / pr. Mae Hong Son, 28.-31.V.1996”, (CSF).

Description. Length 15 mm, width 5.6 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.28x wider than long, 1.84x wider than head, elytra 1.30x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval. Both sides more dim than glossy, both throughout covered densely by yellow setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed, labrum anteriorly weakly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons weakly convex in the middle, frontal grooves deeply and widely excavated, vaguely bordered, coarsely punctured. Head frontally rugate, punctured, strangled before neck, which smooth.

Pronotum almost as wide as long (pronotal length to width ratio 1.28), flat in the middle, disc rugate, punctured, widest immediately behind midlength, narrowing toward weakly elevated anterior angles, lateral margins narrowing toward base, weakly sinuate in front of posterior angles, which shortly denticulated, base parallel with anterior margin, laterally fairly obliqued. Lateral rims anteriorly indistinct, posteriorly wide and fairly elevated. Basal impressions deeply and widely excavated, large, reaching from base to the middle of the disc, where widen. Sagittal line deeply impressed, near anterior margin somewhat dilated, more dilated near base

Elytra ovoid, convex, disc fairly flattened, margins widening posterolaterally, widest behind midlength, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded, not obliqued. Striae deeply impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, all intervals of equal width, rugate, not too densely, irregularly punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna almost squared, weakly elongated and narrowed posteriorly, covered by setae.

Differential diagnosis. However we can find some important morphological differences between *C. facchini* sp. nov. and other species of *C. lykaon* group we place it in the group because of partial morphological similarity of pronotum and elytral coloration. Therefore the group is more heterogeneous. *C. facchini* occurs in Thailand, not far from distributional areas of other here grouped species (Assam, Laos, Vietnam). *C. facchini* also resembles species of *C. obscurus* species group, differing from them mainly by extension of humeral macula. It reaches from margin to external part of 4th interval or to 4th stria in *C. facchini*; it reaches from margin at most external part of 5th interval in three most similar species collected in China. It also resembles *C. soppingensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 differing from it by more reduced humeral macula, reaching from margin throughout 4th interval to 3rd stria in *C. soppingensis*. We include these remarks in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named in honour of our colleague and friend Sergio Facchini (Piacenza, Italy), a specialist in carabid beetles.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus kerberos sp. nov.

(Fig. 45)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE Asia SC-Vietnam / Kon Tum Province / V - 2013 / lgt. loc. collector", (CMH).

Description. Length 24 mm, width 10.1 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.53x wider than long, 1.74x wider than head, elytra 1.30x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula reaches from 6th interval to 9th interval. Preapical macula reaches from 5th to 8th interval. Distal parts of mandibles, labrum, palps and tarsi lighter, yellowish-red. Basal parts of legs and antennae darkish. Venter black, both sides glossily, covered by short yellow setae.

Head markedly wide (neck only 2.3x narrower than pronotum) with lesser convex eyes; temples developed, wider than half a diameter of eye. Labrum anteriorly distinctly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons weakly convex in the middle, frontal grooves shortly excavated. Head before neck fairly narrowed, neck coarsely, sparsely punctured.

Pronotum wide (length to width ratio 1.53), cordiform, widest behind midlength, arcuate and narrowing toward anterior angles, which are weakly rounded and protruded, anterior margin weakly rimmed, lateral margins narrowing toward posterior angles, which as well rounded and protruded disc fairly convex near base, punctured without furrows. Lateral rims posteriorly more elevated. Sagittal line deeply impressed, not reaching to base.

Elytra ovoid, fairly convex, disc fairly flattened, margins widening to midlength, where widest, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri distinct, weakly rounded. Striae deeply impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, rugate, irregularly, deeply punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna square, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly not coarsely punctured, covered by setae. Sternites laterally punctured coarsely, punctuation is more fine and sparse in the middle, venter covered densely by setae.

Differential diagnosis. *C. kerberos* sp. nov. resembles *C. lykaon* Kirschenhofer, 2010 by its statue, however it is longer (about 2 mm), more robust and macrocephalic. It differs also in elytral coloration, humeral macula in *C. kerberos* more reduced, reaching from 6th to 9th interval, macula in *C. lykaon* reaches from 5th interval to margin.

Etymology. Named after Kerberos (in Latin Ce'rberus), in Greek mythology the many-headed dog that guarded the entrance of Hades, is mentioned as early as the Homeric poems, but simply as „the dog“, and without the name of Cerberus. Hesiod, who is the first that gives his name and origin, calls him fifty-headed and a son of Typhaon and Echidna. Later writers describe him as a monster with only three heads, with the tail of a serpent and a mane consisting of the heads of various snakes.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus lykaon Kirschenhofer, 2012

(Figs 44a, b)

Craspedophorus lykaon Kirschenhofer 2012a: 15 (type loc. “Myanmar, Shan state, Taunggyi env.”). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Material examined: 1 ♀: “SE Asia, S-Laos, Attapeu Pr., Annam Mts., Dong Amphan, NBCA 15°05.9′N 107°25.6′E, 1160m, V.-VI.2010 lgt. J. Hájek”, (CMH); 1 ♀: “SE Asia, NE-Laos, Houa Phan Pr.: Ban Saluei, Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, IV/V-2008, lgt. loc.collectors”, (CMH); 2 ♀: “SE Asia NE-Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Phu Pane Mt. 1200-1900m, 20°12′N 103°59′E V - 2012, lgt. S. Jákl & Lao collectors”, (CMH). New records.

Note. This species was based on a single female collected in Myanmar, we add new records. Description (in part see Kirschenhofer 2012a: 15). “Length 19.5 mm [we measured 19.5-22.5 mm], width 8.0 mm. Body large, broadly ovoid, pronotum cordiform [length to width ratio 1.32]. Coloration. Black, fully opaque, each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae. Humeral macula reaches from 5th interval to margin; small preapical macula squared, reaching from 4th to 7th interval, macular spot on 4th interval shorter. Dorsum opaque, covered by short setae. Labrum, mandibles, palps and legs black, terminal protarsi brownish...” These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group. Named after Lycaon (Λυκάων, *Lycaon* in Latin); in Greek mythology, Lycaon was a king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and Meliboea, who in the most popular version of the myth tested Zeus by serving him the roasted flesh of a guest from Epirus in order to see whether Zeus was truly omniscient. In return for these gruesome deeds Zeus transformed Lycaon into the form of a wolf, and killed Lycaon’s fifty other sons with lightning bolts; the slaughtered child, Nyctimus, was restored to life. Despite being notorious for his horrific deeds, Lycaon was also remembered as a culture hero: he was believed to have founded the city Lycosura, to have established a cult of Zeus Lycaeus and to have started the tradition of the Lycaean Games.

Distribution. Myanmar, Laos.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS LYKAON* GROUP

- 1 Pronotum more transverse (>1.3). Larger species (>17 mm). 2
- Pronotum less transverse (<1.3). Smaller species (~15 mm). Northern Thailand..... *C. facchinii* sp. nov.
- 2 Pronotum variously transverse (1.32-1.53), cordate, with lateral rims wide and elevated throughout length; rims in anterior quarter coarsely rugate and punctured, in remaining three-quarters of length smooth; hind angles rounded, scalene, extended backward. 3
- Pronotum more transverse (1.48), widest at midlength, lateral rims similar to those of other groups, posteriorly widening and becoming elevated, coarsely rugate and punctured throughout length; lateral margins broadly rounded; front angles rounded; hind angles obtuse, extended backward, with a small tooth extending laterally. Length 18.0 mm. Northeastern India: Assam. *C. assamensis* sp. nov.
- 3 Head robust (with eyes 1.74x narrower than pronotum, neck 2.3x narrower than pronotum); head, neck and pronotum densely punctured but not rugate; temples as long as half diameter of eye. Pronotum more transverse (1.53). Elytral intervals sparsely and coarsely punctured. Humeral macula reaches from 6th to 9th interval. Largest known species of group (23 mm). North of southern Vietnam..... *C. kerberos* sp. nov.
- Head much narrower (with eyes 1.81x narrower than pronotum, neck 2.91x narrower than pronotum); head, neck and pronotum densely and finely rugate and punctured; temples nearly absent, much shorter than half diameter of eye. Pronotum less transverse (1.32). Elytral intervals unevenly finely rugate and punctured. Humeral macula reaches from 5th interval to lateral margin. Length <23 mm. Myanmar: Shan; Laos *C. lykaon* Kirschenhofer, 2012

Craspedophorus mandarinus species group

This relatively homogeneous group is established for nine species, four of them new and two are assigned here only tentatively, on the basis of original descriptions. The group is named for a species described by Schaum in 1853. *C. bifasciatus* and *C. transversalis* were described by Laporte de Castelnau already in 1835, but they are placed in this group only provisionally pending examination of their types.

Characters. Medium to large species (13-19 mm), largest are *C. incostatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 and *C. pubiger* (Chaudoir, 1861) (18 - 19 mm); somewhat exceptional in statue and maculation is *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) (12-13 mm) from southern India. These species share is round, coarsely punctured pronotum with strongly rounded front, lateral and hind angles. Profile convex, elytra ovoid, humeral macula extensive, medially reaches at least 3rd and often even 2nd interval.

Craspedophorus bifasciatus (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835)

(Figs 57a, b)

Panagaeus bifasciatus Laporte de Castelnau, 1835: 155 (type loc. "Indes Orientales").

Isotarsus bifasciatus Laferté-Sénectere 1851: 220. Schaum 1853: 431; Motschulsky 1855: 69.

Epicosmus bifasciatus Chaudoir 1861: 336.

Eudema bifasciatum Heyne et Taschenberg 1898: 21.

Craspedophorus bifasciatus Andrewes 1919: 126. Andrewes 1921: 341; Andrewes 1930: 134; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Epicosmus castelnaui Chaudoir, 1878: 112. Bates 1886: 73; syn nov. Andrewes 1919: 126.

Material examined: 1 ♂: "S Asia S-India, Tamil Nadu - Madras, Mahabalipuram, VI - 1994 lgt. R. Sauer", (CMH); 1 ♂: labelled "F" without other data and "*C. bifasciatus* Cast., det. Kirschenhofer 2014", (NMWC).

Note. Original description (in part see Laporte de Castelnau 1835: 154). "Length 5.5, width 2.2. Black, covered by setae, head nad pronotum densely punctured, not very convex. Pronotum narrowing anteriorly, where almost rounded; elytra ovoid with deeply impressed, punctured striae, each elytron with two transversal bands, fairly narrow and yellow, posterior macula does not reach elytral suture; body coarsely punctured (Indes Orientales)". Chaudoir annotated (1861: 336) "it does not agree with description published by Laferté (1851: 220. note), because of its markedly smaller statue, shorter and rugate head with more convex eyes and more strangulated occiput, its shorter pronotum, widest at midlength and very coarsely punctured surface, its elytra, which are narrower, more parallel-sided, and elongated; elytra with transversal band of more serrate margin, reaching epipleura, and second band not reaching margin. It inhabits Nilgiri Hills in the vicinity of Pondichéry" [translated from the French original]. Description of *Epicosmus castelnaui* (= *C. bifasciatus*) (in part see Chaudoir 1878: 112). "Length 12.5, width 5 mm. Head narrow, elongated... Pronotum transverse, somewhat narrower than twice a width of head with eyes, narrowing toward neck, widening to midlength, narrowing toward base as far as distance to margin; wider than long [1.36-1.61]; anterior margin fairly sinuate, anterior angles not too protruded, disc strongly convex in the middle, almost coarse, lateral margins narrow obliquely toward posterior angles, which are dense, without denticulation,

base parallel, weakly excavated; disc convex including base, with one widely excavated impression near each lateral margin; not sinuate and elevated in front of posterior angles, margins posteriorly very slightly rimmed; sagittal line deeply impressed, surface deeply, densely punctured, covered by long setae. Elytra somewhat wider than pronotum, ovoid, more than twice longer than wide, narrowing weakly toward base, parallel in the middle... Black, weakly glossily, on each elytron two wide, transverse lemon yellow bands. Humeral band is serrate, reaching from 1st stria [2nd interval] to margin and even on epipleura. Macular spots on external two intervals more longer than spots on neighboring intervals; preapical band reaches from 2nd to 8th interval, macular spot on 2nd interval longer than other spots, anterior [macular] margin fairly serrate, posterior margin fairly excavated, spots on two external intervals somewhat elongated toward apex than on neighboring intervals. I have two specimen from Coromandel coast" [translated from French original]. Differential diagnosis. Chaudoir differentiated a lot of species from his *Epicosmus castelnaui* (= *C. bifasciatus*), for instance *C. mandarinus* (Schaum, 1853), which we consider nominotypical species of the group. Chaudoir (1878: 113) noted: "It [*C. mandarinus*] is similar to *castelnaui* [= *C. bifasciatus*], [but] narrower anteriorly, posteriorly wider and fully larger... [U *C. mandarinus*] elytra about two thirds wider than pronotum, more ovoid, and convex than in *Castelnaui* [= *C. bifasciatus*], elytral margins not parallel, symmetrically rounded, elytral base sinuate in length of pedicle... striae punctured finer, intervals fully convex, denser deeply punctured covered by shorter setae... Two elytral bands of equal coloration [as in *C. bifasciatus*], humeral band reaches from 1st stria [2nd interval] to margin and even on half width of epipleura and narrower [than in *C. bifasciatus*], more arcuate and somewhat sinuate anteriorly, widening near end [on 9th interval and margin] closer to humeri [than in *C. bifasciatus*]; two macular spots on inner intervals shorter, band circular shaped [in contrary to *C. bifasciatus*]; preapical band composed of macular spots on five intervals, reaching from 3rd to 8th stria and more arcuate anteriorly, sinuate posteriorly and generally narrower." These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group. Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 70 in Plate 5.

Distribution. India: Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamilnadu.

***Craspedophorus horaki* sp. nov.**

(Figs 53a, b)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "SE-Asia Thailand / Mae Hong Son prov.: Ban Si Lang, 1200m/ V-1991 / lgt. J. Horák", (CMH). Paratype (1 ♂): "Thailand-north, / Mae Hong Son / 15. - 21.5.1996 / A. Kudrna jr. lgt.", (CSF).

Description. Length 17.4-17.5(HT) mm, width 7.2-7.5(HT) mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.18-1.29(HT)x wider than long, 1.81(HT) - 1.93x wider than head, elytra 1.61(HT)-1.67x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two large yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula transverse, reaches from external part of 2nd (3rd) interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical macula reaches from 4th to 8th interval, both maculae regularly marginated, margins not serrate. Venter black, opaque, both sides indistinctly covered by setae, almost smooth.

Head markedly long, resembling that in *Tinoderus singularis* (Bates, 1873); temples weakly developed. Labrum anteriorly distinctly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons flat in the middle, throughout coarsely rugate, punctured, frontal grooves rugately excavated, widening behind eyes. Head before neck strangulated, neck smooth.

Pronotum convex, widest distinctly behind midlength, narrowing obliquely toward neck, directly narrowing posteriorly, oblique and weakly rugate before posterior angles, which are dense. Disc throughout coarsely rugate, punctured. Lateral rims anteriorly narrow, widening in front of base, posteriorly fairly excavated, opens into a basal pit. Sagittal line indistinct.

Elytra broadly ovoid, distinctly convex, widest behind midlength, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 5th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded, weakly obliqued. Striae deeply impressed and finely strongly, sparsely punctured; intervals weakly convex, of equal width, rugate, irregularly, deeply punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna square, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, punctured, covered by setae. Sternites laterally punctured coarsely, punctuation is more fine and sparse in the middle, venter covered densely by setae.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 71 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. horaki* sp. nov. is similar to *Tinoderus singularis* (Bates, 1873); in contrast to *Tinoderus*, in *C. horaki* two male protarsomeres are not expanded. It resembles also other species of the genus *Craspedophorus*, above all *C. huensis* sp. nov., *C. mandarinus* Schaum, 1853, and *C. jakli* sp. nov, which all belong to *C. mandarinus* species group. Differences between these species are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named in honour of our colleague and good friend Jan Horák (Prague, Czech Republic), a specialist in Mordellidae and a collector of the new species.

Distribution. Northwestern Thailand: Mae Hong Son.

Craspedophorus huensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 55)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: "SE Asia C-Vietnam / Hue env. / XII-1988 / lgt. S. Bečvář", (CMH).

Description. Length 16.0 mm, width 7.1 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.35x wider than long, 1.91x wider than head, elytra 1.22x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two large yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula transverse (somewhat larger than in *C. horaki*), reaches from 2nd interval to margin and even on epipleura, not narrowing on inner intervals; preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval, both maculae regularly bordered, with margins not serrate. Venter black, opaque, both sides indistinctly covered by setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, markedly long, resembling that in *Tinoderus singularis* (Bates, 1873); temples weakly developed. Labrum anteriorly distinctly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons flat in the middle, throughout coarsely

rugate, punctured, frontal grooves rugately excavated, widening behind eyes. Head before neck strangulated, neck smooth.

Pronotum convex, widest distinctly behind midlength. Disc here coarsely, there finely rugate, punctured. Lateral rims anteriorly narrow, widening in front of base, posteriorly fairly excavated, open into a basal pit. Sagittal line almost indistinct.

Elytra broadly ovoid, distinctly convex, widest behind midlength, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Humeri rounded, weakly obliqued. Striae deeply impressed and finely strongly, sparsely punctured; intervals of equal width, weakly convex, rugate, irregularly, deeply punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna squared, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, punctured, covered by setae. Sternites laterally punctured more coarsely, finely, sparsely punctured in the middle, covered densely by setae.

Aedeagus in lateral view: Fig. 72 in Plate 5.

Differential diagnosis. *C. huensis* sp. nov. together with *C. horaki* sp. nov. are similar to *Tinoderus singularis* (Bates, 1873); in contrast to *Tinoderus*, in *Craspedophorus* two male protarsomeres are not expanded. It resembles also other species of the genus *Craspedophorus*, above all species of *C. mandarinus* group (*C. horaki* sp. nov., *C. mandarinus* Schaum, 1853, and *C. jakli* sp. nov.), differences between these are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named after the city. Hue (viet. Huế) is a city in central Vietnam, capital of the Thừa Thiên-Huế province, and has a population of over 300 000 people. Between 1802 and 1945, it was the imperial capital of the Nguyễn Dynasty.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus incostatus Kirschenhofer, 2000

Craspedophorus incostatus Kirschenhofer 2000: 349 (type loc. “Ramgarh” [=India: Madhya Pradesh sn. Kirschenhofer 2000: 349, also see Ramgarh in Jharkhand, Rajahstan and Uttarakhand]). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This species is based on a single male labelled “Ramgarh Mai 42” explained by the describer as destination in Madhya Pradesh, India (Kirschenhofer 2000: 349). It is possible to find eponymous places in some different states of India, Jharkand, Rajahstan, and Uttarakhand. A concerns the genuine origin of the holotype the last destination seems more acceptable. Ramgarh is a small hill station (1.518 m = 4.980 ft) and tourist destination on the way to Mukteshwar in Nainital district of Uttarakhand, India. This place is rich in orchards. An unobstructed view of the snow-capped ranges of the Himalayas from this place can be seen. The place was once the cantonment of the English army (see the date „Mai 42“). Description (in part see Kirschenhofer 2000: 349). “Length 18.5, width 7.5 mm. Body almost parallel-sided, strongly convex, elytra distinctly rounded, widening posterolaterally. Coloration. Dorsum black, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellow maculae. Humeral macula transverse, widens to margin, where widest, reaching from 2nd stria [3rd interval] to margin an even on epipleura. Preapical macula transverse, reaching

from 3rd [4th interval] stria to 8th interval, neither reaching margin, nor epipleura, which are black. Proportions: length to width ratio, head 35:26, pronotum 40:53 [length to width ratio by describer 1.32 (Kirschenhofer 2000: 334), we measured 1.42]; head elongated, frontally convex, flat between eyes. Mandibles distinctly protruded, eyes strongly convex, neck distinctly strangulated. Dorsum finely punctured. Pronotum with arcuate lateral margins narrowing toward neck, narrowing posteriorly, sinuate in front of dense posterior angles. Base parallel with anterior margin, lateral rims indistinctly bordered, basal impressions deep, circular and wide. ...Elytra convex, ovoid, widest immediately behind midlength... Striae deeply impressed, not densely punctured, inner intervals flatter, outer more convex, each densely and finely punctured". Figure in Kirschenhofer (2000: 334: Fig. 11).

By describer *C. incostatus* was differentiated from *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) from southern India (Puducherry, Tamilnadu). Although we placed both species in one group, *C. bifasciatus* is somewhat more different from the other grouped species. According to figure *C. incostatus* more resembles other species of *C. mandarinus* group, it is similar to them because of length (*C. mandarinus* 16.5 mm, *C. incostatus* 18.5 mm, *C. pubiger* 19 mm). It is similar also because of pronotum, which is convex, with open, rounded posterior angles, and elytral coloration with equally located and similarly extended humeral macula. Macula is very transverse in *C. mandarinus*, reaching from margin to 2nd interval; it is equally shaped, but reaching from margin only to 2nd stria (3rd interval) in *C. incostatus*. These remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality (probably Uttarakhand, India).

***Craspedophorus jakli* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 54)

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: "SE As. SE-Laos Sekong Pr. / 12 km of Sekong / Tad Faek waterfalls / 15°14,7'N 106°45, 1'E / V-2010 lgt. S. Jákl", (CMH).

Description. Length 14.9 mm, width 6.6 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.44x wider than long, 1.81x wider than head, elytra 1.46x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two large yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula transverse, reaches from 3rd interval to margin and even on external part of epipleura, preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval, macular spot on 3rd interval reduced. Both sides covered by setae, dorsum sparsely, venter covered densely by longer setae.

Head with eyes strongly convex, temples short, narrowing directly to neck. Labrum anteriorly distinctly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons convex and rugate in the middle, frontal grooves deeply and widely excavated. Head before neck strongly strangulated, with a transverse indentation behind eyes, neck smooth.

Pronotum wider than long (length to width ratio 1.44), widest behind midlength, from here lateral margins narrowing directly and obliqued toward neck, posteriorly rounded, narrowing toward base, where short, rectangular, sharply denticulated posterior angles. Basal margin somewhat more protruded posteriorly in the middle. Disc punctured coarsely in the middle,

near margin punctuation is fine. Lateral rims anteriorly narrow, widening in front of base, posteriorly fairly excavated. Sagittal line finely impressed, not reaching both margins.

Elytra broadly ovoid, convex, fairly widen posterolaterally, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim incomplete. Humeri rounded, weakly obliqued. Striae fairly impressed and finely punctured; intervals weakly convex, densely, coarsely punctured, 7th and 9th interval weakly depressed before apex.

Venter black, metepisterna square, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, coarsely punctured, densely covered by yellow setae. Sternites laterally more rugate, in the middle almost smooth.

Differential diagnosis. *C. jakli* sp. nov., *C. huensis* sp. nov., and *C. horaki* sp. nov. are somewhat similar to *Tinoderus singularis* (Bates, 1873); in contrast to *Tinoderus*, in *Craspedophorus* two male protarsomeres are not expanded. *C. jakli* resembles also other species of the genus *Craspedophorus*, above all *C. horaki* sp. nov., *C. huensis* sp. nov., and *C. mandarinus* Schaum, 1853, which all belong to *C. mandarinus* species group. Differences between these species are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named in honour of our colleague and friend Stanislav Jákl (Prague, Czech Republic), a specialist in Cetonidae and a collector of the new species.

Notes. Sekong (also sometimes Xekong) is a province of Laos, located in the south-east of the country. Sekong Province is the second smallest province in Laos and also one of its poorest, covering an area of 7.665 square kilometres (2.959 sq mi). It is bordered by Vietnam to the east, Attapeu Province to the south, Salavan Province to the north, and Champasak Province to the west. Sekong also has the lowest population (83.600 as of 2004) and the lowest population density of any province. It was created in 1984 by splitting the Salavan Province and is the most diverse province in Laos with 14 ethnic groups. The Sekong River, which divides the province, flows in a southern direction into Cambodia and is navigable for boats. The river valley has fertile plains interspersed with paddy fields and fruit orchards. Its rich tropical forest have many rare species of flora and fauna. The Dakchung Plateau and Xe Xap National Biodiversity Conservation Area are among the areas under protection.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus lankaensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 56)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "Ceylon Rybeck 85 / *Epicosmus castelnaui* Chd.", (NMWC).

Description. Length 14.0 mm, width 5.5 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.58x wider than long, 2.01x wider than head, elytra 1.28x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, antennae and legs black, distal parts of mandibles and tarsi lighter, reddish. Each elytron with two large yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula transverse, reaches from 2nd interval to margin and even on epipleura, narrowing medial, macular spot on 2nd interval about twice shorter than spot on 4th interval, widening out from 8th interval, likewise in *C. mandarinus* Schaum, 1853 (see next species). Preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval, macular spots of equal length on

each interval. Both maculae with regular, not serrate margins,. Venter black, opaque, both sides sparsely covered by setae.

Head long, with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed. Labrum anteriorly distinctly excavated and rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons convex and rugate in the middle, frontal grooves deeply excavated and rugate. Head before neck strongly strangulated, with a transverse indentation behind eyes, neck smooth, convex.

Pronotum wider than long (length to width ratio 1.58), widest in basal third, from here lateral margins narrowing directly toward anterior angles, which are rounded, margins posteriorly weakly sinuate in front of posterior angles, which are open and dense. Disc here coarsely and there finely punctured. Lateral rims anteriorly indistinct, in basal third fairly excavated, open to basal pit, basal impressions widely excavated, rugate, densely punctured. Sagittal line almost indistinct.

Elytra broadly ovoid, convex near apex, disc more flattened, widest immediately behind midlength, weakly tuberoso in front of apex. Basal rim indistinct. Humeri rounded, weakly obliqued. Striae deeply impressed and deeply, coarsely, but sparsely punctured; intervals of equal width, weakly convex, rugate, irregularly, densely, finely punctured.

Venter black, metepisterna squared, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, punctured, covered by setae. Sternites laterally more coarsely punctured, in the middle finely, sparsely punctured, covered densely by setae.

Differential diagnosis. *C. lankaensis* sp. nov. mostly resembles *C. horaki* sp. nov. and *C. mandarinus* Schaum, 1853, differing from them by smaller statue and dfferently shaped pronotum, in *C. lankaensis* lateral margins of pronotum more narrow toward base, weakly sinuate in front of posterior angles, these are open, but distinct. Aforesaid differences are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named after the island. Sri Lanka officially the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, is an island country in the northern Indian Ocean off the southern coast of the Indian subcontinent in South Asia. Known until 1972 as Ceylon, Sri Lanka has maritime borders with India to the northwest and the Maldives to the southwest. Sri Lanka has a documented history that spans over 3,000 years, but there are facts to suggest that Sri Lanka had pre-historic human settlements dating back to at least 125,000 years. Its geographic location and deep harbours made it of great strategic importance from the time of the ancient Silk Road through to World War II. Sri Lanka is a diverse country, home to many religions, ethnicities and languages. It is the land of the Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, Moors, Indian Tamils, Burghers, Malays, Kaffirs and the aboriginal Vedda. Sri Lanka has a rich Buddhist heritage, and the first known Buddhist writings of Sri Lanka, the Pāli Canon, dates back to the Fourth Buddhist Council in 29 BCE. The country's recent history has been marred by a thirty-year civil war which decisively ended when Sri Lankan military crushed Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in 2009.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

***Craspedophorus mandarinus* (Schaum, 1853)**
(Figs 52a-d)

Isotarsus mandarinus Schaum, 1853: 436 (type loc. “Hong Kong”).

Epicosmus mandarinus Chaudoir 1861: 337. Chaudoir 1878: 113; Gestro 1883: 304; Fairmaire 1888: 336; Bates 1889a: 265; Bates 1892: 299.

Eudema mandarinum Heyne et Taschenberg 1898: 21. Vuillet 1912: 18.

Craspedophorus mandarinus Lacordaire 1854: 520. Redtenbacher 1867: 9; Andrewes 1924y: 462; Andrewes 1924b: 468; Andrewes 1927: 107; Andrewes 1930: 136; Jedlička 1965: 4; Habu 1978: 75; Kasahara 1985: 154; Xie et Yu 1991: 167; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Baehr 2003: 447; Pang et Tian 2012: 265; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Material examined: 1 ♀: “Kotosho Formosa IV. 1936 Coll. Y. Chujo / *mandarinus* Sch. det. ing. Jedlička”, (NMPC); 1 ♀: “Lji-Še-Cho Jūnan, China / L’été 1959 / lg. Schütznér Col. Madar / ex coll. A. Jedlička National Museum Prague, Czech Republic / *Craspedophorus mandarinus* (Schaum, 1854) det. dr. M. Häckel, 2009”, (NMPC); 1 ♀: “China Prov. Kwangsi Mts. Toyen-chan / Currently named H.E.A. / ex coll. A. Jedlička National Museum Prague, Czech Republic / *Epicosmus mandarinus* Schaum. det. Ing. Jedlička / *Craspedophorus mandarinus* (Schaum, 1854) det. dr. M. Häckel, 2009”, (NMPC); 1 ♀: “SE Asia N-Vietnam, Lao Cai prov., Sapa IV- 2009, lgt. dr. V. Beneš III”, (CMH); 1 ♂: “SE Asia NE-Vietnam, Quang Ninh Prov. Yen Tu Mts., 30km W Uong Bi Vang Dong, VII-2010 lgt. M. Pejcha”, (CMH).

Note. Well known species, we add only recent records and parts of original description by Schaum (1853: 436). “Black, coarsely rugate, punctured, pronotum distinctly rounded, basal margins rimmed, elytra punctured and striated, intervals rugate, punctured, each with two yellow bands, anterior reaching elytral margin. Length 7... anterior band reaches from 2nd interval to margin, narrowing medial, posterior band reaches from 4th to 7th interval” [translated from the Latin original]. Chaudoir (1878: 113) added. “Length 16.5 mm, width 7 mm... Pronotum resembles that in *Castelnaii* [= *C. bifasciatus*], but longer and less transverse [~1.26], lateral margins less narrowing toward angles, less rounded in midlength, base somewhat more obliqued near posterior angles, which are more rounded and shortly sinuate in front of angles; generally disc more convex, basal impressions wider and less deep, widening to margins and posteriorly; surface very coarse because of densely and deep punctuation...” Jedlička (1965: 4) added. “Pronotum about one fourth wider than long...” It agrees with our results, we measured length to width ratio 1.23-1.31. Jedlička also announced in list of records also “Siam” (=Thailand). We consider Jedlička’s record from Thailand doubtful, because no similar types were found since that time in Thailand; Jedlička’s records of “*C. mandarinus*” could belong to very similar *C. horaki* sp. nov. (Thailand), *C. jakli* sp. nov. (Laos), and or *C. huensis* sp. nov. (Vietnam). Xie et Yu (1991:168, original in Chinese) added recent records from China, which were assumed by Baehr (2003: 447) except record of Xizang (Tibet) province. *C. mandarinus* resembles some species of the genera *Panagaeus* Latreille, 1802 and *Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879. Differences between them are included in key to genera following introduction. Differences from other species of the same group (*C. horaki* sp. nov., *C. huensis* sp. nov., *C. jakli* sp. nov.), are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Southern China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hongkong, Yunnan, Xizang; Ryukyu Is. (Japan); Taiwan, Vietnam.

Craspedophorus pubiger (Chaudoir, 1861)

Epicosmus pubiger Chaudoir, 1861: 337 (type loc. "Indes orientales"). Chaudoir 1878: 122.

Craspedophorus pubiger Andrewes 1930: 136; Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Note. This species is based on a single specimen labelled "Indes orientales". Description (in part see Chaudoir 1861: 337). "Length 19 mm. Body same shaped as in similar [*Craspedophorus*] *nobilis* [Dejean, 1826]; differing from it by lager pronotum with more rounded lateral margins without sinus, more parallel-sided elytra with more distinct humeri and more convex disc with equal punctation and striae, coloration with similarly shaped and located humeral band, band with shorter spots on outer intervals, which do not reach humeri (in contrast to *C. nobilis*), surface covered by greyish not black setae (as in *C. nobilis*). M. S. Stephens labelled it Indes orientales, without any more details" [translated from the French original]. Chaudoir later (1878: 122) corrected. "Length 18 mm, width 6.8 mm... Elytra somewhat shorter [than in *C. nobilis*], humeri more distinct, elytra more convex, striae more coarsely punctured, intervals, however punctured, seem less opaque; yellow humeral band differs [from that in *C. nobilis*] by shape, it is more excavated anteriorly, band widens medial from 4th stria [3rd interval] to 1st stria [2nd interval]..." [translated from the French original]. *C. pubiger* is differentiated from afrotropical species, *C. nobilis*, by describer Chaudoir 1861: 337; 1878: 22). We have never seen this species and provisionally place it in *C. mandarinus* species group. Relation between *C. pubiger* and recently described species, *C. incostatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000, will be better recognise after comparison of both types. Both species probable oft similar length, similar morphological characters. are probably oft he same origin, We accept differences in the shape of humeral macula, mentioned in descriptions, and include these characters in a key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. "India orientalis".

Craspedophorus transversalis (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835)

Panagaeus transversalis Laporte de Castelnau, 1835: 154 (type loc. "Java").

Epicosmus transversalis Chaudoir 1861: 349. Chaudoir 1878: 151.

Craspedophorus tomentosus Redetnbacher 1867: 9 [probably misdetermination].

Craspedophorus transversalis Andrewes 1930: 136. Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Note. We have not seen this species and provisionally include it in the group because of its morphological similarity emphasized by Bates (1889: 101). Description (in part, Laporte de Castelnau 1835: 154). "Length ~18 mm, width ~7 mm. Black. Head and pronotum punctured, pronotum wide, transverse, fully rounded, margins weakly rimmed, disc with sagittal line finely impressed, elongated, vaguely bordered, basal groves near base and lateral margins; elytra somewhat more finely punctured, striated, each elytron with two transversal maculae, humeral macula reaches to elytral margin and even on epipleura, preapical reaches to margin, both maculae with serrate margins; venter punctured; metepisterna laterally impressed" [translated from the French original]. Chaudoir (1861: 349) considered Laporte's description inadequate, in consequent Monography (1879: 151) he added some remarks about

the origin of the described species, he noted it occurs in Western Africa. Chaudoir reminded similar history of Laporte's misinterpretation of other data, *Panagaeus versutus*, which was originally also considered species from Java, then it was synonymised with *Craspedophorus cereus* (MacLeay) from western Africa. Therefore Chaudoir listed *Panagaeus transversalis* as nomen dubium. Andrewes (1919: 135) confirmed Chaudoir's opinions in the case of *versutus/cereus*, but not in the case of *Panagaeus (=Craspedophorus) transversalis*, which he listed as valid species (see in Andrewes 1930: 136). We agree with Andrewes and provisionally place *C. transversalis* in group of larger species, with wide humeral macula and rounded, weakly and incompletely rimmed pronotum. Bates (1889: 101) differentiated his *C. feae* from *C. transversalis* by following characters. "*C. feae* differs by more circular shaped pronotum [length to width ratio 1.55], with fully rounded posterior angles, and by different extension of humeral macula, which is more circular, macular spots on inner intervals are shorter in both maculae." *C. feae* differs also by hexagonal shaped pronotum, therefore we place it in different group of species. Although it resembles other species in *C. mandarinus* species group, holotype of *C. transversalis* is labelled "Java", island in Indonesia, which is relatively far from distributional areas of the other species included in this group. In comparison with other similar insular species with body shorter than 13 mm (*C. microspilotus* group), it differs by distinctly larger stature.

Distribution. Indonesia: Java.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS MANDARINUS* GROUP

- 1 Pronotum widest in basal third, converges forward much more than backward, front margin much narrower than base. Medium-size species (15-17.5 mm). Indochina. 2
- Pronotum circular or hexagonal, widest at midlength or immediately behind it, front margin only slightly narrower than base. 3
- 2 Pronotum less transverse (1.18- 1.29), anteriorly strongly convex, hind angles obtuse, ill-defined and without discrete tooth, front angles rounded, lateral margins strongly converge forward, front margin not much wider than neck. Elytral maculae shorter, ribbon-shaped, humeral macula reaches lateral part of 2nd interval. Due to long head and pronotum statue more slender than in following species. Length 17-18 mm. Northwestern Thailand. *C. horaki* sp. nov.
- Pronotum more transverse (1.44), anteriorly only slightly convex, hind angles obtuse but with a distinct tooth, front angles slightly rounded but well defined, lateral margins converge forward gently, front margin much wider than neck. Elytral maculae longer than in preceding species, humeral macula reaches 3rd interval. Head and statue broader than in preceding species. Length 16 mm. Southern Laos. *C. jakli* sp. nov.
- 3 Pronotum transverse (>1. 35), obliquely hexagonal, lateral angles rounded but discrete. Smallest (<14 mm) as well as largest (>18 mm)* species of group. Oriental region. 4
- Pronotum transverse (<1. 35), circular to ovoid, lateral angles lacking. Medium-size species (16-17 mm). Southeastern Palaearctic and Indochina. 6
- 4 Humeral macula reaches 2nd interval. Elytra elongately oval, shoulders distinct. Small species (<14 mm). Southern India, Sri Lanka. 5
- Humeral macula reaches at most 3rd interval. Elytra more ovoid, shoulders more rounded. Large species (18.5 mm). Northern India (doubtful provenience). *C. incostatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000
- 5 Front angles of pronotum much rounded and indistinct, lateral margins in front of hind angles slightly emarginate. Elytra ovoid, shoulders well developed. Elytral maculae yellowish orange, wide (humeral macula reaches 2nd and sometimes even 1st interval) and long, on inner intervals as wide as on outer intervals, apical macula becomes larger on inner intervals, coloration of elytra so attains cross shape (similarly to species of

- Palearctic genus *Panagaeus*. 12-13 mm. Southern India. *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835)
- Front angles of pronotum rounded but distinct, lateral margins in front of hind angles only slightly emarginate. Elytra more ovoid, shoulders rounded. Elytral maculae yellowish orange, shorter and narrower, on inner two intervals always much shorter than on outer intervals. Length 14 mm. Sri Lanka..... *C. lankaensis* sp. nov.
- 6 Head elongate (1.3x longer than wide). Pronotum nearly circular, widest immediately behind midlength, base only slightly wider than front margin. Humeral macula short and emarginate against base, on 6th interval much shorter than on 8th interval. Medium-size species (<17 mm). Southern China, Myanmar, Taiwan, Vietnam.
..... *C. mandarinus* Schaum, 1854
- Head shorter and broader (1.22x longer than wide). Pronotum widest some distance behind midlength, base much wider than front margin. Humeral macula longer and indistinctly emarginate against base, on 6th interval slightly shorter than on 8th interval. Medium-size species (<17 mm). Vietnam..... *C. huensis* sp. nov.

* *C. pubiger* (Chaudoir, 1861) and *C. transversalis* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) are not included in the key. These species are said to have round pronota (we do not know the exact shape) and to be quite large (18-19 mm). Oriental region.

***Craspedophorus angulatus* species group**

This group contains a single species which stands isolated in the genus. It was considered the type species of the genus and at the same time very unique and easy to identify. It has received a number of names, today all regarded as synonyms. The most similar, yet easily separated, is *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) from southern India. Other species known from southern India (*C. microspilotus* group, *C. hilaris* subgroup) differ markedly in size and maculation of the elytra. The only species that has been compared with and related to *C. angulatus* is similarly distinctive *C. sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869), which occurs eastward in Thailand, southern Myanmar, Indochina and on islands in Andaman Sea near the Malay peninsula. The comparison with the first known population of *C. sublaevis sublaevis* (Chaudoir 1869: 67) is rather vague: "Length 25 mm. There is no other similar species. Nevertheless, in a sense it can be compared with [*Craspedophorus*] *angulatus* Fabricius" [translated from French]. The same author much contributed to a chain of taxonomic changes (possibly by a faulty citation in 1861: 336), which led to confusion in names of quite different Indian species *C. angulatus* (Fabricius, 1781) and *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835). The history of the species name is further detailed in the note below.

Characters. Large species, among the largest in the genus (17-26 mm). It has been briefly characterized by Jedlička (1965: 3) as: "Black, not too smooth, with reddish-yellow humeral macula reaching from 2nd to 8th stria and on 7th and 8th intervals extending backward. Statue of strongly convex profile, elytra oval. Head elongate, with two deep longitudinal grooves and transversely rugate between them, otherwise nearly smooth. Pronotum transverse, nearly one-quarter wider than long, with sides converging forward in straight line and backward in weakly emarginate fashion. Hind angles briefly rounded. Each side near base with an elongate depression that is densely punctured, rugate and covered by setae. Elytra short and wide, strongly convex, with broadly rounded apex and humeri. Striae deep, intervals convex, not too densely punctured."

Craspedophorus angulatus (Fabricius, 1781)

(Figs 58a-c)

Carabus reflexus Fabricius, 1801: 166 (nec. 1781), type loc. “Coromandel” [=coast of se India: Andhra Pradesh, Puduchery and Tamilnadu states]. *Cychnus reflexus* Fabricius 1801: 166.

Panagaeus angulatus Hope 1838: 92. *Epicosmus angulatus* Chaudoir 1861: 336. *Eudema angulatum* Heyne et Taschenberg 1898: 21.

Craspedophorus angulatus Andrewes 1919: 125, 127, 134. Andrewes 1921: 154; Andrewes 1924b: 462; Andrewes 1930: 133; Jedlička 1965: 3; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Baehr 2003: 446; Pang et Tian 2012: 265; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Pimelia fasciata Fabricius 1781: 318. Fabricius 1787: 209; Fabricius 1792: 104; Schaum 1847: 42.

Panagaeus tomentosus Vigers, 1825: 537. Dejean 1826: 284; Dejean 1831: 598; Schaum 1847: 42.

Panagaeus fabricii Hope 1838: 66 [nomen nudum].

Pimelia bifasciata Chaudoir 1861: 336 [in error]. *Eudema bifasciatum* Chaudoir 1878: 133. Alluaud, 1895: cxxx

Eudema michardi Fairmaire 1880: 307 syn. nov. Alluaud, 1895: cxxx.

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “India mer. Coimbatore” [=western Tamilnadu, India], (CMH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “Shimaga, Mysore State, India or.” [=Karnataka, India], (CMH).

Note. Introducing this species group, we mentioned incorrect data in both Chaudoir’s monographs (1861, 1878-9). First he cited Fabr ’s taxon *Pimelia fasciata* (Fabricius, 1781: 318, 1787: 209 and 1792: 104; Schaum 1847: 42 and Motschulsky 1855: 69) as “*Pimelia bifasciata*” (1861: 336). This misinterpretation is listed as a synonym of another Fabr ’s taxon, *Carabus* [= *Craspedophorus*] *angulatus* Fabricius, 1781: 302. Chaudoir considered both Fabr ’s taxa synonyms, with by priority valid *bifasciatus*; Vigers’ taxon *Panagaeus tomentosus* (1825: 104) was by the same author synonymized with it and included in subsequently established genus *Epicosmus* Chaudoir, 1846: 512. Therefore he found it necessary to change original names of other taxa, *Epicosmus* [= *Craspedophorus*] *bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) as a junior homonym, and designated a new name *Epicosmus castelnaui* (Chaudoir, 1878: 112). In his older monograph Chaudoir (1861: 336) correctly differentiated between the two species. “It [*C. bifasciatus* (Laporte)] does not resemble preceding [*C. angulatus* (F.)] as it was described by LaFert  (1851: 220: note), because of its smaller statue (par sa taille bien plus petite)...” etc.. We present more details in Notes on *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) of the *C. mandarinus* species group. Chaudoir also refused Laferte’s short key (1851: 220) as confusing. We do not know if Chaudoir really saw Laferte’s original text and how Laferte’s specimen looked like. According to us Laferte’s opinion was correct because of his measurements of both species. Laferte reported length of 12 mm for *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte), contrary to “very similar” *Isotarsus tomentosus* [= *C. angulatus*] (Vigers), which is noted without any data on length. Therefore, more confused seems to be Chaudoir’s argumentation than Laferte’s. Chaudoir noted that Laferte exchanged the specimen, because “in reality it [*C. bifasciatus*] is shorter than Laferte noted.” Above we note that Laferte described *C. bifasciatus* and Chaudoir mentioned *C. angulatus*, for which Laferte did not list any length. Also Laferte’s note that both species are very similar (“tr s voisin”) is acceptable. In his second monograph Chaudoir listed the species as *Eudema bifasciatum*.

Redescription (in part, see Chaudoir 1878: 133): “Length 17-23 mm, width 6.75 mm. Pronotum almost twice wider than head, almost as long as wide, not too hexagonal. Black

colored, weakly glossy, each elytron with two orangish-yellow maculae, humeral macula with serrate margin, reaching from outer half of 2nd interval to 9th stria, elytral margin black, preapical macula semilunar, reaching from 2nd to 6th stria, macular spots on two outer intervals distinctly separated from spots on inner intervals and moved toward apex... Males of this species distinctly smaller than females” [translated from the French original]. Andrewes (1919: 126) added notes limiting distributional area of this species to southern India, with possible records from Sri Lanka, but considered records from northeastern India (Assam), Siam, Nepal and other eastern places erroneous. Jedlička’s record from China is without details (1965: 3), and those assumed by Xie et Yu (1991: 167, in Chinese) also seem to be uncertain. We fully agree with Andrewes (1919: 126), who considered taxonomical history of this species to be a “Comedy of Errors”. However complex history this species has, its differential diagnosis is simple. *C. angulatus* resembles the sympatrically living *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) in similarly shaped pronotum, character of punctuation, setose cover, and statue. The two species clearly differ in length and coloration of elytra. These remarks are included in the key to species groups following the key to genera and introduction.

Distribution. Southern India, Sri Lanka.

Craspedophorus kubani species group

This relatively homogeneous group is established for three species from northern Thailand, one of them new. It includes the sympatric *C. soppongensis*, which was previously placed in the *C. microspilotus* group (Kirschenhofer 2011b: 49). The habitus of this species is very similar to the other two species, but it is smaller and has more open, obtuse hind pronotal angles.

Characters. Larger species (19-20 mm, except only 13.5 mm long *C. soppongensis*). Pronotum weakly transverse, coarsely punctured, with rims internally not clearly delineated by a groove but nevertheless distinct because of upward curvature and less dense punctuation. Lateral margins of pronotum posteriorly emarginate, hind angles nearly scalene (in *C. soppongensis* obtuse). Elytra oval, weakly convex, intervals also weakly convex. Elytral maculae relatively large, nearly as long as wide, round and smoothly bordered.

Craspedophorus hovorkai sp. nov.

(Fig. 49)

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: “NW Thailand, 1600 m, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 15.5.-19.5.1996, Hovorka leg.”, (CMH).

Description. Length 19.5 mm, width 8.1 mm. Proportions: Pronotum 1.17x wider than long, 1.67x wider than head, elytra 1.60x wider than pronotum.

Coloration: Head, pronotum and elytra black, glossy; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae; humeral macula circular, widening to margin, reaches from external part of 3rd interval to margin, preapical macula circular as well, reaches from 3rd to 8th interval, macular spot on 3rd interval about twice shorter than spot on 8th interval. Both dorsum and venter densely covered by yellow setae.

Head elongated, with eyes strongly convex, temples weakly developed, mandibles slender, labrum anteriorly distinctly rimmed. Clypeus smooth, upward convex. Frons and vertex finely rugate, frontal grooves superficial, finely rugate, with elevated folds behind anterior margin of eyes. Head before neck strangulated, neck almost smooth, finely rugate.. Pronotum large, almost as wide as long (length to width ratio 1.17), widest immediately behind midlength. Lateral margins narrowing obliquely toward base, distinctly sinuate in front of posterior angles, which are sharp, anterior margin parallel with base. Disc depressed in the middle, rugate, coarsely punctured. Lateral rims not too wide, only weakly excavated and elevated. Basal impressions comma-shaped, posteriorly widely excavated, open into a basal pit. Sagittal line deeply and coarsely impressed, widening toward either end.

Elytra broadly oval, strongly convex, elytral disc weakly flattened; margins fairly long sinuate in front of apex; basal rim widening medial of 5th interval, lateral of there gradually merging with margin; humeri widely rounded; 8th interval tuberoso in front of apex, striae deeply impressed and densely punctured; intervals weakly convex, with scattered, dense punctuation.

Venter black, metepisterna squared, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, punctured, covered by setae.

Differential diagnosis. One of the largest species (19.5 mm) of the genus. *C. hovorkai* sp. nov. mostly resembles *C. kubani* Kirschenhofer 2011, differing from it by less transverse pronotum, which is 1.17x wider than long, with punctured lateral rim as well as entire surface; it also resembles *C. soppingensis* Kirschenhofer 2011, which is smaller (13.5 mm) with more transverse pronotum (ratio 1.31), length to width ratio is 1.13 in *C. hovorkai*, differing also by other characters, which are included in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Etymology. Named in honour of our colleague and good friend Ladislav Hovorka (Prague, Czech Republic), a specialist in cacti, horn beetles, and a collector of the new species.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus kubani Kirschenhofer, 2011

(Fig. 48)

Craspedophorus kubani Kirschenhofer 2011b: 44 (type loc. "Thai - N, Chiang Mai prov, San Pakia vill., 19.19N 98.50E"). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Material examined. 1 ♂: "SE Asia, N-Thailand, Chiang Dao, 1200 m, Ban San Pakia V-2004, lgt. S. Bílý", (CMH). New record.

Note. This species was based on a single male collected in Thailand. We add new record (male, same data). Description (part, in Kirschenhofer 2011b: 44). "Length 19.0 mm, width 8.0 mm. Body large, broadly ovoid, elytra convex. Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra black, weakly glossy. Elytra near margins densely covered by yellow adjacent setae. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae. Humeral macula immediately behind base reaching from 3rd to 9th interval, narrowing laterally, margins and epipleura black. Preapical macula reaches from 3rd to 8th interval and as well strictly separated from margin. Mandibles, palps, antennae and legs black. Dorsum covered by short setae... Venter black, glossy, covered

by setae. Pronotum 1.36x wider than long, weakly convex, widest immediately behind midlength, from where lateral margins narrowing obliquely toward neck, posteriorly narrowing, sinuate in front of sharp posterior angles; lateral rims wide, widening toward base, weakly, but distinctly elevated. Anterior angles distinctly protruded anteriorly, shortly rounded. Disc almost flattened, densely, coarsely rugate, punctured. Sagittal line deeply impressed, not widens toward each end. Elytra broadly ovoid, elytral margins weakly tuberculate before apex. Basal rim widening medial of 5th interval, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri rounded, scutellar stria short, with parascutellar pit in basal part, striae deeply impressed, indistinctly punctured, intervals weakly convex, regularly, densely, finely punctured". *C. kubani* is differentiated by the describer (Kirschenhofer 2011b: 45) from *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869), which we place in different species group. We establish a new species group for *C. kubani*, two most similar species, *C. hovorkai* sp. nov., and *C. soppingensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011, are included in. Differences between these three species we mention in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus soppingensis Kirschenhofer, 2011

(Fig. 50)

Craspedophorus soppingensis Kirschenhofer 2011b: 46 (type loc. "Mae Hong Son prov., Kiwloom -pass near Sopping, 1400 m, N. 19.26°/E.093.021°"). Häckel et Farkač 2012: 77.

Type material. Holotype (♀) labelled: "Thailand / Mae Hong Son prov. / Kiwloom- pass near Sopping / 23.6.-2.7.2002, alt. 1400±50m / WGS 64: 19°26'N, 098°19'E / lgt. Fouqué R + H. & Kožich J", (CDW).

Other material studied: 1 ♀: "SE Asia NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Sopping, 19°27'N 28°20'E 1500m, V - 1996, lgt. S. Bečvář", (CMH). New record.

Note. This species was based on a single female collected in Thailand. We add new record (female, same data). Description (part, in Kirschenhofer 2011b: 46). "Length 13,5 mm, width 5,6 mm. Coloration. Head, pronotum and elytra black, weakly glossily Elytra near margins densely covered by yellow setae. Each elytron with two yellowish-red maculae. Humeral macula wide, ovoid, reaching from 4th interval to margin. Preapical macula smaller, more squared, reaching from 3rd to 7th interval and as well strictly separated from margin. First palpar article distally lighter, reddish, rest of palps, antennae and legs darkish. Venter black, indistinctly glossily, covered by yellow setae. Epipleura laterally, near humeral macula lighter, yellowish. Head... Frons and vertex coarsely rugate, punctured, clypeus smooth, shiny, convex in the middle, basal groves widely excavated, coarsely rugate, punctured, widening behind anterior margin of eyes. Eyes large and strongly convex, temples almost undeveloped, neck convex, smooth, glossily. Labrum strongly excavated forward. Pronotum 1.31 wider than long, fairly convex in the middle, widest at midlength. Lateral margins narrowing arcuately toward anterior angles, which are rounded not protruded anteriorly. Posteriorly margins narrow obliquely, weakly sinuate in front of dense posterior angles. Base near each margin weakly obliqued. Lateral rims anteriorly narrow, near base wider, more excavated. Basal groves transversally, obliquely broken off., disc densely, coarsely rugate, punctured, base little convex in the middle, sagittal line fully deeply impressed.

Elytra convex, broadly ovoid, 1.29 wider than pronotum, weakly widening posterolaterally, widest immediately behind midlength, distinctly tuberculate before apex. Basal rim incomplete, medial of 4th interval widening, lateral of there gradually merging with margin. Humeri distinct, weakly obliqued, widely rounded. Striae deeply impressed, indistinctly punctured, intervals weakly convex, irregularly punctured... Venter black, metepisterna squared, fairly elongated, weakly narrowed posteriorly, punctured, covered by setae. *C. soppongensis* is differentiated by the describer (Kirschenhofer 2011b: 45) from *C. basifasciatus* (Chaudoir, 1869), which we place in different species group. Kirschenhofer lately (2011b: 49) differentiated it from some species of the *C. microspilotus* group, where *C. soppongensis* was originally placed. We place it in *C. kubani* species group because of its pronotum, add differential diagnosis to most similar species of the group, *C. hovorkai* sp. nov., and *C. kubani* Kirschenhofer, 2011, and include it in key to species following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS KUBANI* GROUP

- 1 Lateral margins of pronotum in front of hind angles distinctly emarginate, hind angles angular, nearly scalene. Elytral shoulders broadly rounded, indistinct. Elytral maculae brick red. Large species (19-20 mm) 2
- Lateral margins of pronotum in front of hind angles only weakly emarginate, hind angles obtuse. Elytral shoulders rounded but distinct. Elytral maculae lemon yellow. Smaller species (13.5 mm) *C. soppongensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011
- 2 Pronotum less transverse (1.17x wider than long), entire surface coarsely rugate and punctured, lateral rim also coarsely punctured. Elytral intervals more convex and coarsely punctured..... *C. hovorkai* sp. nov.
- Pronotum more transverse (1.36-1.37x wider than long), more sparsely and finely punctured, especially near base, lateral rim in basal third nearly smooth. Elytral intervals flatter, finely punctured *C. kubani* Kirschenhofer, 2011

Craspedophorus sublaevis species group

This group is established for a single species that stands isolated within the genus (see Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78). It is among the most distinctive in the genus. Its distinctiveness, namely a partial split of the penultimate protarsomere, led Chaudoir (1878: 86) to place the species in a new genus *Brachyonychus*. This genus was accepted as valid by Darlington (1952) and Kirschenhofer (2000), but Baehr (2003: 446) regarded it as a synonym of *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838, which we follow in this work and consider all species in which the split of the 4th protarsomere does not exceed one-half of the tarsomere length to belong in the genus *Craspedophorus* (see the key to panagaene genera at the beginning of this article). Andrewes (1930: 53) listed five species of *Brachyonychus* (and one variety). Darlington (1952: 126, 127) demoted the species to subspecies, upgraded the variety to subspecies, and described more subspecies. Kirschenhofer (2000: 323) followed Andrewes but regarded the variety as a subspecies. Häckel et Farkač (2012: 78) followed Darlington (one species) and Baehr (generic classification).

Characters. Although we do not recognize Chaudoir's (1878: 86) genus *Brachyonychus* as valid, his characters can be used to define the group: "Ligula wide, rounded, surface glabrous,

slanted, with two setae on front margin, angles rounded; paraglossae reach in front of glossa and increase slenderness and length of ligula, front edge slightly emarginate, angles stretching epilobes to slender rods weakly curved inward. Palps similar to genus *Craspedophorus*. Labrum, mandibles and maxillae identical. Mentum rounded outward toward epilobes and more triangular than in *Craspedophorus tetrastigma* [Chaudoir, Afrotropical species]. Antennae and setation identical. Legs stronger but also long; fourth tarsomere split deeper and wider but not entirely [= *Craspedophorus*]; fifth tarsomere shorter, excision only half as long as in fourth tarsomere” [translated from French].

Distribution (*Craspedophorus sublaevis* s. lat.). Cambodia, Laos, southern Myanmar, Mergui Archipelago (Myanmar); Langkawi Is. (Malaysia); Thailand, southern Vietnam.

Craspedophorus sublaevis sublaevis (Chaudoir, 1869)

(Fig. 51a)

Epicosmus sublaevis Chaudoir, 1869: 67 (type loc. “Camboje”).

Brachyonychus sublaevis Chaudoir 1878: 89. Lesne 1904: 69; Andrewes 1930: 53; Kirschenhofer 1996: 786; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323.

Brachyonychus sublaevis sublaevis Darlington 1952: 126.

Craspedophorus sublaevis sublaevis Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Epicosmus humeratus Chaudoir, 1869: 69 (type loc. “Cochinchine”).

Brachyonychus humeratus Chaudoir 1878: 89. Syn. nov. Andrewes 1924: 588.

Material examined: 1 ♂: “Pak Jong E.Siam / Hugh Smith coll. 3.28.27 / ex coll. A. Jedlička National Museum Prague, Czech Republic / *Brachyonychus sublaevis* Chd. det. Darlington / *sublaevis* ,50 / *Craspedophorus sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869) *sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869) det. dr. M. Häckel, 2009”, (NMPC).

Note. Description (in part see Chaudoir 1869: 67). “Length 25 mm. There is no similar species. However somewhat resembles [*Craspedophorus*] *angulatus* Fabricius it is larger than all large specimen [of *C. angulatus*] I have seen, less convex, with wider pronotum and distinctly more finely striated elytra. Head somewhat wider, with distinctly shallower frontal groves behind eyes, but without strangulation; surface coarsely reticulated, reticulation stronger frontally, except vertex, which is smooth, sides fully flat, without groves, impressed only near vertex margins; eyes, palps equal [as in *C. angulatus*], antennae somewhat longer. Pronotum more wider than in [*C.*] *angulatus*, more wider than head with eyes. Twice wider than long [length to width ratio ~1.5], hexagonal shaped, margins somewhat narrow toward base, pronotum widest (similarly as in [*C.*] *angulatus*) behind midlength, margins more arcuate toward neck, lateral angles rounded, margins direct, confirm the hexagonal shape; anterior margin weakly excavated; anterior angles weakly protruded anteriorly, rounded, posterior margins not protruded, rounded, before angles almost distinctly sinuate; disc more flat [tahn in *C. angulatus*], less covered by setae, with distinctly sparse rugate punctuation, but punctures deeper throughout the whole surface; sagittal line distinct, less impressed, does not reach both margins; near each margin and base one small, shallow and not too elongated impression; lateral limbs widely flattened, but neither excavated nor elevated, lateral margin very narrowly rimmed, the rim disappears posteriorly. Elytra only fairly similar to [*C.*] *angulatus*, approximately twice wider than pronotum, somewhat more ovoid at midlength,

less near base, therefore humeri more distinct; elytral disc more convex, above all near base, which somewhat excavated; all striae very fine, shallow, finely punctured, intervals very flat except on yellow spots, where little bit more convex; somewhat more dense punctuation, but distinctly finer. Venter punctured more sparsely near margins, episterna and prosternum with fine, but denser punctures. Black and fairly opaque; yellow spots on humeri more orangish, humeral macula of equal location [as in *C. angulatus*], with longer spots on each interval, macula medial not reaching 2nd interval, widening on 8th interval, macular spot on 9th interval shorter than spot on 8th interval, macula therefore with more serrate margin; preapical macula reaches from 5th to 7th interval, macular spots on 5th and 7th intervals elongated toward apex, spot on 6th interval moved to base. This nice species was collected in Cambodia by Mouhot” [translated from the French original]. Differential diagnosis. As the earliest described form, *C. sublaevis sublaevis* was compared by Chaudoir (1869: 67) with not too similar *C. angulatus* (Fabricius, 1781). We placed both species in isolated species groups, each of them with a single species. Chaudoir then (1878: 86) separated *C. sublaevis* in different genus *Brachyonychus*, we give *C. sublaevis* back in the genus *Craspedophorus*; Differences from other species of this genus were listed in key to species groups following the introduction. The most similar forms are according to Darlington (1952: 126) listed as subspecies, key to subspecies follows the checklist of the group.

Distribution (*Craspedophorus sublaevis* s. str.). Cambodia, southern Vietnam, eastern Thailand.

***Craspedophorus sublaevis andersoni* (Bates 1887)**

(Fig. 51b)

Brachyonychus andersoni Bates 1887: 135 (type loc. “Elphinstone Island” [=south Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region: Mergui Archipelago]). Andrewes 1930: 53; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323.

Brachyonychus sublaevis andersoni Darlington 1952: 127.

Craspedophorus sublaevis andersoni Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This taxon was described as valid species, collected in Elphinstone Island (Myanmar, Andaman Sea). The Mergui Archipelago (also Myeik Archipelago or Myeik Kyunzu; is an archipelago in far southern Myanmar (Burma) and is part of the Tanintharyi Region. It consists of more than 800 islands, varying in size from very small to hundreds of square kilometres, all lying in the Andaman Sea off the western shore of the Malay Peninsula near its landward (northern) end where it joins the rest of Indochina. Occasionally the islands are referred to as the Pashu Islands because the Malay inhabitants are locally called Pashu. A five-star casino and golf resort, the Andaman Club now operates on Thahtay Kyun Island. *C. sublaevis andersoni* also inhabits Langkawi Islands. Langkawi, officially known as Langkawi the Jewel of Kedah (Malay: Langkawi Permata Kedah) is an archipelago of 104 islands in the Andaman Sea, some 30 km off the mainland coast of northwestern Malaysia. The islands are a part of the state of Kedah, which is adjacent to the Thai border. On July 15, 2008, Sultan Abdul Halim of Kedah had consented to the change of name to Langkawi Permata Kedah in conjunction with his Golden Jubilee Celebration. By far the largest of the islands is the eponymous Pulau Langkawi with a population of some 64,792, the only other

inhabited island being nearby Pulau Tuba. Langkawi is also an administrative district with the town of Kuah as largest town. Langkawi is a duty-free island. Description (part, see Bates 1887: 135). “Length 25 mm. Allied to the Siamese species, *B. laevipennis*, Chaudoir [= *C. s. laevipennis*], from which it differs by its smaller size, its rather less rounded elytra, and the fine punctuation of the base, as well as the ninth and external half of the eight (lateral) interstices. Convex; thorax hexagonal, with the lateral angles rounded, sides explanate but not reflexed; elytra relatively short, ovate, more broadly ovate than in the well-known *Eudema* [= *Craspedophorus*] *angulatum*, F., striate-punctate, with nearly plane interstices (rather more convex on the sides), very finely alutaceous and impunctate, except at the base and sides. The epistome is faintly rugose, the forehead coarsely intricate-rugose, without trace of punctures; the thorax closely confluent-punctulate, more distantly punctured on the broadly flattened margins. The elytra have each two transverse red spots or fasciae; the anterior extending from the third stria to the lateral margin, and composed of elongate spots which are shorter on the fifth and seventh interstices; the posterior, much more dentate, extending from the third to the eighth stria, and composed of spots which project alternately in front and behind. The prosternum, metathoracic episterna, and sides of the basal ventral segments are sparsely and rather coarsely punctured”. *C. sublaevis andersoni* is differentiated from *C. angulatum* (Fabricius, 1801) by the describer. We consider it differently looking species, regarding it as an isolate. Bates (1887:135) also compared *C. s. andersoni* with *C. s. laevipennis* (Chaudoir, 1878); differences between them are also described in Darlington’s key to subspecies (Darlington 1952: 126), which we included in key to subspecies following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Southern Myanmar: Tenintharyi region: Mergui Archipelago; western Malaysia (Kedah): Langkawi Is.

***Craspedophorus sublaevis laevipennis* (Chaudoir, 1878)**
(Fig. 51d)

Brachyonychus laevipennis Chaudoir 1878: 87 (type loc. “Siam”). Andrewes 1930: 53; Kirschenhofer 1996: 786; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323
Brachyonychus sublaevis laevipennis Darlington 1952: 127.
Craspedophorus sublaevis laevipennis Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78

Material examined: 1 ♂: “SE Asia NW-Thailand, N of Chiang Mai., Chiang Dao VI - 2002, lgt. B. Makovský”, (CMH); 1 ♂: “N-Thailand, Chiang Rai prov., Wiang Pa Pao env., 7.-22. V. 2010, P. Viktora lgt.”, (CRS).

Note. This species is based on a single female by Chaudoir (1878: 87). Excluding *Brachyonychus humeratus* (Chaudoir, 1869), recently synonymised with *Craspedophorus sublaevis sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869), it is the earliest described “species” of author’s lately established genus *Brachyonychus* [= *Craspedophorus*], which differs from the nominotypical subspecies. We accepted Darlington’s opinion (1952: 126), all these taxa are subspecies of *C. sublaevis*. However we agree with Darlington, we see distinct differences between *C. s. laevipennis* from *C. sublaevis* s. str. as follows: length, elytral coloration, and extension of elytral punctuation. Description (in part see Chaudoir 1878: 87). “Length 25 mm, width

13 mm, except *Eurysoma* [= *Brachygnathus* Perty, 1830 from Neotropical region] it is the only species of Panageinae with smooth intervals. Head... Pronotum... Elytra almost one half wider than pronotum, about one third longer than wide, shortly ovoid, fairly obliqued, not excavated near base, humeri fully rounded...; elytral disc regularly convex, striae fine, distinctly impressed, bordered to intervals by row of similar punctures, intervals flat, finely reticulated, without punctures, except 9th and outer part of 8th intervals, which covered by small punctures with setae; 9th interval as wide as the last one..., each elytron with two large orange-yellow maculae, humeral is located in basal fourth of elytra, reaching from 3rd to 8th interval, extended to 2nd interval, composing of 6 macular spots, spots on 4th, 6th and 8th interval moved toward apex, spot on 5th and 7th interval moved toward base...” Differences between *C. s. laevipennis* and other subspecies Darlington also included in his key to subspecies (Darlington 1952: 127), which we added.

*Holotyp (female) is labelled “Siam” [=Thailand]. According to describer it was collected by Mouhot (Chaudoir, 1878: 89); Chaudoir also referred another record from dr. Harmand’s collections in Kochinchine [=recently southern Vietnam], which was similar (“semblable”). Andrewes (1935: 52) and lately Darlington (1952: 127) also cited this record. We consider the record from Kochinchina to rank among different subspecies of the same species (*C. s. medius* or *C. s. parumpunctatus*). Holotype and other specimen, which we have seen and which agree with original description, have the same origin in Thailand.

Distribution. Northern Thailand.

***Craspedophorus sublaevis medius* (Darlington, 1952)**

Brachyonychus sublaevis medius Darlington 1952: 128 (type loc. “Lower Siam, Trang (“Trong”); Siam, Trang Pen, Kao Chong; 1000ft” [=s THA: Songkhla District]).

Craspedophorus sublaevis medius Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This subspecies is based on a series of 14 specimen collected in Trang and Kao Chong. Trang is the capital of Trang Province, Thailand. The city (thesaban nakhon) has a population of 59,637 (2005) and covers the whole tambon Thap Thiang of Mueang Trang district. The Khao Chong Reserve (7.58 N 99.8 E) comprised some 500 ha of well-preserved rain forest on the west slope of the Malay Peninsula’s central granitic range in Southern Thailand, about 22 km west of the town of Trang. The forest was considered typical of the region, although maximum tree height (36 m) and biodiversity were less than in Malaysian forests. Mean annual temperature is 27.2 C, and only three months (January - March) receive less than 100 mm precipitation. Trang lies on the Trang River, roughly halfway between the Tenasserim Hills and the coast of the Andaman Sea. Description (in part see Darlington 1952: 128). “Length 23-27 mm, width about 10-12.5 mm. Generally similar in form, appearance, and most structural characters to typical [*C. s.*] *sublaevis* Chd.; dull black, each elytron with a somewhat irregular, slightly transverse, yellow or reddish-yellow blotch behind the humerus (from the other side of interval 2 or 3 to and including interval 9) and another before the apex (from intervals 3 to 7 inclusive); elytra lightly striate, the striae finely punctulate; elytral intervals punctate and pubescent except in a small, poorly defined discal area at and

behind the middle and including the first 2 intervals of each elytron - actually the transition from impunctate to closely punctate areas involves several additional intervals". Differences between *C. s. medius* and other subspecies of *C. sublaevis* are also described in Darlington's key to subspecies (Darlington 1952: 127), which we included in key to subspecies following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Malay peninsula: southern Thailand.

Craspedophorus sublaevis parumpunctatus (Bates, 1892)

(Fig. 51c)

Brachyonychus laevipennis var. *parumpunctatus* Bates, 1892: 298 (type loc. "Malewoon in Tenasserim" [=southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region]. Andrewes 1930: 53;

Brachyonychus laevipennis parumpunctatus Darlington 1952: 127. Kirschenhofer 2000: 323.

Craspedophorus sublaevis parumpunctatus Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Material examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "Birna Helfer / Mus. Pragense Coll. Helfer / *Brachyonychus laevipennis* Chaud. v. *parumpunctatus* Bates H. E. Andrewes det. / *Craspedophorus sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869) *parumpunctatus* (Bates, 1892) det. dr. M. Häckel, 2009", (NMPC).

Note. This subspecies is based on two specimen collected in Tenasserim. Tanintharyi Region formerly Tenasserim Division and subsequently Tanintharyi Division, is an administrative region of Myanmar, covering the long narrow southern part of the country on the Kra Isthmus. It borders the Andaman Sea to the west and the Tenasserim Hills, beyond which lies Thailand, to the east. To the north is the Mon State. There are many islands off the coast, the large Mergui Archipelago in the southern and central coastal areas and the smaller Moscos Islands off the northern shores. The capital of the division is Dawei (Tavoy). Other important cities are Myeik (Mergui) and Kawthaung. The division covers an area of 43.328 km², and had an estimated population of 1.455.000 in 2002. Description (in part see Bates 1892: 298). "Two examples, which differ from Chaudoir's description in the punctuation of the sides of the elytra extending over the whole of the 8th interstice with a few punctures on the 7th; and also in the base of the elytra being punctulated in a similar manner. I doubt whether this difference is more than an individual variation, especially as I have seen an example from Siam, the country of Chaudoir's type specimen, which has a precisely similar punctuation. The size of Signor Fea's specimens is 29 mm". Differences between *C. s. parumpunctatus* and other subspecies are also described in Darlington's key to subspecies (Darlington 1952: 127), which we included in key to subspecies following the checklist of the group.

Distribution. Southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi region.

Craspedophorus sublaevis perraudierei (Bates, 1889)

Brachyonychus perraudierei Bates 1889: 264 (type loc. "Pnomh-Penh" [=south-eastern Cambodge: Phnom Penh]).

Brachyonychus perraudieri Andrewes 1930: 53; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323.

Brachyonychus laevipennis perraudierei Darlington 1952: 126.

Craspedophorus sublaevis perraudierei Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This subspecies is described as valid species based on two specimen collected in Phnompenh, Cambodia. Phnom Penh is the capital and largest city of Cambodia. Located on the banks of the Tonlé Sap and Mekong River, Phnom Penh has been the national capital since French colonization of Cambodia, and has grown to become the nation's center of economic and industrial activities, as well as the center of security, politics, cultural heritage, and diplomacy of Cambodia. Once known as the „Pearl of Asia,“ it was considered one of the loveliest French-built cities in Indochina in the 1920s. Phnom Penh, along with Siem Reap and Sihanoukville, are significant global and domestic tourist destinations for Cambodia. Founded in 1434, the city is noted for its beautiful and historical architecture and attractions. Description (in part see Bates 1889: 264). “Length 28 mm. It resembles *B. sublaevis* [=*Craspedophorus s. sublaevis*] Chd., differs from it by extension of humeral band, which is wide, reaching from 2nd interval to 9th, macular spots on each interval differ more by length [macular margins are more serrate]; posterior band reaching from 3rd to 8th interval, macular spots differ more [than in *C. s. sublaevis*] as well. Elytra more broadly ovoid, more convex, with more rounded humeri, body grayblack, opaque, more finely striated and punctured, intervals more sparsely punctured” [translated from the Latin original]. “In the second specimen elytral preapical macula reaches hardly 3rd interval” [translated from the French original]. Bates (1889: 264-265) differentiated it as valid species from *C. sublaevis* (recently *C. sublaevis* s. str.). Although these differences were not accepted by Darlington, we included them in key to subspecies following the checklist of the species group.

Disitribution. Cambodia.

***Craspedophorus sublaevis punctipennis* (Gestro, 1883)**

Brachyonychus punctipennis Gestro, 1883: 305 (type loc. “Laos”). Andrewes 1930: 53; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323.
Craspedophorus sublaevis punctipennis Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This subspecies is described as valid species based on a single specimen from Laos. Record from Celebes added by Häckel et Farkač (2012: 78) is based on misinterpretation of original description (see Gestro 1883: 335) “*Species unum a Celeb. Mouhot lectum in collectione Musei Civici Januensis asservatum*” and must be corrected. Description (in part, see Gestro 1883: 335). “Length 23.5 [mm, width] 10.7 mm. Black, glossily; elytra striated, punctured, each elytron with two lemon yellow maculae with serrate margins, humeral macula reaches from 2nd to 9th interval, preapical macula from 4th to 8th interval” [translated from the Latin original]. “Il protorace é di forma esagona...” [in Italian]. There is no differential diagnosis in original description (Gestro, 1885). Darlington (1952: 126) added. “Previously described *Brachyonychus* differ very little among themselves except in one character: the extent of punctuation of the elytral intervals. The latter vary from entirely punctate (and pubescent) to nearly impunctate (and glabrous) with only the 9th and the outer edges of the 8th intervals punctate at the sides of the elytra. These differences and other slight ones chiefly of form and markings have been treated as specific characters in the past, but the series [48 specimen] before me suggests that the elytral punctuation and other characters, though fairly constant in any one locality, vary geographically in such a way as to suggest that there is

only one real species of *Brachyonychus* with several geographical subspecies...” Darlington also added a short key to subspecies, where he listed three different subspecies under one character, distinguishable only by their area of occurrence. Under character 1 (“elytral intervals all punctate”), figure *B. s. sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869), *B. s. perraudieriei* Bates, 1889, and *B. s. punctipennis* Gestro, 1883. Each of these forms comes from overlapped distributional areas (“Cochin-China & Cambodia”, “Indo-China (Pnomh Pen.)” and “Laos”. We suppose, Darlington considered these taxa to be local forms without any taxonomical validity, simply synonyms, but he never argued for synonymisation. We have not seen as large series of these as Darlington had (48 specimen) and some of the taxa we do not know, therefore we include all differential remarks in a key to subspecies following this check-list.

Distribution. Laos.

KEY TO SUBSPECIES OF *CRASPEDOPHORUS SUBLAEVIS*

(adapted from Darlington 1952: 126)

- 1 All elytral intervals punctate (1st and 2nd sometimes less densely). 2
- Elytra with impunctate areas. 4
- 2 Humeral macula reaches 2nd interval. Length >27 mm. Cambodia. *C. s. perraudieriei* (Bates, 1889)
- Humeral macula reaches only 3rd interval. Length <27 mm. 3
- 3 Somewhat smaller species (<24 mm). Northern Indochina: Laos. *C. s. punctipennis* (Gestro, 1883)
- Somewhat larger species (24-26 mm). Southern Indochina, eastern Thailand. *C. s. sublaevis* (Chaudoir, 1869)
- 4 Elytra with a small discal area impunctate, including 1st and 2nd intervals near midlength, other intervals punctate. Length 23-27 mm. Malay peninsula: southern Thailand. *C. s. medius* (Darlington, 1952)
- All discal intervals of elytra impunctate. 5
- 5 Lateral intervals 9, 8, and (rarely) 7 punctate. Length 29 mm. Malay peninsula: southern Myanmar: Tanyintharyi Region; southern Thailand. *C. s. parumpunctatus* (Bates, 1892)
- Lateral intervals 7 and inner edge of 8 impunctate. 6
- 6 Lateral intervals 9 and outer edge of 8, and base of elytra punctate. Length 25 mm. Southern Myanmar: Tanyintharyi Region: Mergui Archipelago. *C. s. andersoni* (Bates, 1887)
- Only lateral intervals 9 and outer edge of 8 punctate. Largest population of any species and entire genus *Craspedophorus*. Length 28-30 mm. Northwestern Thailand. *C. s. laevipennis* (Chaudoir, 1878)

Incertae sedis east Palearctic and Oriental species

***Craspedophorus breviformis* (Bates, 1892)**

Epicosmus breviformis Bates, 1892: 299 (type loc. “Karin Chebà, m. Palon (Pegu) [=e, s Myanmar: Karen Hills]. Thagatà (Tenasserim)” [=Tanyintharyi Region]). *Craspedophorus breviformis* Andrewes 1930: 134; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. We have never seen this species, which was based on some few specimens collected in Karen Hills. Mount Palon is situated in Papun, Kawthulei (Karen), Kayin state, Burma, its geographical coordinates are 17° 41’ 0” North, 97° 31’ 0” East and its original name (with diacritics) is Palon. Kayin State also Karen State is a state of Burma (Myanmar). The capital city is Hpa-an also called Pa-An. The relief of Kayin State is mountainous with the Dawna Range running along the state in a NNW - SSE direction and the southern end of the Karen Hills in the northwest. It is bordered by Mae Hong Son, Tak, and Kanchanaburi provinces of

Thailand to the east; Mon State and Bago Region to the west and south; Mandalay Region, Shan State and Kayah State to the north. Description (in part, Bates 1892: 299). “Length 12 - 13 mm. Almost parallel-sided, elytra ovoid, convex. Black, each elytron with two yellow, almost squared maculae, humeral macula reaching from 5th to 9th stria [from 6th to 8th interval], narrowing medial, widening outside, preapical macula reaching from 3rd to 8th stria. Head short and wide, frons coarsely rugate, punctured, with eyes strongly convex. Pronotum almost hexagonal shaped, margins arcuate narrowing anteriorly, lateral angles rounded, from here narrowing toward almost rectangular posterior angles, each with a small tooth on the top, base parallel with anterior margin, fairly obliqued near margins, lateral rims fairly elevated, disc opaque, diffusely punctured. Elytra relatively short, ovoid, deeply striated, intervals convex, densely equally punctured. Metepisterna wide, square, sternites anteriorly more rugate. Tarsi straight” [translated from the Latin original]. *C. brevipennis* fairly resembles species of *C. microspilotus* group by its statue and elytral coloration, its area of occurrence is similar. It differs from them markedly by length, nearby living species from northern Thailand do not reach 12 mm, by differently shaped pronotum, which is almost hexagonal, and by elytral coloration with humeral macula not reaching 4th interval. *C. soppongensis* Kirschenhofer, 2011 of equal length (13.5 mm), differs by elytral coloration. In comparison with *C. facchinii* sp. nov. (15 mm), with similar elytral coloration, it is distinctly larger. Some other species from nearby located areas (Myanmar) differ by length, coloration and or other characters.

Distribution. Eastern Myanmar: Karen Hills.

Craspedophorus everetti (Heller, 1898)

Epicosmus everetti Heller, 1898: 2 (type loc. “Celebes meridionalis, Bonthain” [=Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan Prov.].

Craspedophorus everetti Andrewes 1930: 135; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This species is based on a single specimen labelled “Bonthain”. Bantaeng Regency (formerly Bonthain) is a regency of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The administrative centre is the town of Bantaeng, which lies on the south coast of the southern peninsula of Sulawesi. Description (in part, Heller 1898: 2). “Length 12 mm, width 4 mm, ...it fairly resembles *E. castelnaui* Laf. [=*Craspedophorus bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835)], frons transverse, rugate punctured, with three parallel impressions, labrum smooth, neck distinctly punctured; antennae slender, reddish (except scapus, which is blackish), 1st and 3rd article of equal length, longer than 2nd article, penultimate article wide as about one sixth of length; pronotum transverse, widest before midlength, lateral margin arcuate toward neck, sinuate toward base, posterior angles dense, rounded, weakly rimmed, lateral rims wide, near base elevated, sagittal line deeply impressed, disc rugate, finely punctured, scutellum triangular shaped, elytra ovoid [length to width ratio 5 : 7], striae more punctured, intervals flatter, more finely punctured [than *C. bifasciatus*], humeral macula semilunar shaped, regularly bordered posteriorly (not serrate), reaching from 4th interval to margin and even on epipleura, preapical macula from 4th to 8th stria; surface less punctured than in *E. comptus* [=*C. comptus* (La Ferté-Sénéctère, 1851)]; sternites rugate, punctured, tibiae and tarsi reddish” [translated from the Latin original]. Differential diagnosis. Two species were compared with *C. everetti*

by the describer (Heller 1898: 2), the one was collected in India, *C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835), the other in Australia, *C. comptus* (LaFerté-Sénéctere, 1851). *C. everetti* differ distinctly from both species, we place each of them to different groups of species. Heller (1898: 2) added: “Although it is very simple to place it in the genus *Epicosmus* [= *Craspedophorus*] according to Chaudoir’s key to genera (1878: 85), according to the same key it is impossible to place it in any species group. ...so that species from Celebes [*C. everetti*] can be a new subspecies, differing from others by wide pronotum, without rounded anterior angles, by slender long antennae...” Figure in Heller (1898: tab. 3, Fig. 1). After more than 100 years we have no data infirming Heller’s opinion. Therefore we regard *C. everetti* as an isolate, we do not place it in any species group.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Craspedophorus gracilipes (Bates, 1892)

Epicosmus gracilipes Bates, 1892: 302 (type loc. “Bhamò” [=Myanmar: s Kachin State]).

Craspedophorus gracilipes Andrewes 1930: 135. Saha et Biswas 1985: 123; Kirschenhofer 2000: 323; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. The type was collected in “Bhamo” [= a city in the Kachin state, northern Myanmar, close to the China border]. Bates (see 1892: 302) added more data: “Sadiyd” [= Sadiya (Assam)] and “Noa Dehing” [Arunachal Pradesh, both states in far northeastern India]. Saha et Biswas (1985: 123) added “Camp Zero” in Namdhapa National Park (Arunachal Pradesh). Andrewes (1930: 135) added also “Yunnan” (southwestern China). Description (in part, see Bates 1892: 302). “Length 12 mm. Body almost parallel-sided, antennae and legs slender. Black, weakly glossily, covered by black setae. Each elytron with two partially serrate yellow maculae. Humeral spot transverse, squared, reaching from 3rd stria (4th interval) to margin and even on epipleura, preapical margin circular-shaped, reaching from 3rd stria (4th interval) to 8th stria. Head squared, with short elevation between eyes, frons diffusely coarsely punctured, labrum and neck smooth. Pronotum rounded (somewhat narrower than elytra), narrowing, arcuate behind midlength, posterior angles each with a small tooth, anterior angles obliquely, disc coarsely, not too diffusely punctured. Elytra ovoid, very weakly convex, striated, intervals weakly convex. Episterna posteriorly weakly elongated, almost sharpened. Sternites anteriorly rugate. Tarsi distally from 4th article covered by setae. Palps slender, light reddish, antennae and tarsi black, distal yellowish” [translated from the Latin original]. *C. gracilipes* resembles nearby living *C. assamensis* sp. nov., differing from it by smaller body (length of HT 12.0 mm), somewhat narrower pronotum, length to width ratio is 1.40 in *C. gracilipes* je 1.4, ratio is 1.48 in *C. assamensis*, and more sinuate lateral pronotal margins in front of posterior angles. Differences from other sympatrically living species, *C. breviformis* (Bates, 1892), are included in key to species following the check-list of the group.

Distribution. China (Yunnan), India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam), Myanmar (Kachin)

Craspedophorus obesus Louwerens, 1953

Crasepdophorus obesus Louwerens, 1953: 313 (type loc. "Soë" [=Indonesia: East Nusa Tenggara: Timor Barat]).
Kirschenhofer 2000: 324; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 78.

Note. This species was based on a single specimen of Timor (HT in MNHB). Description (in part, see Louwerens 1953: 313). "Long 13 mm. Width: 5.5 mm. Shiny black, each elytron with two narrow, transverse, irregular yellow spots, the front spot from stria 4 to margin including half the epipleuron; the outer part (nearest to margin) longest, the spot on intervals 4, 5 and 7 smaller, whilst the spot on 6 is prolonged backwards; the hind spot covers intervals 4 to 8 and is a little produced in front on interval a 4, 6 and 8, behind on intervals 5 and 7. Surface rather densely haired. Head convex, between the eyes, which are prominent and moderately large, one half wider than prothorax between the front angles; neck constricted; lobes of mentum large and strongly rounded with a minute tooth in the emargination; labrum slightly emarginate in front; frontal foveae long and deep; antennae reaching middle of elytra; labrum and front of head smooth, otherwise the surface is coarsely and here and there confluent punctate. Prothorax rather strongly convex, at widest point - a little behind middle - about one half wider than long [~ 1.5], from there very strongly contracted in front, strongly rounded at widest point and contracted in a nearly right line to the obtuse hind angles, so that the base is distinctly wider than the apex; anterior angles adjoining neck; the lateral margins finely bordered, not explanate and not reflexed; median line extremely finely bordered, but visible; the basal foveae small and superficial; the whole surface coarsely and confluent punctate, the punctures larger than on the head. Elytra convex, ovate, not quite one half wider than prothorax and about as much longer than wide, the sides gently rounded with a slight sinuation before apex, squarely rounded at shoulders; striae moderately deep, finely crenulate; intervals convex with punctate surface, the punctures much smaller and shallower than on the prothorax. Microsculpture on the elytra distinct, isodiametric, none on head and prothorax, though on the latter traces of moderately transverse meshes are here and there visible between the punctures. Underside coarsely punctate, but the middle of the ventral segments with a much more fine punctuation; metepisterna nearly quadrate; the margins of the ventral segments crenulate in front; tarsi pilose above and beneath". Differential diagnosis. Similar species of *C. microspilotus* species group were collected in the same island and its neighborhood. *C. austronesiensis* sp. nov. (Timor, Moluccas) and *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930 (Sumatra, Sulawesi), with similar coloration of elytra, differ from *C. obesus* by smaller and more prolonged body (<10 mm). *C. ovatulus* Kirschenhofer, 2000 and *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883), both from Borneo, Sumatra and neighboring Indonesian islands, differ from *C. obesus* by coloration of elytra, elytral maculae with regular margins, not serrate, and by length, both species are smaller (>11 mm). Somewhere between these species we can find also records of doubtful rank collected in nearby lying Flores Island, labelled "*C. philippinus*" by Louwerens (1953: 313), and differentiated from *C. obesus* by the describer. *C. obesus* distinctly differs from *C. everetti* (Heller, 1898) from southern Sulawesi (Indonesia) with body of similar length (12 mm) by differently shaped pronotum and elytral coloration. Some of these remarks are included in key to species following the checklist of the group. West Timor (Indonesian: Timor Barat) is the western and Indonesian portion

of the island of Timor and part of the province of East Nusa Tenggara, (Indonesian: Nusa Tenggara Timur). It was formerly split into the City of Kupang (a *kabupaten* or regency-level administrative area) and four regencies (*kabupaten*); from west to east these are: Kupang, Timor Tengah Selatan (South Central Timor), Timor Tengah Utara (North Central Timor) and Belu. Soë is the capital of South Central Timor Regency (area of 3.947.00 km²).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

KEY TO UNGROUPED PALEARCTIC AND ORIENTAL SPECIES
OF THE GENUS *CRASPEDOPHORUS*

- 1 Species from northeastern India, Myanmar and southwestern China (Yunnan). 1
- Insular species from Indonesia. 2

- 1 Palps yellowish red, antennae and legs slender and relatively long. Pronotum more rounded, elytra elongate, humeral macula reaches 4th interval. Smaller species (12 mm). Northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam), northern Myanmar (Kachin) and southwestern China (Yunnan)..... *C. gracilipes* (Bates, 1892)
- Palps black, antennae and legs shorter. Pronotum more hexagonal, elytra shorter and more oval, humeral macula reaches only 5th interval. Medium-size species (12-13 mm). Eastern Myanmar (Kayin). *C. breviformis* (Bates, 1892)
- 2 Pronotum widest in front of midlength, toward base distinctly emarginate, hind angles rounded, nearly scalene, extend posteriorly; base approximately as wide as front margin; lateral rims broadly delimited, flattened, posteriorly curved upwards; medial line deeply incised, basal impressions large and deep; surface finely punctured (similarly to *C. lykaon* Kirschenhofer, 2010). Elytra with shoulders distinct, humeral macula medially reaches only 5th interval. Smaller species (12 mm). Indonesia: southern Sulawesi. *C. everetti* (Heller, 1898)
- Pronotum strongly convex and transverse [~1.5], widest behind midlength, toward base convergent in straight line, hind angles obtuse; base distinctly wider than front margin; lateral rims narrowly delimited, neither flattened nor emarginate; medial line fine and shallow; basal impressions small and shallow; surface coarsely punctured. Elytra oval, with rounded shoulders, humeral macula reaches 4th interval. Medium-size species (12-13 mm). Indonesia: western Timor. *C. obesus* Louwerens, 1953

KEY TO SUMATRAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CRASPEDOPHORUS*

- 1 Pronotum less transverse (<1.4), lateral rims weakly delimited, lateral margins in front of hind angles weakly emarginate, hind angles obtuse. Elytra elongately ovoid, maculae reduced, short. Maculation sexually dimorphic, in males maculae always somewhat larger (longer) and more evenly bordered (in females borders serrate). Humeral macula reaches center of 5th interval (in females sometimes 4th interval). Smaller species (<9.5 mm). *C. mannae* Andrewes, 1930
- Pronotum more transverse (>1.4), lateral rims more strongly delimited. Elytra wide, ovoid to elongately ovoid. Larger species (>9.5 mm). 2
- 2 Statue more slender, elytra elongately ovoid, shoulders distinct only slightly rounded. Pronotum more transverse (1.50). Humeral macula reaches center of 5th interval. Smaller species (9.5-10.5 mm)..... *C. sundaicus* (Oberthür, 1883)
- Statue broader, elytra ovoid, at base depressed, shoulders less distinct. Humeral macula reaches center of 4th interval. Larger species (10-11 mm). *C. ovatus* Kirschenhofer, 2000

***Craspedophorus tropicus* (Hope, 1842)**

Panagaeus tropicus Hope 1842: 94 (type loc. "Sierra Leona"). Schaum 1853: 434.

Epicosmus tropicus Chaudoir 1878: 107.

Eudema (ou *Epicosmus*) *tropicus* Alluaud 1929: 89.

Craspedophorus tropicus Burgeon 1930: 161. Burgeon 1935: 182; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 83.
Craspedophorus conicus Murray 1857: 117.
Epicosmus conicus Chaudoir 1861: 344. Chaudoir 1878: 108 syn. nov.
Craspedophorus numitor Kirschenhofer, 2000, **syn. nov.**
Kirschenhofer 2000: 349 (type loc. “Achanta” [=in error; correctly Aschanti in northern Ghana]. Häckel et Farkač 2012: 79.

Note. The new synonym has its cause in an incorrect interpretation of the locality data. Kirschenhofer (2000: 349) based *Craspedophorus numitor* on an NMWC specimen labeled “Achanta” [a small town near Elur in Andhra Pradesh State, India], but a subsequent revision has shown it to belong to a series from western Africa with morphologically identical specimens labeled “Aschanti” [a past kingdom on the “Goldküste”, today in northern Ghana] and some of them identified as *C. tropicus* Hope, 1842 “Collect. Plason”. The holotype of *C. numitor* agrees with specimens labeled as *C. tropicus*.

***Dischissus vietnamensis* Häckel et Kirschenhofer, 2014**

(Fig. 7 in Häckel et Kirschenhofer, 2014: 66)

Dischissus vietnamensis Häckel et Kirschenhofer, 2014: 77 (type loc. “SE Asia NE-Vietnam, Quang Ninh Pr.: 30 km W Uong Be, Yen Tu Mts., Vang Dam”).

Material examined: 1 ♀: “China S.-Guangxi ShiwanDaShan 800m, 21°54′N 107°53′E”, (CRS). New record.

Distribution. Until recently known only from the type locality.

***Panagaeus japonicus* Chaudoir, 1861**

Panagaeus japonicus Chaudoir, 1861: 356 (type loc. “Japon”). Chaudoir 1879: 175; Bates 1873: 245; 1883: 234; Fairmaire 1887: 313; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1996: 156; Jedlička 1965: 14; Habu 1978: 75; Kasahara 1985: 154; Xie & Yu 1991: 164; Kirschenhofer 2000: 326; Baehr 2003: 447; Häckel & Farkač 2012: 89.

Panagaeus rubripes Morawitz, 1863: 323. *Panagaeus japonicus* Chaudoir 1879: 175 syn. nov.
Craspedophorus japonicus Jedlička 1962: 1. Jedlička 1965: 4; *Panagaeus japonicus* Habu 1978: 75 syn. nov.

Material examined: 1 ♀: “China (S. Gansu) W. Qinling Shan 43 km N Chengxian, 1750 m, 34°08′24″N/105°46′43″E (moist valley with creek and ponds, dry meadow with tall herbaceous vegetation, under stones/dry flood debris) 28.VII.2012 D.W.Wrase”, (CDW, Fig. 60 in Plate 5). New record.

Distribution (Baehr 2003: 447). Northeastern China: Beijing, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jilin, Shanxi; Japan, North Korea, Russia: Far East; South Korea.

***Tinoderus* Chaudoir, 1879:** 155; type species: *Panagaeus singularis* Bates, 1873

This genus was created by Chaudoir (1879: 155) for a single species described by Bates (1873: 245) from Nagasaki (Japan) as *Panagaeus singularis*. Bates originally described this species as *Panagaeus Latreille*, 1802 because its male protarsi differ from those in females; habitus and coloration of *T. singularis* also evoke some species of the genus *Panagaeus* (i.e. *P. japonicus* Chaudoir, 1861). Chaudoir (1878) looked at the mouthparts of Bates' specimens

and noted that: “Paraglossae of *P. singularis* reach in front of glossa and increase slenderness and length of ligula (as well as in species of the genus *Epicosmus* [=*Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838]). Frontal margin of ligula is more rounded [than in *Craspedophorus*]; palps the same as in ...[*Craspedophorus*]. Mentum distinctly deeply sinuate; anteromedial process of mentum medium wide and convex; epilobes triangular with equal margins, parallel with axis of the body, internal margin of epilobe different [than external]; posterior angles of mentum erected and little rounded, anterior angles distinctly more rounded, medial part of mentum quite long. Antennae little longer and thinner; scape fairly long, attenuated near the base, covered by some setae as in pedicel, which is shorter than other articles, but rather elongated, cylindrical as the 3rd article, which is about one third longer than next article and extensively covered by setae, following articles fairly covered by setae; rectangular-shaped on the level of eye, distinctly longer and thinner, 11th article wedged and rounded. Legs and tarsi long and thin; penultimate protarsomere not cleft more than other protarsomeres; first two male protarsomeres expanded [as in *Panagaeus*], pretarsus distinctly longer than penultimate protarsomere, unguiculi subtle, arcuate, very sharp...” [translated from the French original]. These findings led Chaudoir to establish a separate new genus for this interesting species.

We include this genus in the article for its similarity with some species of the genus *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838. Especially the species with long neck and elongated head might be mistaken for *Craspedophorus*, e.g. *C. mandarinus* (Schaum, 1854), *C. horaki* sp. nov., *C. huensis* sp. nov., *C. sekongensis* sp. nov. or other species of the *Craspedophorus mandarinus* group. Paraglossae of *Tinoderus singularis* reach in front of glossa and increase slenderness and length of ligula as in these species and in contrast to the genus *Panagaeus*. *Tinoderus* differs from *Craspedophorus* only by its first two male protarsi, which are expanded. We consider this character rather doubtful. It fails in diagnoses based only on females, which seems to be a common situation in working with these rare genera, and also because we can find males of some species of *Craspedophorus* with all protarsi slightly wider than in females (i.e. *C. laticornis* Kirschenhofer, 2000). Similar characters are present in the Afrotropical genus *Epigraphus* Chaudoir, 1879. The only known species of the genus *Tinoderus* inhabits Japan, northeastern China and Russian Far East.

***Tinoderus singularis* (Bates, 1873)**

(Fig. 59)

Panagaeus singularis Bates, 1873: 245 (type loc. “Nagasaki: Tagami” [=Japan: Kyushu I.]). Bates 1883: 234.

Tinoderus singularis Chaudoir 1879: 156; Jakobson 1906: 306. Csiki 1929: 362; Jedlička 1965: 6; Habu 1978: 75; Kasahara 1985: 154; Xie & Yu 1991: 164; Kryzhanovskij et al. 1996: 155; Baehr 2003: 448; Kirschenhofer 2000: 325, 362; Häckel et Farkač 2012: 97 [type with erroneous data].

Note. Well known species. We add only some new geographical data and a part of the original description (Bates, 1873: 245): “Elongated; palps, antennae and legs red, acral ends of femora black; head narrowest, neck more prolonged than constricted; pronotum semielongated, square with rounded angles; elytra with a wide band near base (interrupted close elytral sutura) and a large aureate macula in front of apex” [translated from the Latin original]. Differential diagnosis. *T. singularis* differs from very similar and sympatric species *Panagaeus japonicus* Chaudoir, 1861 by distinctly narrower head and neck. Differences

between the genera *Tinoderus* and *Craspedophorus* Hope, 1838 (especially very similar species of *C. mandarinus* group) were created by Chaudoir (1879: 155) and hitherto are included in „Key to Genera” figured before the systematic part (see paragraph 2).

Distribution. China: Beijing, Hebei; Japan; Russia: Far East; southern Korea.

Correction to the Checklist of the tribe Panagaeini (Häckel et Farkač 2012):

Craspedophorus rufipalpis (La Ferté-Sénéctere, 1851: 221) is listed on p. 79 as a valid species and on p. 77 as a synonym of *C. hilaris* (La Ferté-Sénéctere, 1851: 221). In our opinion (in accord with Andrewes 1930: 135) it is a *nomen nudum* and LaFerté’s type agrees with the valid species *Craspedophorus geniculatus* (Wiedemann, 1823). The mistake was caused by accepting incorrect interpretation from Lorenz’s catalogue and stands hereby corrected.

CATALOGUE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES IN VIETNAM

Craspedophorus chinensis Jedlička, 1965
Craspedophorus horaki **sp. nov.**
Craspedophorus huensis **sp. nov.**
Craspedophorus kerberos **sp. nov.**
Craspedophorus mandarinus (Schaum, 1853)
Craspedophorus freudeellus **sp. nov.**
Craspedophorus sapaensis sapaensis (Kirschenhofer, 1994)
Craspedophorus tamdaoensis **sp. nov.**
Craspedophorus vietnamensis Kirschenhofer 2000
Dischissus notulatus notulatus (Fabricius, 1801)
Dischissus notulatus phuongensis Kirschenhofer, 1994
Dischissus vietnamensis Häckel et Kirschenhofer, 2014
Microcosmodes flavopilosus (Laferté-Sénéctere, 1851)
Peronomerus fumatus Schaum, 1854
Trichisia cyanea Schaum, 1854

CATALOGUE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES

Craspedophorus Hope, 1838

a) *C. angulatus* (1 species)

C. angulatus (Fabricius, 1781), as *Carabus*. Southern China; southeastern India: Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu; Bangladesh; Myanmar.

b) *C. basifasciatus* species group (4 species)

C. basifasciatus (Chaudoir, 1869), as *Epicosmus*. ?Cambodia, Laos.

C. neglectus Kirschenhofer, 2000. Central Laos, western Thailand.

C. khaoyai **sp. nov.** Central Thailand.

C. yalaensis Kirschenhofer, 2010. Southern Thailand: Malay peninsula.

c) *C. elegans* species group (3 species)

- C. elegans* (Dejean, 1826) as *Panagaeus*. Bangladesh; India: Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka.
C. laticornis Kirschenhofer, 2000. Northern Thailand; northern Myanmar (Kachin).
C. notabilis Xie & Yu, 1991. Southern China: Yunnan.

d) *C. hexagonus* species group (8 species)

- C. brevisternis* (Bates, 1892), as *Epicosmus*. Southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region.
C. chiangmaiensis **sp. nov.** Northern Thailand.
C. feae (Bates, 1889), as *Epicosmus*. Northern Myanmar: Kachin State.
C. hexagonus (Chaudoir, 1861), as *Epicosmus*. “Indes Orientales”, ?Myanmar
C. laticollis (Chaudoir, 1869b), as *Epicosmus*. Cambodia; Laos; Thailand.
C. latigenis (Bates, 1892), as *Epicosmus*. Eastern Myanmar: Kayah, Kayin, Shan States: Karen Hills.
C. mohouti (Chaudoir, 1869), as *Epicosmus*. Laos; Cambodia; Thailand.
C. tamdaoensis **sp. nov.** Northern Vietnam.

e) *C. kathmanduensis* (1 species)

- C. kathmanduensis* Kirschenhofer, 2004. Nepal.

f) *C. kubani* species group (3 species)

- C. hovorkai* **sp. nov.** Northern Thailand.
C. kubani Kirschenhofer, 2011b. Northern Thailand.
C. spongensis Kirschenhofer, 2011b. Northern Thailand.

g) *C. lykaon* species group (4 species)

- C. assamensis* **sp. nov.** Northeastern India: Assam.
C. facchini **sp. nov.** Northern Thailand.
C. kerberos **sp. nov.** Central Vietnam.
C. lykaon Kirschenhofer, 2012a. Eastern Myanmar: Shan; northern Laos.

h) *C. mandarinus* species group nov. (9 species)

- C. bifasciatus* (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835), as *Panagaeus*. India: Puducherry, Tamilnadu.
C. horaki **sp. nov.** Vietnam.
C. huensis **sp. nov.** Vietnam.
C. incostatus Kirschenhofer, 2000. Northern India: ?Uttarakhand.
C. jakli **sp. nov.** Laos.
C. lankaensis **sp. nov.** Sri Lanka.
C. mandarinus (Schaum, 1853), as *Isotarsus*. China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hongkong, Yunnan, Xizang; Thajsko; Taiwan; Vietnam.
C. pubiger (Chaudoir, 1861b), as *Epicosmus*. “Indes orientales”.
C. transversalis (Laporte de Castelnau, 1835) as *Panagaeus*. Indonesia: Java.

i) *C. microspilotus* species group (see Kirschenhofer 2000, redefined)
(6 subgroups, 28 species)

- C. chiangdaoensis* **sp. nov.** Northern Thailand.
C. kiwlomensis **sp. nov.** Northern Thailand.
C. maharashtraensis Kirschenhofer, 2011b. India: Maharashtra.
C. buruensis **sp. nov.** East Indonesia: Moluccas: Buru Is.
C. chinensis Jedlička, 1965. Southern China: Fujian, Guangxi; northern Vietnam.
C. formosanus Jedlička, 1939. Ryukyu Is. (Japan); Taiwan.
C. laosensis Kirschenhofer, 2012b. Laos.
C. maculatus Kirschenhofer, 2000. Northern Thailand.
C. philippinus Jedlička, 1939. Philippines.
C. saddlepeakensis Kirschenhofer, 2011b. Andaman Is. (India).
C. bretschnideri Kirschenhofer, 2011b. Andaman Is. (India).
C. dembickyi Kirschenhofer 2000. Northern Thailand.
C. freudei Jedlička, 1966. Laos; southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region (=Tenasserim).
C. freudeellus **sp. nov.** Laos.
C. lesnei Andrewes, 1926. Northwestern Cambodia.
C. mandarinellus mandarinellus (Bates, 1892), as *Epicosmus*. China: Guangxi; Myanmar: Kachin.
C. mandarinellus attapeuensis **ssp. nov.** Laos.
C. mandarinellus malayensis **ssp. nov.** Western Malaysia.
C. ovatulus Kirschenhofer, 2000. Indonesia: northern Borneo, Sumatra.
C. pacholatko Kirschenhofer, 2000. Northern Thailand.
C. saundersi (Chaudoir, 1869), as *Epicosmus*. Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; Vietnam.
C. sundaicus (Oberthür, 1883), as *Eudema*. Indonesia: Borneo, Sulawesi, Sumatra.
C. austronesiensis **sp. nov.** Indonesia: Moluccas, Timor.
C. mannae mannae Andrewes, 1930. Indonesia: Java, Krakatau, Mentawai, Sumatra.
C. mannae sulawesiensis **ssp. nov.** Indonesia: Sulawesi, ?Flores.
C. vietnamensis Kirschenhofer, 2000. Vietnam; southern China.
C. halyi Andrewes, 1923. Sri Lanka.
C. hilaris (La Ferté-Sénéctere, 1851), as *Isotarsus*. Northern Bangladesh; India.
C. microspilotus Andrewes, 1924. Sri Lanka.
C. molossus Kirschenhofer, 2000. Nepal.
C. punensis **sp. nov.** India: Maharashtra.

j) *C. nepalensis* species group (see Kirschenhofer 2000) (2 species)

- C. nepalensis* (Kirschenhofer 1996), as *Dischissus*. Nepal.
C. probsti (Kirschenhofer 1996), as *Dischissus*. Nepal.

k) *C. obscurus* species group (5 species)

- C. cenwanglao* **sp. nov.** Southern China: Guangxi.
C. obscurus Xie et Yu, 1991. Southeastern China: Fujian.
C. phoupanensis **sp. nov.** Northern Laos.
C. qiongensis Pang et Tian, 2012. Southern China: Hainan I.
C. sikkimensis **sp. nov.** Northern India: Sikkim.

- l) *C. sapaensis* species group (= *Dischissus sapaensis* s. gr. sn. Kirschenhofer 2000)
(2 species)

C. dehradunensis (Kirschenhofer, 2000), as *Dischissus*, **comb. nov.** Northern India: Uttarakhand.
C. sapaensis sapaensis (Kirschenhofer, 1994), as *Dischissus*, **comb. nov.** Laos; Thailand; Vietnam.
C. s. guangdongensis **ssp. nov.** China: Guangdong.

- h) *C. sublaevis* (see Häckel et Farkač 2012) (1 species)

C. sublaevis sublaevis (Chaudoir, 1869), as *Epicosmus*. Cambodia.
C. s. andersoni (Bates, 1887), as *Brachyonychus*. Western Malaysia: Kedah: Langkawi Is.; southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region: Mergui Archipelago.
C. s. laevipennis (Chaudoir, 1878), as *Brachyonychus*. Northern and central Thailand.
C. s. medius (Darlington, 1952), as *Brachyonychus*. Southern Thailand: Malay peninsula.
C. s. parumpunctatus (Bates, 1892), as *Brachyonychus*. Southern Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region.
C. s. perraudierei (Bates, 1889), as *Brachyonychus*. Cambodia.
C. s. punctipennis (Gestro, 1883), as *Brachyonychus*. Laos.

- i) ungrouped Palearctic and Oriental species (4 species)

C. brevipennis (Bates, 1892), as *Epicosmus*. Eastern Myanmar: Kayin.
C. everetti (Heller, 1898), as *Epicosmus*. Indonesia: southern Sulawesi.
C. gracilipes (Bates, 1892), as *Epicosmus*. Northern Myanmar: Kachin; southwestern China: Yunnan; northeastern India: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.
C. obesus Louwerens, 1953. Indonesia: East Nusa Tenggara Prov.: Timor I.

Tinoderus Chaudoir, 1879

T. singularis (Bates, 1873), as *Panagaeus*. Northeastern China; Japan; South Korea; Russia: Far East.

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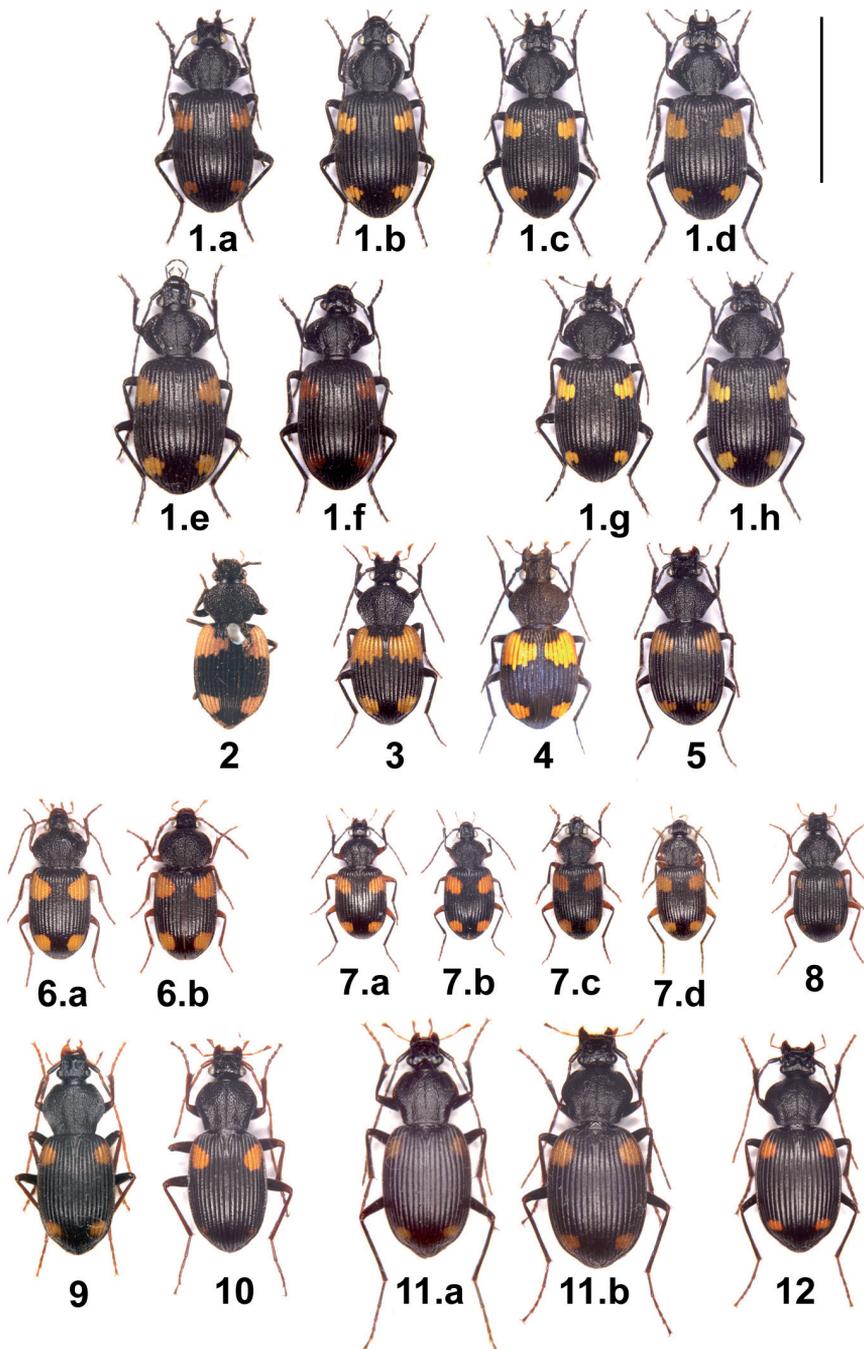


PLATE 1

Craspedophorus sapaensis group

- 1.a *Craspedophorus sapaensis sapaensis** (♂ Vietnam)
- 1.b *Craspedophorus s. sapaensis** (♀ Vietnam)
- 1.c *Craspedophorus s. sapaensis** (♂ Laos)
- 1.d *Craspedophorus s. sapaensis** (♀ Laos)
- 1.e *Craspedophorus s. sapaensis** (♀ Thailand: Mae Hong Son)
- 1.f *Craspedophorus s. sapaensis** (♀ Thailand: Chaing Mai)
- 1.g *Craspedophorus s. guangdongensis* (♂ paratype)
- 1.h *Craspedophorus s. guangdongensis* (♀ paratype)

Craspedophorus basifasciatus group

- 2. *Craspedophorus basifasciatus** (♀ Laos)
- 3. *Craspedophorus neglectus* (♂ Thailand)
- 4. *Craspedophorus yalaensis* (holotype)
- 5. *Craspedophorus khaoyai* (holotype)

Craspedophorus elegans group

- 6.a *Craspedophorus elegans** (♂ Pakistan)
- 6.b *Craspedophorus elegans** (♀ Pakistan)
- 7.a *Craspedophorus laticornis** (♂ Thailand)
- 7.b *Craspedophorus laticornis** (♀ Thailand)
- 7.c *Craspedophorus laticornis** (♂ Thailand)
- 7.d *Craspedophorus laticornis** (♂ Myanmar, HT of *C. kachinensis*)

- 8. *Craspedophorus kathmanduensis** (Nepal)

Craspedophorus obscurus group:

- 9. *Craspedophorus obscurus** (♀ China: Fujian)
- 10. *Craspedophorus sikkimensis* (holotype ♀)
- 11.a *Craspedophorus cenwanglao* (holotype)
- 11.b *Craspedophorus cenwanglao* (paratype ♀)
- 12. *Craspedophorus phoupanensis* (holotype ♀)

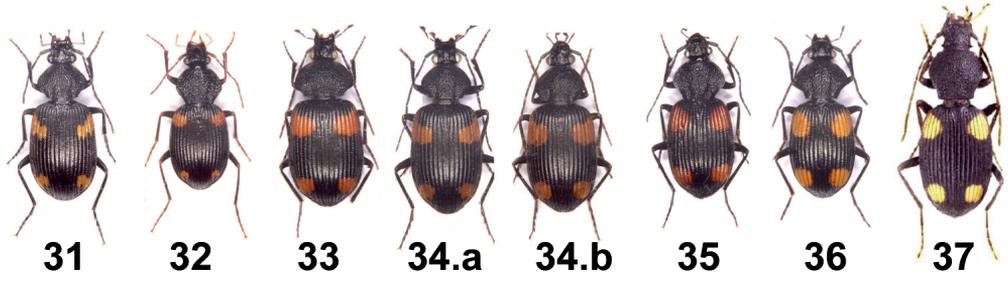
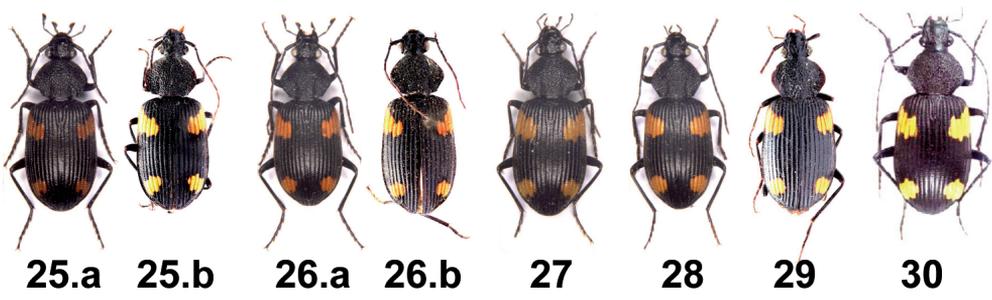
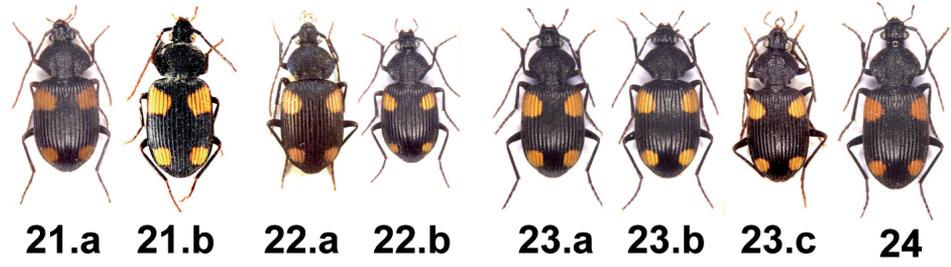
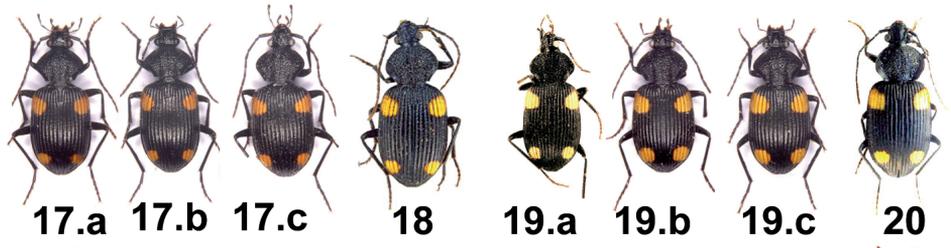
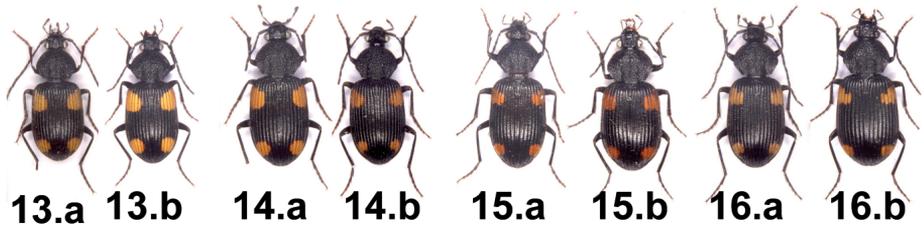


PLATE 2

Craspedophorus microspilotus group

C. mannae subgroup

- 13.a *Craspedophorus freudeellus* (holotype)
- 13.b *Craspedophorus freudeellus* (paratype ♀)
- 14.a *Craspedophorus vietnamensis** (♂ Vietnam)
- 14.b *Craspedophorus vietnamensis** (♀ Vietnam)
- 15.a *Craspedophorus mannae mannae** (♀ Indonesia: Sumatra)
- 15.b *Craspedophorus mannae sulawesiensis** (holotype ♀)
- 16.a *Craspedophorus austronesiensis* (holotype)
- 16.b *Craspedophorus austronesiensis* (♀ paratype: Indonesia: Timor)

Craspedophorus mandarinellus-sundaicus subgroup

- 17.a *Craspedophorus sundaicus** (♂ Indonesia: Sumatra)
- 17.b *Craspedophorus sundaicus** (♂ Indonesia: Sumatra)
- 17.c *Craspedophorus sundaicus** (♀ Indonesia: Sulawesi)
- 18. *Craspedophorus ovatulus** (♂ Indonesia: Sumatra)
- 19.a *Craspedophorus mandarinellus mandarinellus** (♀ Myanmar)
- 19.b *Craspedophorus mandarinellus attapeuensis** (holotype ♀)
- 19.c *Craspedophorus mandarinellus malayensis** (holotype ♀)
- 20. *Craspedophorus bretschnideri* (holotype)
- 21.a *Craspedophorus freudei** (♂ Thailand)
- 21.b *Craspedophorus freudei* (lectotype ♀)
- 22.a *Craspedophorus pacholatkoii* (holotype)
- 22.b *Craspedophorus pacholatkoii** (♀ Thailand)

Craspedophorus saundersi subgroup

- 23.a *Craspedophorus saundersi** (♂ Laos)
- 23.b *Craspedophorus saundersi** (♀ Laos)
- 23.c *Craspedophorus saundersi** (♂ Laos, HT of *C. louangnamthaensis*)
- 24. *Craspedophorus dembickyi** (♀ Thailand)

Craspedophorus philippinus subgroup

- 25.a *Craspedophorus chinensis** (♂ Vietnam)
- 25.b *Craspedophorus chinensis* (holotype ♀)
- 26.a *Craspedophorus formosanus** (♂ Taiwan)
- 26.b *Craspedophorus formosanus* (holotype ♀)
- 27. *Craspedophorus laosensis** (♂ Laos)
- 28. *Craspedophorus maculatus** (♀ Thailand)
- 29. *Craspedophorus philippinus* (holotype ♀)
- 30. *Craspedophorus saddlepeakensis* (holotype)
- 31. *Craspedophorus buruensis* (holotype)

Craspedophorus microspilotus-hilaris subgroup

- 32. *Craspedophorus microspilotus** (♀ Sri Lanka)
- 33. *Craspedophorus hilaris** (♀ India: Maharashtra)
- 34.a *Craspedophorus punensis* (holotype)
- 34.b *Craspedophorus punensis* (paratype ♀)

Craspedophorus chiangdaoensis subgroup

- 35. *Craspedophorus chiangdaoensis* (holotype ♀)
- 36. *Craspedophorus kiwlomensis* (holotype ♀)
- 37. *Craspedophorus maharahstraensis* (holotype ♀)

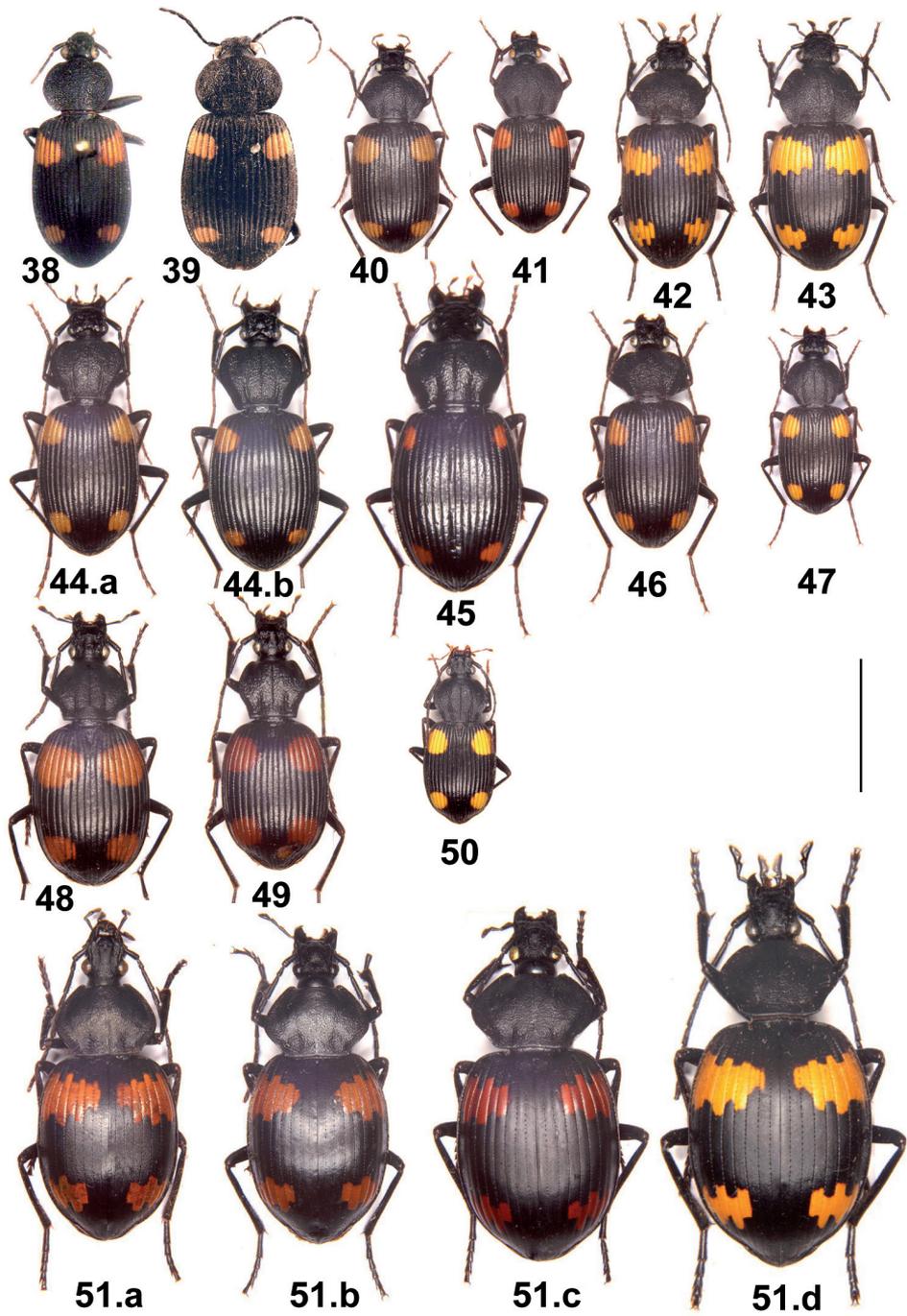


PLATE 3

Craspedophorus hexagonus group

- 38. *Craspedophorus hexagonus* (holotype ♀)
- 39. *Craspedophorus feae* (holotype ♀)
- 40. *Craspedophorus chiangmaiensis* (holotype)
- 41. *Craspedophorus tamdaoensis* (holotype)
- 42. *Craspedophorus laticollis** (♂ Laos)
- 43. *Craspedophorus mouhotii** (♂ Laos)

Craspedophorus lykaon group

- 44.a *Craspedophorus lykaon** (♂ Laos)
- 44.b *Craspedophorus lykaon** (♀ Laos)
- 45. *Craspedophorus kerberos* (holotype ♀)
- 46. *Craspedophorus assamensis* (holotype)
- 47. *Craspedophorus facchinii* (holotype ♀)

Craspedophorus kubani group

- 48. *Craspedophorus kubani* (♂ Thailand)
- 49. *Craspedophorus hovorkai* (holotype ♀)
- 50. *Craspedophorus soppongensis* (holotype ♀)

Craspedophorus sublaevis

- 51.a *Craspedophorus s. sublaevis*** (Myanmar)
- 51.b *Craspedophorus s. andersoni* (Malaysia: Langkawi Is.)
- 51.c *Craspedophorus s. parumpunctatus*** (Myanmar: Tenasserim)
- 51.d *Craspedophorus s. laevipennis* (N Thailand)

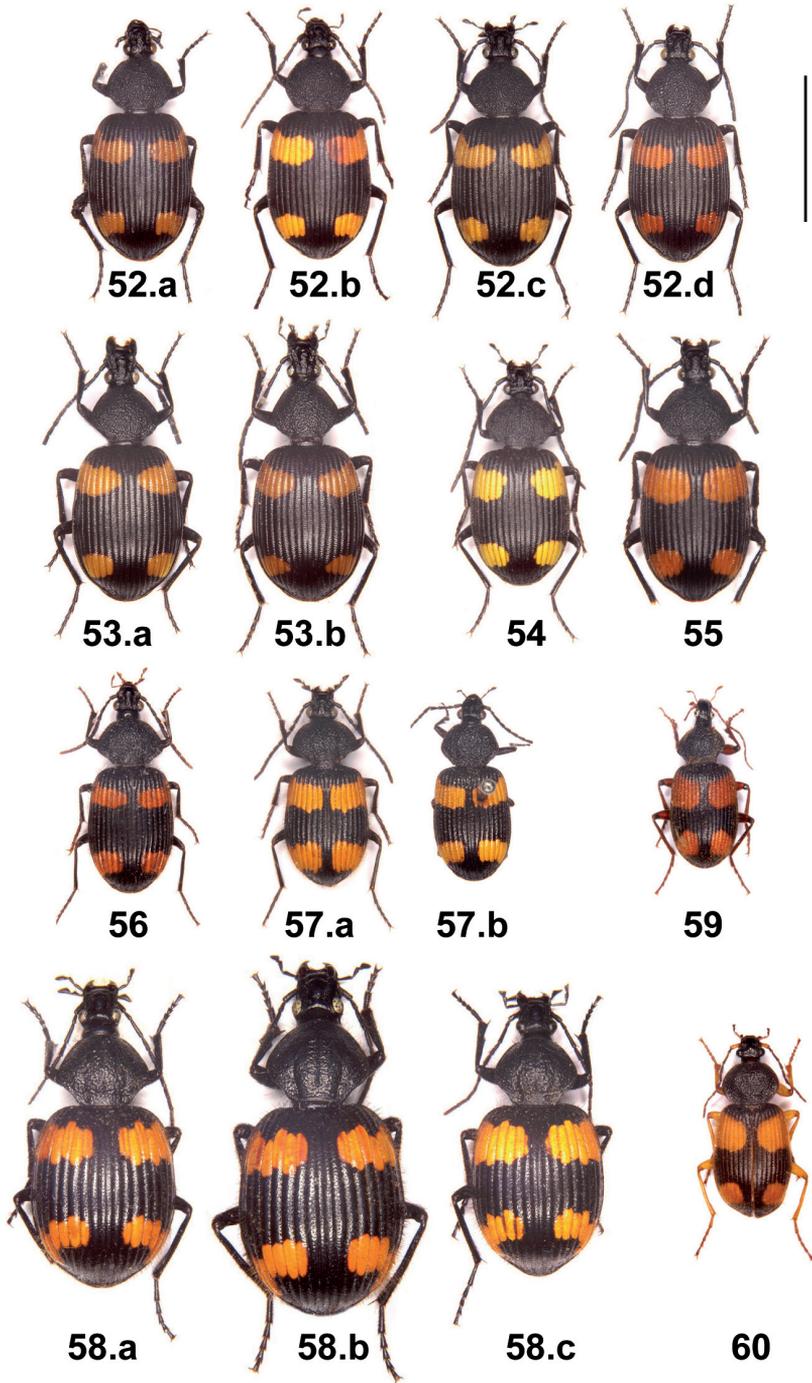


PLATE 4

Craspedophorus mandarinus group

- 52.a *Craspedophorus mandarinus**** (♀ China: Yunnan)
- 52.b *Craspedophorus mandarinus**** (♀ Taiwan)
- 52.c *Craspedophorus mandarinus* (♂ Vietnam)
- 52.d *Craspedophorus mandarinus* (♀ Vietnam)
- 53.a *Craspedophorus horaki* (paratype ♂)
- 53.b *Craspedophorus horaki* (holotype ♀)
- 54. *Craspedophorus jakli* (holotype)
- 55. *Craspedophorus huensis* (holotype ♀)
- 56. *Craspedophorus lankaensis* (holotype ♀)
- 57.a *Craspedophorus bifasciatus* (♂ India: Tamilnadu)
- 57.b *Craspedophorus bifasciatus* (♀ unknown)

Craspedophorus angulatus

- 58.a *Craspedophorus angulatus**** (♂ India: Tamilnadu)
- 58.b *Craspedophorus angulatus**** (♀ India: Tamilnadu)
- 58.c *Craspedophorus angulatus**** (♂ India: Karnataka)

59. *Tinoderus singularis* (♂ Japan)

60. *Panagaeus japonicus* (♀ China: Gansu)



PLATE 5

Aedeagus from right lateral view.

Craspedophorus sapaensis group

61a. *C. s. sapaensis* (Laos)

61b. *C. s. guangdongensis* (China: Guangdong, paratype)

Craspedophorus elegans group

62. *Craspedophorus laticornis* (Thailand)

Craspedophorus obscurus group:

63. *Craspedophorus cenwanglao* (holotype)

Craspedophorus microspilotus group

64. *Craspedophorus austronesiensis* (holotype)

65. *Craspedophorus freudeellus* (holotype)

66. *Craspedophorus punensis* (holotype)

67. *Craspedophorus saundersi* (Laos, holotype of *C. louangnamthaensis*)

Craspedophorus hexagonus group

68. *Craspedophorus tamdaoensis* (holotype)

Craspedophorus lykaon group

69. *Craspedophorus assamensis* (holotype)

Craspedophorus mandarinus group

70. *Craspedophorus bifasciatus* (India: Tamilnadu)

71. *Craspedophorus horaki* (Vietnam, paratype)

72. *Craspedophorus huensis* (holotype)

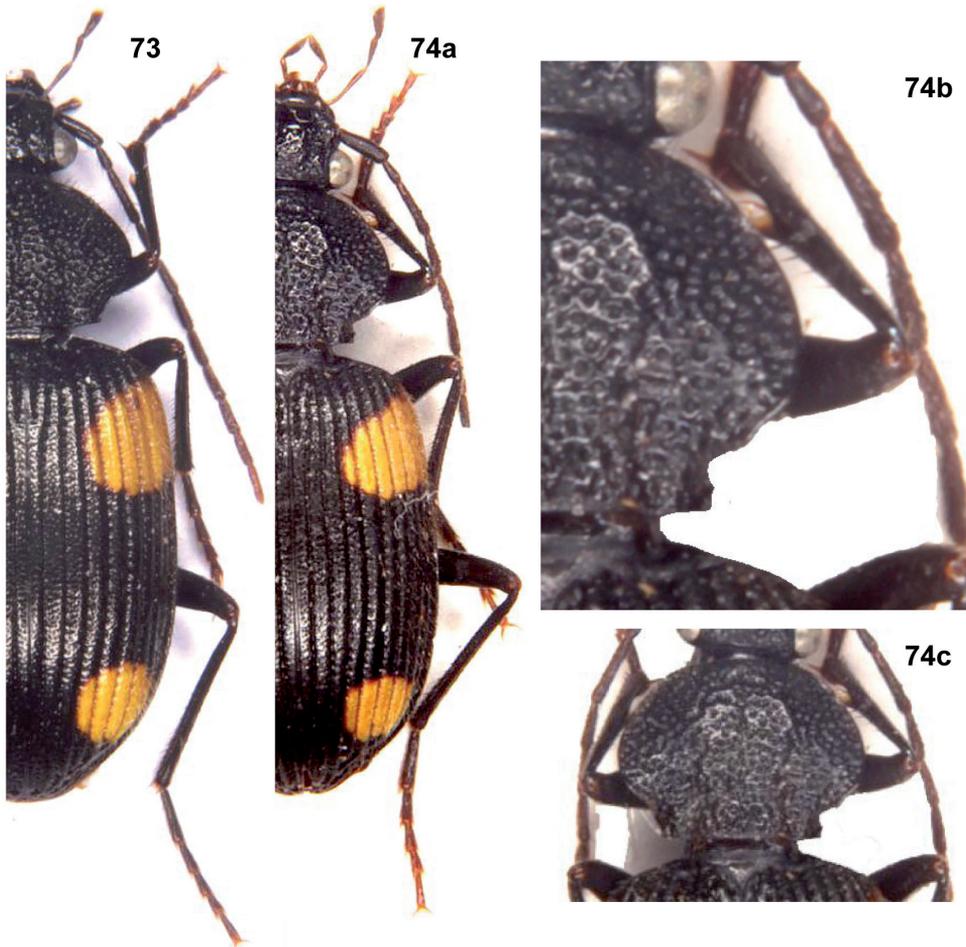


PLATE 6

73. *Craspedophorus saundersi* (Laos), right half of the body with intact pronotum

74. *Craspedophorus saundersi* (Laos, HT of *C. louangnamthaensis*)

a. right half of the body with broken lateral pronotal margin

b. right half of the pronotum with broken lateral margin (detail)

c. pronotum with broken right lateral margin (detail)

* specimen compared with type by authors

** specimen deposited in NMP, labelled by Darlington (1952)

*** specimen deposited in NMP, labelled by Jedlička (1965)

