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Leiodinae (Coleoptera: Leiodidae) of Laos. Part I.

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Abstract. *Pseudcolenis iridescens*, *P. kubani*, *P. similissima*, *Dermatohomoeus semistriatus* spp. nov. from Laos and *D. ypsilon* sp. nov. from India are described and distinguished from similar species. Leiodini of Laos are listed in the appendix. *Dermatohomoeus alesianus* Daffner, 1990, *Pseudcolenis atrobrunnea* Švec, 2016, *Pseudcolenis acuminata* Švec, 2009, *Pseudcolenis carinata* Švec, 2009, *Decuria pepeon* Švec & Zhang, 2020 and *Creagrophorus loebli* Daffner, 1985 are recorded for Laos for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

The family Leiodidae is known from all the world continents excluding Antarctica. This paper deals with the tribe Pseudoliodini belonging to the subfamily Leiodinae. Both Asian Palaearctic and also Oriental realm are rich in the Leiodinae with 335 species currently known, among them 66 Pseudoliodini species in the Oriental Region (Švec 2025a; 2025b, personal database).

Laos appears to be among several Asian countries with a shortage information about the presence of the Leiodinae species. Only twelve species belonging to the subfamily Leiodinae have been known from Laos up to now. The present paper brings the discovery of eight additional species either new for science or new for the country. A list of all the Leiodinae species known from Laos is provided in the appendix. Furthermore, a species from India, new to science, is added in this paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This paper is based on material collected in Laos by the Czech entomologist Vít Kubáň (Brno) in the year 2007 and in the following years and other Asian material collected by my Czech friends and/or my entomological colleagues, Stanislav Bečvář, David Boukal (České Budějovice), Zbyněk Kejval (Domažlice), Petr Kabátek, Jan Farkač (Praha) and my late friend Aleš Smetana. The material collected by Kubáň in the year 2007 was donated to the author of the present paper by the late Wolker Assing, specialist in Staphylinidae. The other material collected by Kubáň later than 2007 was borrowed for study from the collection of the National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.

Abbreviations of the collections:

NMPC Collection of the National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
ZSPC Zdeněk Švec, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic.

The types have been deposited in NMPC and ZSPC.

Collecting data cited in quotation marks are taken from the locality labels accompanying the examined type examples. Each holotype or paratype is indicated by a red label bearing the status of the specimen (holotypus or paratypus respectively), the name of the species, name of the author, year 2025 and is attached to the same pin as the relevant specimen. The labels of the holotypes are signed by the author.

The specimens were relaxed in 4% acetic acid first, then rinsed in water and dissected in a drop of water. The genitalia were mounted in polyvinylpyrrolidin (Lompe 1986) on a transparent label added to the same pin as the dissected specimen or directly on the label near the relevant specimen. The aedeagi were figured in dorsal view, the shape of the endophallus was indicated by dotted lines or small spaces.

The descriptions are based on the holotypes. Variability is mentioned in the paragraph "Variation" if necessary and includes features exhibited by the paratypes. Also the important characters of sexual dimorphism are included in the mentioned paragraph.

The measurements of the total body length were taken from all specimens examined. Specific measurements of the individual body parts were taken from the holotypes only except of the data about the variation and the spermatheca. The measurements of morphologic body parts were measured to the first decimal place of millimetre, the measurements of the genitalia were measured to the second decimal place of millimetre. The aedeagus was measured dorsally viewed.

Abbreviations of body parts and measurements:

AII-AXI antennomeres II-XI;

AIII/AII The ratio of the length or width of the antennomeres III:II, analogously ratios of others antennomeres;

L length;

W width.

Terminology:

aedeagus = male genitalia composed of median lobe and pair of lateral lobes;

endophallus = sclerite(s) inside median lobe;

lateral lobes = paramera;

median lobe = tegmen;

operculum = if recognizable, a lid covering the apical orifice of the tegmen; divided in two symmetric branches in some species.

DESCRIPTIONS

Pseudcolenis iridescens sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "LAOS–Houa Phan prov. Phu Phan Mt. 20°12'N, 104°01´E, ca 1750 m, 17.V.-3.VI. 2007, leg Vít Kubáň", (ZSPC). Paratypes (3 ♂♂), the same data as the holotype, (ZSPC).

Description. Total length 2.6 mm, head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.7 mm, elytra 1.7 mm, antenna 1.1 mm, aedeagus 0.86 mm. Maximum width of head 0.7 mm, pronotum 1.6 mm, elytra 1.7 mm.

Body oval, head and pronotum brown, frons and clypeus lighter coloured, elytra chestnut. Pronotum iridescent. Legs reddish, antennomeres AI-AV and AXI reddish, AVI-AX brown. Entire dorsal surface micro-sculptured by transverse strigosites.

Head. With very irregularly distributed punctures of two sizes spaced by about 4-8 times their diameter. Additionally pair of largest punctures between eyes. Dorsal surface distinctly, very finely and very densely transversely strigose. Antennal club 7-segmented. Relative length of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-1.1-0.7-0.7-0.9-0.9-0.7-0.9-0.9-1.5. Relative width of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-0.8-1.0-1.7-2.0-2.3-2.2-2.3-2.5-2.0. W/L of AII-AXI: 0.4-0.3-0.6-1.0-1.0-1.2-1.3-1.2-1.3-0.6.

Pronotum. With extremely fine and sparse punctation, punctures very small, separated by more than 10 times their own diameter. Very finely and densely transversely strigose, strigosity more delicate than those on head. Posterior angles acute, closely rounded on tip in dorsal view, rectangular with closely rounded tip in lateral view.

Elytra. Transverse strigosity very sparse, separated by about 0.03-0.04 mm. Distinct punctures arranged in relatively regular longitudinally double rows. Row punctures separated by about 2-3 times their diameter longitudinally. Irregular row of slightly smaller and sparser punctures in elytral intervals between main rows.

Mesoventrite. Type A, mesoventral bump broad, distinct, obliquely falling anteriorly.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres TI-TIV a little widened.

Genitalia. Aedeagus in Fig. 1. Paramera with slim, seta-like, appendix and two usual setae apically.

Variation. Length of body varies between 2.5-2.8 mm. AIII/AII= 1.1-1.2. Dorsal colouring varies between uniformly yellow-brown to dark chestnut with pronotal and elytral margins lighter. Female not known.

Differential diagnosis. *Pseudcolenis iridescens* sp. nov. is morphologically similar to Chinese *P. yunnanica* Švec, 2009 having sparsely arranged elytral strigosites and punctured rows on elytra. Also aedeagi are similar in both species in their slim, projectile tegmen. The new species differs from *P. yunnanica* by the specific shape of its antenna that possess seven-segmented club while the antennal club is five-segmented in the species compared. Elytral punctures are of two sizes; punctured rows are finer and less expressed in *P. iridescens*. On contrary punctures in elytral rows are larger, regularly longitudinally arranged and of the similar size and strength as interval punctures in *P. yunnanica*.

Etymology. The pronotum of the new species possesses an iridescent lustre. Therefore the Latin adjective iridescens has been used for the species name.

***Pseudcolenis kubani* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 3)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "LAOS - NE Houa Phan prov., / 20°13'09-19''N 103°59'54''- / 104°00'03''E, 1480-1510 m / Phou Pane Mt. [sic!], 2.-22.vi.,/ 2011 Vít Kubáň leg. // Primary mountain forest / *flight intercept trap* / LAOS 2011 Expedition / National Museum Prague, / Czech Republic// Genitalia in polyvinyl- / pyrrolidin",

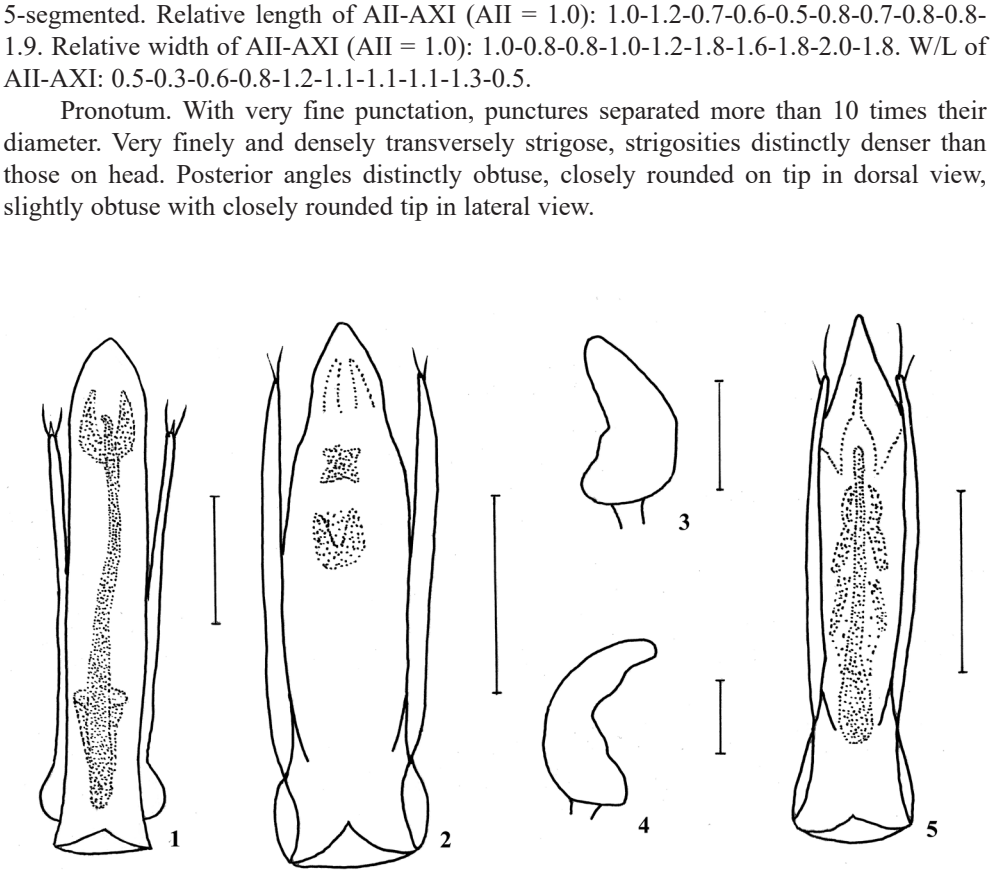
(NMPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀), the same data as holotype, (NMPC, ZSPC); (9 ♀♀), "LAOS–NE, Houa Phan prov. / 20°11´50´´N, 104º01´04´´/ 1870 m, Phou Pane Mt. [sic!] /, 14.-24.vi. 2012 / Vít Kubáň leg. // Primary mountain forest / Flight intercept trap/ Laos 2012 Expedition / National Museum Prague / Czech Republic", (NMPC, ZSPC); (♂), "LAOS-Houa Phan prov. Phu Phan Mt. 20°12'N, 104°01´E, ca 1750 m, 17.V.-3.VI. 2007, leg Vít Kubáň", (ZSPC).

Description. Length of body 2.0 mm, head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.6 mm, elytra 1.2 mm, antenna 0.7 mm, aedeagus 0.56 mm. Maximum width of head 0.6 mm, pronotum 1.1 mm, elytra 1.2 mm.

Body oval, dorsum yellow-brown, pronotum lighter along base, legs yellow-reddish, antennomeres AI-AVI yellow, AVII-AXI brown. Entire dorsal surface micro-sculptured by transverse strigosites.

Head. With punctures irregularly distributed, spaced by about 2-5 times their diameter at vertex, more sparsely arranged toward clypeus, there distance between punctures more than 10 times their diameter. Distinctly, finely densely transversely strigose. Antennal club 5-segmented. Relative length of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-1.2-0.7-0.6-0.5-0.8-0.7-0.8-0.8-1.9. Relative width of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-0.8-0.8-1.0-1.2-1.8-1.6-1.8-2.0-1.8. W/L of AII-AXI: 0.5-0.3-0.6-0.8-1.2-1.1-1.1-1.1-1.3-0.5.

Pronotum. With very fine punctation, punctures separated more than 10 times their diameter. Very finely and densely transversely strigose, strigosities distinctly denser than those on head. Posterior angles distinctly obtuse, closely rounded on tip in dorsal view, slightly obtuse with closely rounded tip in lateral view.



Figs. 1-5. 1- *Pseudcolenis iridescens* sp. nov.; 2, 3- *P. kubani* sp. nov. 4, 5- *P. similissima* sp. nov. 1, 2, 5- aedeagus dorsally; 3, 4- spermatheca. Scale bars = 0.2 mm in Figs. 1, 2, 5; 0.1 mm in Figs. 3, 4.

Elytra. Transversal strigosity dense, but distinctly sparser than that on head, separated by about 0.01 mm (0.007-0.014 mm). Very small and fine punctures hardly broader than individual striae tending to form very unobtrusive vague rows in some places.

Mesoventrite. Type A, mesoventral bump broad, distinct, obliquely falling anteriorly.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres TI-TIV slightly widened.

Genitalia. Aedeagus in Fig. 2.

Variation and sexual dimorphism. Length of body1.9-2.2 mm. AIII/AII varies between 1.1 and 1.2. Female tarsi slender. Antennomere AVII a little broader than AVIII, as wide as AIX and AXI in female. The shape of spermatheca varies a little, from a stocky shape with slightly differentiated basal and apical parts (in Fig. 3), to the generally same shape but with a stockier basal part and a much slimmer bent apical part. Length of spermatheca 0.18 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The shape of the aedeagus in *Pseudcolenis kubani* sp. nov is very similar to the aedeagus in the Chinese *P. lenka* Švec, 2002. The new species differs from *P. lenka* by much denser stigosity on elytra. Strigosites are separated by about 0.01 mm in *P. kubani* while the same are spaced by 0.04 in *P. lenka*. Additionally, AVII is strikingly enlarged in males of *P. lenka* while the same is not larger than the rest of the antennal club in *P. kubani.* The new species differs from the species that are similar in dorsal sculpture and antennal structure (*P. hilleri* Reitter, 1884; *P. hoshinai* Park et Ahn, 2007 and *P. annulata* Švec, 2009) by the shape of the median lobe of aedeagus that is slightly double emarginate laterally before apex in dorsal view.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector of the species, my entomological colleague Vítězslav Kubáň (Brno), well known specialist in Buprestidae.

***Pseudcolenis similissima* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 5)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "LAOS–Houa Phan prov. Phu Phan Mt. 20°12'N, 104°01´E, ca 1750 m, 17.V.-3.VI. 2007, leg Vít Kubáň", (ZSPC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀), the same data as holotype, (ZSPC).

Description. Total length 2.0 mm, head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.6 mm, elytra 1.2 mm, antenna 0.8 mm, aedeagus 0.69 mm. Maximum width of head 0.6 mm, pronotum 1.1 mm, elytra 1.2 mm.

Body oblong oval, dorsum, femora and tibiae light chestnut, pronotum lighter along base, tarsi, antennomeres AI-AVI and AXI yellow-red, AVII-AX red-brown. Entire dorsal surface micro-sculptured by transverse strigosites.

Head. With punctures irregularly distributed, spaced by about 2-10 or more times their diameter. Large puncture close to both eyes medially, pair of large punctures at frons between eyes. Distinctly, finely densely transversely strigose. Antennal club 5-segmented. Relative length of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-1.2-0.5-0.5-0.5-0.7-0.6-0.9-0.9-1.6. Relative width of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-0.8-0.8-1.0-1.4-2.0-1.6-2.0-2.0-2.0. W/L of AII-AXI: 0.5-0.3-0.7-0.8-1.0-1.3-1.1-1.0-1.0-0.6.

Pronotum. With extremely fine very irregular punctation, punctures separated 2-10 or more times their own diameter. Very finely and densely transversely strigose, strigosity distinctly denser and finer than that on head. Posterior angles feebly acute, slightly rounded on tip in dorsal view, rectangular with slightly rounded tip in lateral view.

Elytra. Transverse strigosity dense, separated by about 0.01 mm (0.007-0.014 mm). Very small and fine punctures hardly recognizable, separated by more than 10 times their diameter.

Mesoventrite. Type A, mesoventral bump broad, distinct, obliquely falling anteriorly.

Legs. Anterior tarsomeres TI-TIV vaguely widened.

Genitalia. Aedeagus slim, tegmen acutely terminated, as in Fig. 5.

Variation and sexual dimorphism. Colouring of the dorsum varies from reddish or reddish with brown, iridescent, head to lightly chestnut. Female tarsi slender. Female antennomeres of the same type as in males, AVII a little broader than AVIII, as wide as AIX-AXI. Spermatheca 0.16 mm (in Fig. 4).

Differential diagnosis. The shape of the body, dorsal structures, shape of the antenna and aedeagus, all are very similar in *Pseudcolenis similissima* sp. nov. and in the East Asian *P. rastrata* (Champion, 1923).

The new species differs from *P. rastrata* by the specific shape of its endophallus that possess two pairs of distinctive symmetric longitudinally oriented sclerites and also the basally bulbous syphon. On the other hand the endophallus is characterized by the presence of a pair of longitudinal sclerites and by the syphon lacking any bulb basally in *P. rastrata*. The tegmen of *P. similissima* is narrowed to the pointed tip in the dorsal view while the outline of the tegmen is slightly bent inwards before the shortly rounded tip in *P. rastrata*.

Etymology. The Latin adjective similissima (= very similar) has been chosen as the name of the new species due to its extreme similarity to *Pseudcolenis rastrata* (Champion, 1923).

***Dermatohomoeus semistriatus* sp. nov.**

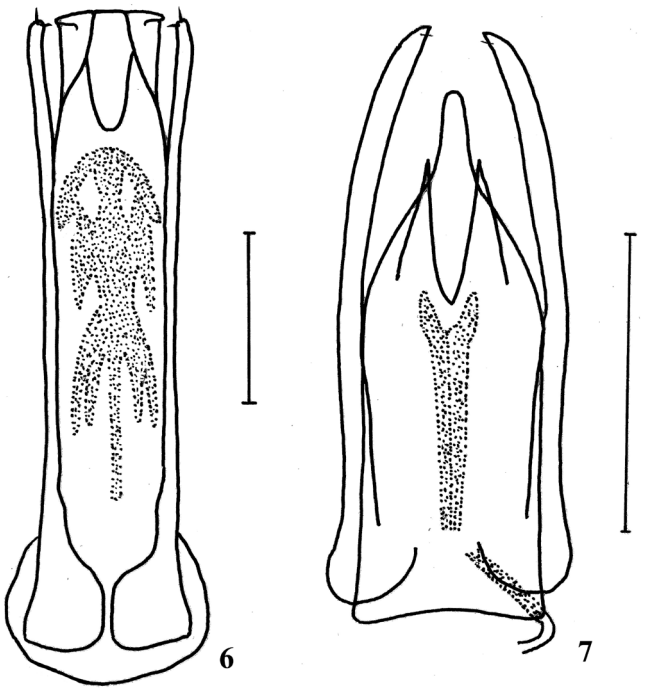
(Fig. 6)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "LAOS–Houa Phan prov. Phu Phan Mt. 20°12'N, 104°01´E, ca 1750 m, 17.V.-3.VI. 2007, leg Vít Kubáň", (ZSPC).

Description. Length 2.1 mm, head 0.2 mm, pronotum 0.6 mm, elytra 1.3 mm, antenna 0.8 mm, aedeagus 0.81 mm, maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 1.2 mm, elytra 1.3 mm.

Short oval, dorsum light chestnut with posterior angles of pronotum and lateral channel of elytra lighter coloured. Legs yellow-red, antennomeres AI-AVI yellow-red, AVII- AXI yellow-brown.

Head. Predominantly smooth, vertex covered with transverse micro-strigosity, clypeus with traces of micro-strigosity. Punctation distinct, irregular, individual punctures separated by 1-3 times their diameter. Clypeus separated from frons by dark line. Antenna long, longer than pronotum, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennal club 5-segmented. Relative



Figs. 6-7. Aedeagus dorsally: 6- *Dermatohomoeus semistriatus* sp. nov.; 7- *D. ypsilon* sp. nov. Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

length of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-1.2-0.8-0.7-0.6-0.8-0.4-0.8-0.8-1.3. Relative width of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-0.8-0.6-0.6-0.6-1.0-1.8-1.6-1.9-2.0. W/L of AII-AXI: 0.4-0.3-0.3-0.4-0.4-0.5-0.8-0.8-0.8-0.6.

Pronotum. Without micro-sculpture. Punctures distinct, separated 3-4 times their diameter on basal half of pronotum, punctation sparser with punctures smaller anteriorly; punctation becomes more distinct, stronger, larger and denser toward lateral margins. Several large punctures irregularly disseminated throughout pronotal dorsum. Posterior angles feebly acute, slightly rounded on tip in dorsal view, obtuse with slightly rounded tip in lateral view.

Elytra. Transverse strigosity moderately sparse. Zig-zag, predominantly medio-caudally oriented strigosities separated by about 0.03 mm. Punctures separated by about 2-3 times their diameter; tending to become denser toward elytra suture and also toward lateral margins. Punctures tend to be arranged in longitudinal double rows in some places. Punctures in row intervals distinctly smaller, separated by about four times their diameter. Sutural striae present, confined apical three quarters of elytral length.

Membranous wings present.

Legs. Tarsomeres TI-TIV of anterior tarsi feebly widened; TI longer and wider than the others. Mid- and hind-tarsi slim.

Genitalia. Tegmen and opercular branches commonly truncate apically in straight line. Slim parameres as long as tegmen feebly curved inwards apically. Aedeagus in Fig. 6.

Differential diagnosis. *Dermatohomoeus semistriatus* sp. nov. most closely resembles

D. striatipennis Daffner, 1988 in its size of the body, the similar punctation on head and pronotum and mainly in the shape of the aedeagus having opercular branches adjacent to the apical process of the tegmen and reaching the level of its apex. *D. semistriatus* differs from *D. striatipennis* by parallel-sided opercular branches that are convergent in dorsal view in the compared species. *D. semistriatus* also possess longer paramera compared to *D. striatipennis*. The dorsum of the head is smooth in *D. semistriatus* except for the transversally strigose vertex and traces of micro-strigosites on the clypeus while the entire dorsum of the head is transversely micro-strigose in *D. striatipennis*.

Etymology. The species name *Dermatohomoeus semistriatus* is derived from Latin words stria (line) and semi (half) due to the specifically micro-sculptured head of the new species that is partly strigose.

***Dermatohomoeus ypsilon* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "S India, Kerala, Cardamon hills, 15 km of Munnar, Koliar valley, 16.-18. 11. 1993, 76°58' E, 10°02'N, Boukal D. & Kejval Z. lgt.", (ZSPC).

Description. Length 1.7 mm, head 0.1 mm, pronotum 0.5 mm, elytra 1.1 mm, antenna 0.6 mm, aedeagus 0.40 mm, maximum width of head 0.5 mm, pronotum 1.0 mm, elytra 1.1 mm.

Oval; dorsum, antenna, femora and tibiae chestnut, tarsi yellowish.

Head. Smooth. Punctation distinct, dense, punctures separated by their diameter. Clypeus possess short longitudinal groove on each side, clypeal line missing. Antenna long, longer than pronotum, all antennomeres longer than wide with exception of AX being as long as wide. Antennal club 5-segmented. Relative length of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-1.0-0.6-0.6-0.6-0.7-0.4-0.8-0.8-1.0. Relative width of AII-AXI (AII = 1.0): 1.0-0.8-0.8-0.8-0.5-1.3-0.8-1.8-2.0-2.0. W/L of AII-AXI: 0.2-0.3-0.5-0.5-0.5-0.7-0.8-0.9-1.0-0.8.

Pronotum. Without micro-sculpture. Punctures distinct, separated 2-3 times their diameter. Posterior angles acute, pointed on tip in dorsal view, rectangular with closely rounded tip in lateral view.

Elytra. Transverse strigosity very fine, moderately sparse. Zig-zag, predominantly transversally oriented strigosities separated by about 0.03 mm connecting individual punctures. Punctures densely disorderly arranged, separated by about one time their diameter. Sutural striae present, confined to apical three quarters of elytral length.

Membranous wings present.

Legs. Tarsomere TI of anterior tarsi distinctly, TII-TIV feebly widened; TI longer and wider than the others. Mid- and hind-tarsi slim.

Genitalia. Slim apical process of the tegmen is distinctly longer than opercular branches adjacent to the base of the process. Paramera with only one very short and fine micro-seta at the median part of apex. Aedeagus in Fig. 7. Female not known.

Differential diagnosis. *Dermatohomoeus ypsilon* sp. nov. most closely resembles *D.*

silvaticus Hlisnikovský, 1972 in its size of the body, the similar punctation on head and pronotum and mainly in the shape of aedeagus having slim long apical process of the tegmen and opercular branches adjacent to the its base.
D. ypsion differs from *D. silvaticus* by the smooth head possessing punctation only and by irregularly punctured elytra. On contrary *D. silvaticus* possess micro-strigosed head and elytra with longitudinally arranged punctures. Both species differ also by the shape of the endophallus, while the endophallus in *D. ypsilon* is distinctive by the striking sclerite of Y-shape, the most striking endophallic sclerite is U-shaped in *D. silvaticus*.

Etymology. The species name ypsilon is the Greek noun which means the letter Y in English. The name was chosen because of the specific Y-shape of the endophallus in the new species.

NEW FAUNISTIC RECORDS

Dermatohomoeus alesianus Daffner, 1990

Material examined: 1 ♂, NE Laos, Houa Phan prov., 20°13´09-19´´N, 103°59´54´´-104°00´03´´E, 1480-1518 m, Phu Phan Mt. , 22.iv.-14.v. 2008, Vít Kubáň leg., (NMPC).

Distribution: Nepal, China (Yunnan), Laos. New record for Laos.

Pseudcolenis atrobrunnea Švec, 2016

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, NE Laos, Houa Phan prov., 20°13´09-19´´N, 103°59´54´´-104°00´03´´E, 1480-1518 m, Phu Phan Mt., 22.iv.-14.v. 2008, Vít Kubáň leg., (NMPC, ZSPC); (1 ♀), NE Laos, Houa Phan prov., 20°13´09-19´´N, 103°59´54´´-104°00´03´´E, 1480-1518 m, Phu Phan Mt., 2.-22.vi. 2011, Vít Kubáň leg., (NMPC).

Distribution: China (Yunnan), Laos. New record for Laos.

Pseudcolenis acuminata Švec, 2009

Material examined: 1 ♂, Laos, Houa Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt., 20°12'N, 104°01'E, ca 1750 m, 17.v.-3.vi. 2007, leg Vít Kubáň, (ZSPC).

Distribution: India (Uttaranchal), Nepal, China (Yunnan), Laos. New record for Laos.

Pseudcolenis carinata Švec, 2009

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, Laos, Houa Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt. 20°12'N, 104°01'E, ca 1750 m, 17.v.-3.vi. 2007, leg Vít Kubáň, (ZSPC).

Distribution: China (Yunnan), Laos. New record for Laos.

Decuria pepeon Švec & Zhang, 2020

Material examined: 1 spec., NE Laos, Xieng Khounar prov., 19°38.20´N, 103°20.20´E, 1480-1518 m, 30 km NE of Phonsavan, 10.-30.v. 2009, 1420 m, V. Kubáň leg. Secondary mountain forest, flight intercept. trap., (NMPC).

Distribution: China (Sichuan), Laos. New record for Laos.

Creagrophorus loebli Daffner, 1985

Material examined: 1 ♂, China, N. Yunnan, Diquing Tibet Aut. Pr., Zhongdian Co., Xue Shan, near lake, 23 km S Zhongdian, 27°37.1´N, 99°38.5´E, 3895 m, 15.vi. 2005. A.Smetana [C 169], (ZSPC); 1 ♀, China, Yunnan prov., Dali, 16.vi. 1993, S. Bečvář lgt.", (ZSPC); 1 ♀, China, Sichuan, Emeishan, Leidongping, 500 m, 18.vii. 1996, 29º32′N, 103º21′E, A. Smetana, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek leg., (ZSPC).

Distribution. India (Bengal, Darjeeling), China (Yunnan, Sichuan). New record for China.

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Appendix 1.

A LIST OF LEIODINAE SPECIES KNOWN FROM LAOS

Pseudoliodini	*Dermatohomoeus*	*alesianus*	Daffner, 1990
Pseudoliodini	*Dermatohomoeus*	*pseudorufus*	Švec, 2024
Pseudoliodini	*Dermatohomoeus*	*semistriatus*	sp. nov.
Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*atrobrunnea*	Švec, 2016
Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*acuminata*	Švec, 2009
Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*carinata*	Švec, 2009
Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*iridescens*	sp. nov.
Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*kubani*	sp. nov.
Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*similissima*	sp. nov.

Pseudoliodini	*Pseudcolenis*	*torta*	Švec, 2014
Agathidiini	*Anisotoma*	*bicornigera*	Švec, 2025
Agathidiini	*Anisotoma*	*brevicornis*	Švec, 2025
Agathidiini	*Anisotoma*	*clypeata*	Švec, 2025
Agathidiini	*Anisotoma*	*flagellata*	Švec, 2025
Agathidiini	*Anisotoma*	*spissa*	Švec, 2025
Agathidiini	*Anisotoma*	*triangularis*	Švec, 2025
Agathidiini	*Decuria*	*pepeon*	Švec & Zhang, 2020
Agathidiini	*Liodopria*	*sulawesis*	Angelini & Cooter, 1993
Agathidiini	*Pseudoagathidium*	*immigrans*	Angelini & Cooter, 1998
Scotocryptini	*Creagrophorus*	*loebli*	Daffner, 1985

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