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NOTES ON ASIAN LAGRIINI, WITH DESCRIPTION OF CEROGRIA GOZMANYI SP. N. (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)*

MERKL, O.

Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum
H-1088 Budapest, Baross utca 13, Hungary. E-mail: merkl@zoo.zoo.nhmus.hu

Cerogria gozmanyi sp. n. is described from Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia. The lectotype is designated for *Cerogria birmana* BORCHMANN, 1942. The following new synonyms are established (junior synonyms in parentheses): *Cerogria* BORCHMANN, 1911 (= *Aeschrocera* CHEN et CHOU, 1966 syn. n. and *Cerogriodes* BORCHMANN, 1941 syn. n.), *Cerogria albohirta* (WIEDEMANN, 1821) (= *Cerogria deserta* BORCHMANN, 1916, syn. n.), *Cerogria diffusa* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882) (= *Cerogria luchti* BORCHMANN, 1929, syn. n.), *Cerogria diversicornis* PIC, 1933 (= *Cerogria brunneocollis* CHEN et CHOU, 1996 and *Cerogria harpacorna* CHEN et CHOU, 1996), *Cerogria flavicornis* BORCHMANN, 1911 (= *Schevodera glabricollis* CHEN et XIA, 2001, syn. n.), *Cerogria gigas* (LAPORTE, 1821) (= *Cerogria brunneipennis* BORCHMANN, 1916, syn. n.), *Cerogria heros* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903) (= *Lagria denticornis* FAIRMAIRE, 1903, syn. n.), *Cerogria kikuchii* (KÔNO, 1929) (= *Cerogria praecox* BORCHMANN, 1941, syn. n.), *Cerogria rufina* (FAIRMAIRE, 1894) (= *Cerogria pilosa* BORCHMANN, 1916, syn. n.), *Lagria picta* BORCHMANN, 1911 (= *Lagria rubella* var. *coadunata* BORCHMANN, 1932, syn. n.), *Neogria sulcipennis* BORCHMANN, 1911 (= *Neogria sobrina* BORCHMANN, 1911, syn. n.). *Odontocerostira* MERKL, 2007 is proposed as a replacement name for *Odontocera* CHEN et YUAN, 1996, not AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1833. *Xenocerogria* MERKL, 2007 is proposed as a replacement name for *Xenocera* BORCHMANN, 1936, not BROUN, 1881. The following species are recorded for the first time from the Palaearctic region, from the following Chinese provinces: *Cerogria pachycera* (FAIRMAIRE, 1886) from Jiangxi and Sichuan, *Cerogria birmana* BORCHMANN, 1942 from Yunnan, *Lagria picta* BORCHMANN, 1911 from Hongkong and Yunnan, and *Xenocerogria feai* (BORCHMANN, 1911) from Yunnan. *Exostira bisbimaculata* PIC, 1935 is new to Laos and *Merklia bimaculata* CHEN, 1997 is new to Laos and Vietnam.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lagriini, nomenclature, synonyms, new combinations, new species, China, Laos, Sumatra.

INTRODUCTION

The preparation of the Tenebrionoidea volume of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera is still underway. A number of taxonomical acts and new distributional records of the tenebrionid tribe Lagriini were listed by MERKL (2004).

* 16th contribution to the knowledge of Lagriini. 15th contribution: *Proceedings of the Russian Entomological Society* **77**: 219–225.

Since that time further types and other specimens became available, which allow the author to refine the catalogue of the Palaearctic taxa of this tribe.

The following codens indicate collections in which the specimens investigated are deposited (names of persons responsible for loans are in parentheses): CIJN = Collection of IVO JENIŠ, Náklo, Czech Republic. CKAO = Collection of KIYOSHI ANDO, Osaka, Japan. COKS = Collection of OLEG N. KABAKOV, Sankt-Petersburg, Russia. CSBC = Collection of STANISLAV BEČVÁŘ, České Budějovice, Czech Republic. HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary. IASB = Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China (B. CHEN). IRSNB = Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (D. DRUGMAND). MHNG = Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland (I. LÖBL). MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (C. GIRARD). MSNG = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy (R. POGGI). NHRS = Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (B. VIKLUND). NAUY = Northwestern Agricultural University, Yangling, Shaanxi, China (B. CHEN). NMPC = National Museum (Natural History), Prague, Czech Republic (J. JELÍNEK). NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (M. JÄCH). NNML = Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum, Leiden, Netherlands (R. DE JONG). SAUC = Southwest Agricultural University, Chongqing, China (B. CHEN). SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. SCHAWALLER). ZFMK = Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (M. SCHMITT). ZMUH = Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität von Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany (H. RIEFENSTAHL).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES AND REDESCRIPTION OF ITS CLOSEST RELATIVE

Cerogria heros (FAIRMAIRE, 1903) (Figs 1–2, 5)

Lagria heros FAIRMAIRE, 1903: 300.
Lagria denticornis FAIRMAIRE, 1903: 300, proposed as a **junior subjective synonym**.
Cerogria heros: BORCHMANN 1916: 117 (from Borneo), 122 (from Borneo).
Cerogria heros: BORCHMANN 1936: 124 (from Borneo), 136 (from Borneo).

Redescription – Body elongate, rather broad, moderately convex, shiny, dark brown, last abdominal ventrite blackish to reddish; vestiture consisting of sparsely set, long, erect, dark hairs. Most of the hairs of legs and elytra longer than width of tibiae. Body length 18–27 mm.

Male (Fig. 1). Body length 18–23 mm. Head coarsely and densely punctate; frons uneven, frontoclypeal suture strongly impressed; interocular distance as long as eye diameter, as long as antennal scape; antennae when posteriorly extended reaching slightly beyond hind coxae; antennae with scape about twice longer than wide, half as long as distance between apices of eye canthi; pedicel small, triangular, shorter than wide, inner surface of antennomeres 4 to 9 flattened, antennomere 3 longer than 4, more than twice longer than wide, 4 abous twice longer than wide, 5 strongly, 6 moderately transverse, 7 and 8 subquadrate, 8 smaller than 7, 9 triangular, produced at inner side, 10 slightly longer than wide; 11 curved, as long as combined length of 6 preceding antennomeres.

Prothorax slightly broader than head, longer than wide, barely constricted before base, maximum width just before middle; pronotum with two shallow oblique impressions in posterior half; sur-

face coarsely and densely punctate, almost rugose; punctures inequal, subcontiguous, separated by irregular interspaces of variable width. Prothoracic hypomeron with coarse and scattered punctures; prosternum coarsely punctate.

Elytra moderately convex, with very dense irregular punctation; interspaces wrinkled, as wide as puncture diameter; dorsal surface between and behind humeral calluses flattened; humeral callus very prominent, elongate, posteriorly extending well beyond level of fore coxa in dorsal view; lateral portion of elytra behind humeral callus with distinct impression; elytral margin visible in dorsal view from humeral callus throughout its length; elytral epipleura coarsely and densely punctate. Mesoventrite, mesepisternum, mesepimeron and metepisternum coarsely and densely punctate; metaventrite finely punctate, but punctation becoming coarser in anterior and lateral regions.

Legs moderately long, hind femora slightly longer than width of one elytron at level of hind coxae; femora and tibiae nearly straight, tibiae without visible denticulation along inner edge. Abdominal ventrites with numerous fine setigerous punctures. Last abdominal ventrite not impressed, truncate apically. Aedeagus with basale extremely elongate, without projections at apex (Fig. 5); apicale bifid, curved in lateral view.

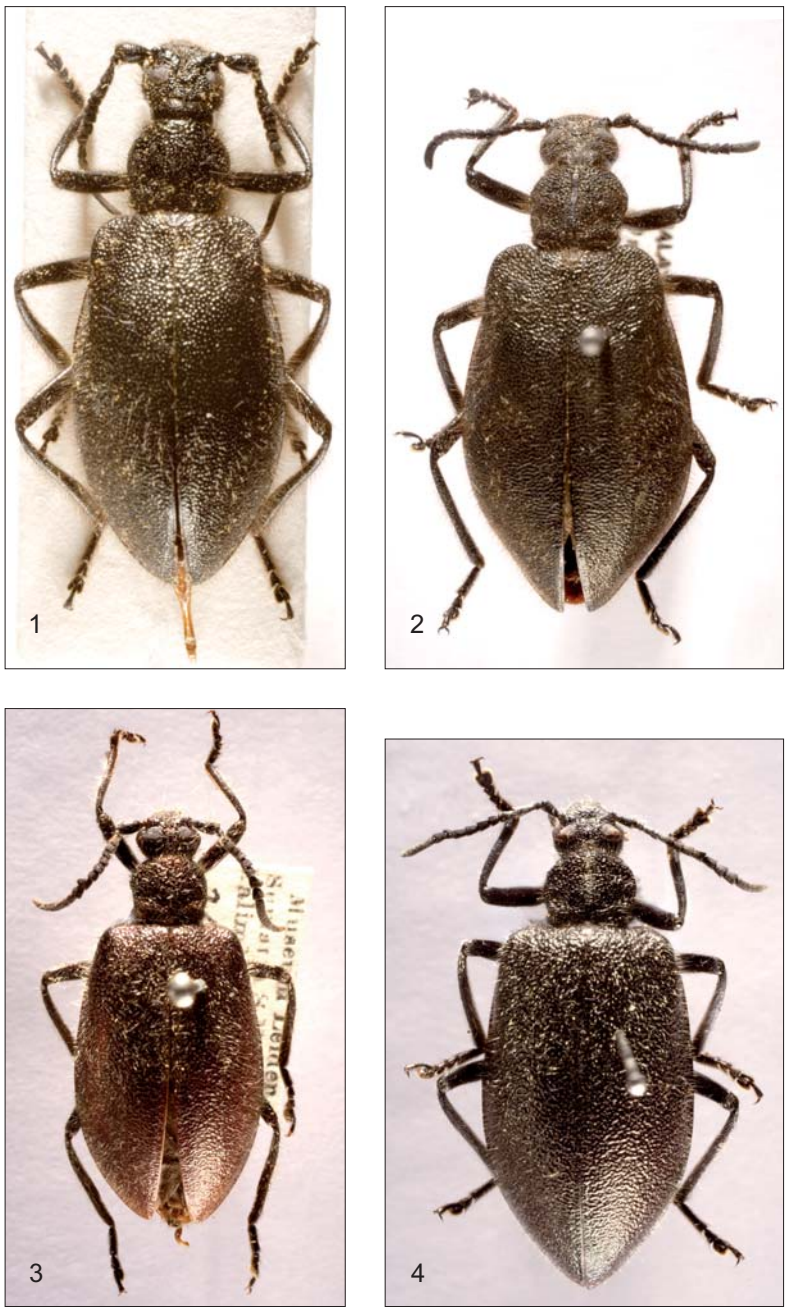
Female (Fig. 2). Body length 22–27 mm. Body broader, more robust. Interocular distance nearly twice as long as eye diameter, nearly twice as long as antennal scape. Antennae with scape less than 1.5 longer than wide, less than half of distance between apices of eye canthi; inner surface of antennomeres not flattened, antennomere 9 not produced, 11 shorter than combined length of 3 preceding antennomeres. Prothorax more transverse, with midlongitudinal line slightly raised. Last abdominal ventrite rounded apically.

Material examined – Syntype of *Lagria heros* (female, NNML), labelled as follows: 1) Nord Bornéo Mont Kina Balu 5–8. 1903 John Waterstradt [printed in black frame on white paper]; 2) Lagria heros Fairm cotypus [RITSEMA'S handwriting on white paper]; 3) René Oberthür Borneo sept. [printed on circular white paper].

Syntype of *Lagria denticornis* (male, MNHN), labelled as follows: 1) Nord Bornéo Mont Kina Balu 5–8. 1903 John Waterstradt [printed in black frame on white paper]; 2) Lagria denticornis Fairm Borneo [handwritten on white paper]; 3) Museum Paris Collection Léon Fairmaire 1906 [printed on white paper]; 4) Muséum Paris 1906 Coll. Léon Fairmaire [printed on white paper].

Non-types. Labelled as the above-mentioned syntype of *Lagria heros* (probably members of the syntype series, all females, 5, MNHN, 3, NNML, 1, HNHM). Labelled as the above-mentioned syntype of *Lagria denticornis* (probably members of the syntype series, 2 males, MNHN). Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Mts, Gunung Emas, 1700 m, 21. III.–20.IV.1996, J. KADLEC leg. (4 males, 2 females, HNHM); N. Borneo, Keningau, 14.I.1989 [unknown collector] (1 male, HNHM); Borneo, near Keningau, 17.III. 1989, ITO leg. (1 female, HNHM); Borneo, near Keningau, 8.VI.1989, ITO leg. (1 male, HNHM); N Borneo, Kunadasang, Mt. Kinabalu, 23.III.1989, H. KARUBE leg. (1 female, HNHM); N. Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, near Keningau, 1000–1400 m, 26–31.III.1988, N. KOBAYASHI leg. (1 female, HNHM); Borneo, Sabah, Kimanis Road, 1.V.1987, N. KOBAYASHI leg. (1 female, HNHM); Malaysia, Sabah, 30 mi. Kimanis Rd. fr. Keningau, 6–16.VII.1991, G. BAGOU *et al.* leg. (1 female, HNHM); Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Mts, Gunong Emas, 900–1900 m, 15–27.IV.1993, I. JENIŠ (1, CIJN); Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Mts, Gunong Emas, 900–1900 m, 6–21.V.1995, I. JENIŠ (1, CIJN); Sabah, Kibongol v., 7 km N Tambunan, 700 m, 20.V.1987, D. BURCKHARDT & I. LÖBL (1, MHNG).

Distribution – Crocker Range on the island of Borneo, in the Sabah State, East Malaysia.



Figs 1–4. 1–2 = *Cerogria heros* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903): 1 = male (25 mm), 2 = female (24 mm). 3–4 = *Cerogria gozmanyi* sp. n.: 3 = male, holotype (19 mm), 4 = female, paratype (23 mm) (measurements for body lengths)

Remarks – Cerogria heros is a distinctive, big-sized lagriine beetle, endemic to the north-eastern mountain region of Borneo (or at least no specimens are known from other parts of the island). The paper of FAIRMAIRE (1903) leaves no doubt that his description of the male *Lagria heros* was based on the female. He stated that the last antennomere of the "male" was slightly longer than two preceding antennomeres combined ("11o oblongo, 2 praecedentibus conjunctis parum longiore"), but this is typical to the female, and the extremely long last antennomere (as long as 7 preceding combined) of the "real" male cannot be overlooked. It remains questionable, however, what FAIRMAIRE meant under "females" briefly characterised in the last sentence of the description ("La ♀ a les antennes simples et les élytres plus élargies en arrière."), but it is quite probable that these were even larger females. The syntype material studied by the author consists of females only.

FAIRMAIRE (1903: 300) described on the same page another species, *Lagria denticornis* from the same collecting event. After examination of the syntypes deposited in MNHN it turned out that this is the "real" male of *Lagria* (now *Cerogria*) *heros*, therefore it is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym**.

BORCHMANN (1916, 1929*a*, 1934, 1936) went on separating *Cerogria heros* and *Cerogria denticornis*, mainly on the basis of different convexity of the base of the elytra, but reported *Cerogria denticornis* also from Sumatra. He assigned the specimens with flattened humeral region to *Cerogria heros*, while those with strongly convex elytra he called mistakenly *Cerogria denticornis*. However, the latter represents a similar, still undescribed species, and all specimens seen by the present author from Sumatra belong to this taxon, which is described below. In turn, all studied specimens from Borneo belong to *Cerogria heros*.

The separation of these two very similar species, so different from all other congeners, is reminiscent of the case of the orangutans. The Sumatran, *Pongo abelii* LESSON, 1827 and the Bornean Orangutan, *Pongo pygmaeus* (LINNAEUS, 1760) are now considered as distinct species.

Cerogria gozmanyi sp. n.
(Figs 3–4, 6–7)

Cerogria denticornis: sensu BORCHMANN 1916: 117 (from Sumatra), 122 (from Borneo).
Cerogria denticornis: sensu BORCHMANN 1929*a*: 3 (from Sumatra, with the following remark: "Diese schöne Art war bisher nur von Borneo bekannt").
Cerogria denticornis: sensu BORCHMANN 1934: 2 (from Sumatra).
Cerogria denticornis: sensu BORCHMANN 1936: 125 (from Borneo), 136 (from Borneo and Sumatra).

Description – Body elongate, rather broad, moderately convex, shiny, dark brown, last abdominal ventrite reddish; vestiture consisting of sparsely set, long, semierect, dark hairs. Most of the hairs of legs and elytra shorter than width of tibiae. Body length 17–23 mm.

Male (Fig. 3). Body length 17–19 mm. Head coarsely and densely punctate; frons and frontoclypeal suture deeply impressed; interocular distance half of eye diameter, much shorter than antennal scape; antennae when posteriorly extended reaching hind coxae; antennae with scape about twice longer than wide, half as long as distance between apices of eye canthi; pedicel small, subequal in length and width, inner surface of antennomeres 4 to 9 flattened, antennomeres 3 and 4 subequal in length, 1.5 times as long as wide, antennomere 5 strongly, 6 moderately transverse, 7 and 8 subquadrate, 8 smaller than 7, 9 triangular, produced at inner side, 10 as long as wide; 11 curved, as long as combined length of 6 preceding antennomeres.

Prothorax slightly broader than head, slightly broader than long, moderately constricted before base, maximum width just before middle; pronotum with two oblique impressions in posterior half; surface coarsely and densely punctate, almost rugose; punctures inequal, subcontiguous, separated by irregular interspaces of variable width. Prothoracic hypomeron with coarse and scattered punctures; prosternum coarsely punctate.

Elytra moderately convex, with very dense irregular punctation; interspaces wrinkled, as wide as puncture diameter; dorsal surface between and behind humeral calluses slightly convex; humeral callus posteriorly not extending beyond level of fore coxa in lateral view; lateral portion of elytra behind humeral callus with very shallow impression; elytral margin visible in dorsal view from humeral callus throughout its length; elytral epipleura coarsely and densely punctate. Mesoventrite, mesepisternum, mesepimeron and metepisternum coarsely and densely punctate; metaventrite finely punctate, but punctation becoming coarser toward anterolateral region.

Legs moderately long, hind femora about as long as width of one elytron at level of hind coxae; femora and tibiae nearly straight, tibiae without visible denticulation along inner edge. Abdominal ventrites with numerous fine setigerous punctures. Last abdominal ventrite not impressed, truncate apically. Aedeagus with basale extremely elongate, with two small projections at apex (Fig. 6); apicale bifid, curved in lateral view (Fig. 7).

Female (Fig. 4). Body length 22–23 mm. Body broader, more robust. Frons barely impressed; interocular distance as long as eye diameter, much longer than antennal scape. Antennae with scape about 1.5 longer than wide, half as long as distance between apices of eye canthi; inner surface of antennomeres not flattened, antennomere 9 not produced, 11 as long as combined length of 3 preceding antennomeres. Prothorax more transverse, with midlongitudinal line slightly raised. Last abdominal ventrite rounded apically.

Type material – Holotype, male (NNML), labelled as follows: 1) Museum Leiden Sumatra S. E. coast Balimbingan 600 m 24-VI-1950 R. Straatman leg. [printed and handwritten on white paper]; 2) HOLOTYPUS ♂ *Cerogria gozmanyi* MERKL, 2007 [printed on red paper].

Paratypes. INDONESIA: Sumatra. S. E. coast, Balimbigan, 600 m, 24. IV. 1950, P. STRAATMAN (1 female, NNML); S. E. coast, Balimbigan, 600 m, 6. IX. 1950, P. STRAATMAN (1 female, NNML); Mt. Bandahara, Bivouac One, 3°43' N, 97°41' E, ca 810 m, lowland multistratal evergreen forest, at light, No. 23, 25. VI–5. VII. 1972, J. KRIKKEN (1 female, HNHM); Mt. Bandahara, Bivouac Two, 3°44' N, 97°43' E, ca 1430 m, submontane multistratal evergreen forest, no. 24, 5–10. VII .1972, J. KRIKKEN (1, female, NNML); nr. Brastagi, Indonesia, 28. III. 1997, leg. N. KANIE (1 female, CKAO); Bukitinggi [sic!], Labung Gunung, 9. IX. 1979, ERBER (1 female, SMNS); Bukittinggi, Lawang Top-Maninjau,1200–900 m, 17. X. 1991, A. RIEDEL (1 female, SMNS); Deli, Sibolangit, 350 m, 5. I. 1955, J. v. d. VECHT (1 female, NNML); G[unung] Singgalang, XI. 1934, native collector (2 females, NNML); Loeboe Bankoe, J. MENZEL (1 female, HNHM, 2 females,

NNML); Mandeling, KLEIN [?] (2 females, NNML); Medan, env. de Dolok Baros, 2e semestre 1903, M. MOISSINAC (1 male, HNHM); Medan, [unknown collector] (2 females, HNHM); Padang, VI. 1995, native collector (1 female, HNHM); Padang Bovenland [= Padang Highlands], J. MENZEL (2 females, NNML); Padang, Sidanpoer, J. MENZEL (2 females, NNML); Payakombo, H. ROUYER (1 female, NNML); Payakumbuh, Sarilamak, I. 1991, J. MATEJÍCEK (1 female, HNHM); Payakumbuh, II. 1991, [unknown collector] (1 female, HNHM); Sipirok, A. L. v. HASSELT (1 male, HNHM, 1 male, 1 female, NNML); Soerian, VIII. 1916 P.O. STOLZ, (1 female, NNML); Solok, P. O. STOLZ (1 male, HNHM, 1 male, 6 females, NNML); Tandj[ung] Andalas, V. 1914, EDW. JACOBSON (1 female, NNML); Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT (1 male, 1 female, NNML); Sumatra occid., [no closer locality], HEYTING (1 female, NNML); Sumatra, [no closer locality], LUDEKING (1 female, NNML). MALAYSIA. Perak, Kwala-Kangsar, GRUBAUER (1 female, HNHM). All paratypes are tagged with the following label: PARATYPUS ♂ or ♀ *Cerogria gozmanyi* MERKL, 2006 [printed on yellow paper].

Distribution – Specimens are known from Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia.

Remarks – This species is very similar to *Cerogria heros*, but the two species can be differentiated on the basis of the following features.

Feature	*Cerogria heros*	*Cerogria gozmanyi*
Male interocular distance	equal to eye diameter	0.5× eye diameter
Female interocular distance	2× eye diameter	equal to eye diameter
Length of hairs on elytra and tibiae	longer than tibial width	shorter than tibial width
Humeral callus	long, strongly prominent	short, slightly prominent
Basal region of elytra	flattened	slightly convex
Apex of basale of aedeagus	without projections	with two small projections

Etymology – This new species is dedicated to the memory of Dr. LÁSZLÓ GOZMÁNY (1921–2006), former Curator of the Lepidoptera Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest). Beside his outstanding activity on Microlepidoptera he was the first who translated to Hungarian the various editions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, and created the orthographical rules of Hungarian vernacular names of animals.

NEW SYNONYMIES, NEW NAMES, NEW COUNTRY AND CHINESE PROVINCE RECORDS

Aeschrocera CHEN et CHOU, 1966 and *Cerogriodes* BORCHMANN, 1941 were described as subgenera of the large collective genus *Cerogria* BORCHMANN, 1911, on the basis of minor differences of the male antennomeres. The degree of modification of male antenna in the genus is highly variable even in the nominotypical subgenus *Cerogria* itself: the inner side of some antennomeres may be expanded to form long, lamellate processes or may be simply angulate. General ap-

pearance as well as structure of legs, abdominal ventrites and aedeagus are also very diverse. So there seems to be no reason to separate any of the species or groups of species as distinct subgenera. The following genus-group synonymy is proposed:

Cerogria BORCHMANN, 1911: 210 (type species *Lagria anisocera* WIEDEMANN, 1823).

Aeschrocera CHEN et CHOU, 1996: 265 (type species *Cerogria brunneocollis* CHEN et CHOU, 1996: 266), **junior subjective synonym**.

Cerogriodes BORCHMANN, 1941: 25 (type species *Cerogria klapperichi* BORCHMANN, 1941: 25), **junior subjective synonym**.

Cerogria (Aeschrocera) brunneocollis CHEN et CHOU, 1996: 266 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria diversicornis* PIC, 1933: 9. This opinion is based on the study of a paratype (a label duplicate of the holotype, male, examined, NAUY) of *Cerogria brunneocollis* and the holotype of *Cerogria diversicornis* (male, examined, NHRS). The former is labelled as follows: 1) [Chinese characters meaning: Xikang, Ridi] 1939. 9. 1 [handwritten on white paper with black frame]; 2) [a glossy yellow paper without any text]; 3) paratype ♂ Aeschrocera brunneocollis [and six Chinese characters] 1996 [handwritten and printed on white paper]. The holotype of *Cerogria diversicornis* is labelled as follows: 1) Kina S. Kansu [printed on white paper]; 2) Sven hedins Exp. Ctr. Asien Dr. Hummel [printed on white paper]; 3) 26/10 [handwritten on white paper]; 4) Typus [printed on red paper with black frame]; 5) Cerogria diversicornis nsp [PIC's handwriting on white paper]. With its distinctive male antenna, *Cerogria diversicornis* was described from southern Gansu, while the obviously synonymous *Cerogria brunneocollis* from the adjacent western Sichuan.

Cerogria (Aeschrocera) harpacorna CHEN et CHOU, 1996: 267 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria diversicornis* PIC, 1933: 9. This opinion is based on the study of the holotype (male, examined, NAUY) of *Cerogria harpacorna* and the holotype of *Cerogria diversicornis* (male, examined, NHRS). The holotype of *Cerogria harpacorna* is labelled as follows: 1) [Chinese characters meaning: Xikang, Wajiadong] 1939. 9. 9 [handwritten on white paper with black frame]; 2) [a glossy red paper without any text]; 3) holotype ♂ C. Aeschrocera harpacorna [and six Chinese characters] 1996 [handwritten and printed on white paper]. Apart from the slightly darker colour, the holotype of *Cerogria harpacorna* (described from westerns Sichuan) is similar to *Cerogria diversicornis* in all respects. The original spelling is "*harpacorna*", because it is written as such in the description itself (p. 267) and on the label of the holotype, al-

though it is spelled as "*harpacoma*" in the Abstract (p. 265) and in the figure legends (p. 267).

Cerogria birmana BORCHMANN, 1942: 7 – This species was described on the basis of one male and two female specimens from the Kambaiti Pass in Kachin State, Myanmar (Burma), just on the border between Myanmar and the Chinese province Yunnan. One male (labelled as "Type") and one female (labelled as "Allotype") were studied (both deposited in NHRS). However, these should be regarded as syntypes, since BORCHMANN (1942) in the description did not designate primary and secondary types. The female type studied is undoubtedly not conspecific with the male, but belongs to an unknown species of either *Cerogria* or *Lagria*. As these syntypes belong to different species, lectotype designation is necessary. **Lectotype**, herewith designated, male (examined, NHRS), card-mounted, is labelled as follows: 1) N. E. BURMA Kambaiti, 7000 ft. 20/6 R. MALAISE [printed and handwritten on white paper with black frame]; 2) Typus [printed on red paper with black frame]; 3) Cerogria birmana n. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) LECTOTYPUS ♂ *Cerogria birmana* Borchmann, 1942 des. O. Merkl, 2007 [printed on yellow paper]. The following specimens (including conspecific females) were collected in Yunnan, so the species is herewith recorded from the Palaearctic region as outlined by LÖBL & SMETANA (2003), including all provinces of People's Republic of China, Hainan, Taiwan and the Himalayan countries. CHINA. W Yunnan, env. Baoshan, 6–8.VI.1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (3 males, 1 female, HNHM; 6 males, 1 female, NMW).

Cerogria brunneipennis BORCHMANN, 1916: 115 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria gigas* (LAPORTE, 1840: 256) (described as *Lagria gigas*). This opinion is based on the study of one of the two syntypes (male, examined, ZMUH), labelled as follows: 1) Tjibodas Java [handwritten on white paper]; 2) Type [handwritten on pink paper]; 3) Cerogria brunneipennis m. [printed and handwritten on white paper]; 4) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. This is a teneral specimen with paler elytra, and similar specimens are commonly found in series of *Cerogria gigas*. The synonymy was already suggested by BORCHMANN (1936) ("Vielleicht Varietät von *C. gigas* Cast.").

Cerogria deserta BORCHMANN, 1916: 116 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria albohirta* (WIEDEMANN, 1821: 172) (described as *Lagria albohirta*). This opinion is based on the study of the type, actually the holotype (male, examined, ZMUH), labelled as follows: 1) Fruhstorfer Java [printed in black frame on white paper]; 2) Type [handwritten on pink paper]; 3) Cerogria

deserta Bm [printed and handwritten on white paper]; 4) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. In the description, BORCHMANN wrote the following sentence: "Letztes Hinterleibssegment fehlt leider bei meinem Exemplare". This is the case of the studied specimen, so it can be considered that the nominal taxon *Cerogria deserta* was based on a single damaged specimen, which is the holotype by monotypy. The synonymy is obvious, and it was already suggested by BORCHMANN (1936) ("Vielleicht nur Varietät der vorigen Art" [= *Cerogria albohirta*].)

Cerogria luchti BORCHMANN, 1929*b*: 187 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria diffusa* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 260) (described as *Lagria diffusa*). This opinion is based on the study of one syntype each of both taxa. A syntype of *Lagria diffusa* (female, examined, NNML) is labelled as follows: 1) type [handwritten on white paper]; 2) Lagria Diffusa nsp [handwritten on light blue paper]; 3) Sum. Exp. Loeboe Gedang 12/77 [handwritten on white circular paper]; 4) Loeb Gd. 12/77 [handwritten on grayish paper with black double frame]. A syntype of *Cerogria luchti* (female, examined, ZMUH) is labelled as follows: 1) Boekit Gabah Z.W.K Sumatra leg. H. Lucht 4.1919. [handwritten on white paper]; 2) Kotype [printed on pink paper]; 3) Cerogria luchti Bm. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. The synonymy is obvious, and it was already suggested by BORCHMANN (1936) who mentioned his species as "*C. Luchti* Bm. (? = *diffusa* Fm.)".

Cerogria pachycera (FAIRMAIRE, 1886: 347) – This species was described as *Lagria pachycera* from China, without closer locality. The type, actually the holotype (male, examined, MNHN) is labelled as follows: 1) China [and two illegible characters, handwritten on white paper]; 2) Lagria pachycera Frm China [handwritten on white paper]; 3) TYPE [printed on red paper]; 4) Muséum Paris 1906 Coll. Léon Fairmaire [printed on white paper]. Conspecific specimens were available from Jiangxi and Sichuan provinces with the following data. CHINA. Jiangxi W, Jinggang Shan, Ciping env, 2–14.VI.1994 [unknown collector] (2, NMW; 1 male, HNHM); Sichuan, Jiulonggou near Dayi (= Chongqing Jiulong valley), cca 60 km W of Chengdu, 31° 00' N, 103° 30' E, 27.V.–2.VII.1995, M. TRÝZNA & O. ŠAFRÁNEK (1, CSBC); Sichuan, 50 km NW Chengdu, Guan Xian, 21–25.VI.1992, JAR. TURNA leg. (1 female, HNHM).

Cerogria pilosa BORCHMANN, 1916: 120 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria rufina* (FAIRMAIRE, 1894: 32) (described as *Lagria rufina*). This opinion is based on the study of syntypes of both taxa. *Cerogria*

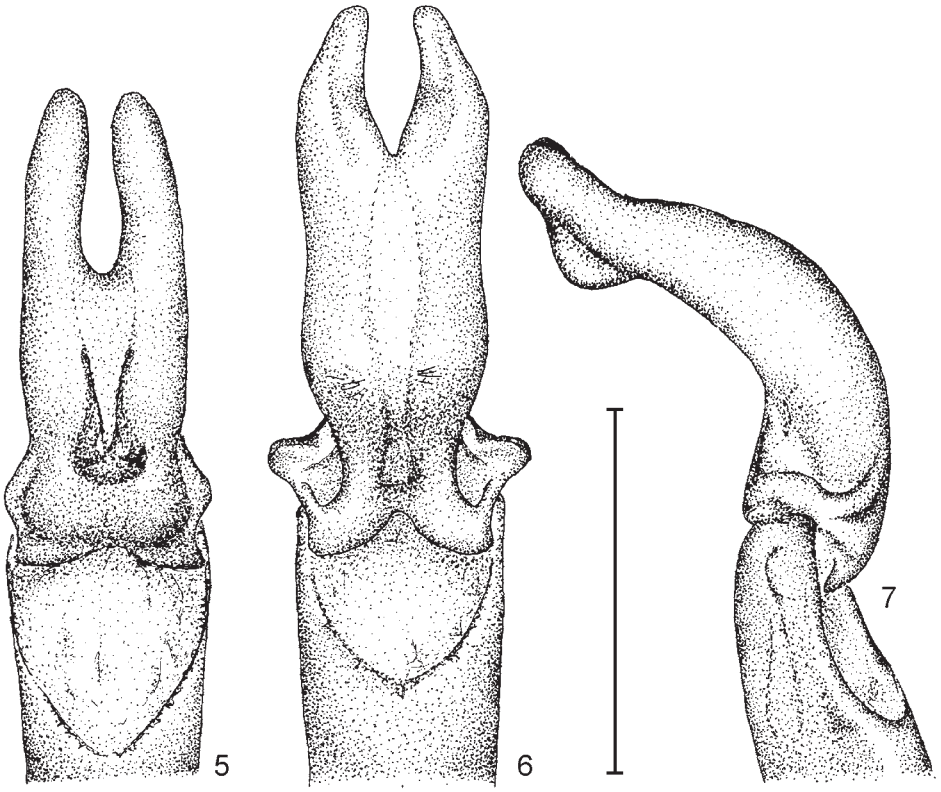
pilosa was described on the basis of an unstated ("viele") number of specimens, of which one syntype (female, examined, ZMUH) is labelled as follows: 1) Type [handwritten on pink paper]; 2) Nilgiri Hills [handwritten on white paper]; 3) Cer. pilosa Bm. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. *Lagria rufina* was described on the basis of an unstated number of specimens, of which eight males and three females were examined (IRSNB). One female is labelled as follows: 1) Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde Barway P. Cardon [printed and handwritten on white paper]; 2) Type [printed with red letters on white paper with black frame]; 3) det. Fairmaire 1894 Lagria rufina nsp [handwritten on white paper]; 4) Type Lagria rufina Frm. Rév. Borchmann 1922 [handwritten and printed on white paper]. Eight males and two females are labelled as follows: 1) Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde Barway P. Cardon [printed and handwritten on white paper]; 2) Type [printed with red letters on white paper with black frame]; 3) Lagria rufina Frm. dét. Fairmaire [printed on white paper]. The differences used to separate the two species by BORCHMANN (1916, 1936) are a matter of degree (colour of antennal pedicel and elytra) or cannot be verified (relative size of antennomeres 3 and 4). This species is distributed in the peninsular part of the Indian subcontinent. The record of *Cerogria rufina* from Nepal by MERKL (1991) is based on specimens of *Cerogria sikkimensis* BORCHMANN, 1936, which was thought at that time to be conspecific with *Cerogria rufina*, although it was not formally synonymized. However, *Cerogria sikkimensis* is now considered as a closely related but distinct species confined to the Himalayan countries.

Cerogria praecox BORCHMANN, 1941: 24 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria kikuchii* (KÔNO, 1929: 28) (described as *Lagria kikuchii*). This opinion is based on the study of the type, actually the holotype (male, examined, ZFMK), labelled as follows: 1) Kuatun (2300 m) 27,40 n.Br. 117,40 ö. L.J. Klapperich 28.3.1938 (Fukien) [printed on pink paper]; 2) Type [printed on pink paper with black frame]; 3) Cerogria praecox m. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) MUSEUM KOENIG BONN [printed on yellow paper]. *Lagria kikuchii* was described from Taiwan on the basis of a single female, and a photograph of the holotype has been published by MASUMOTO (1988, plate 4, fig. 12). The holotype of *Cerogria praecox* is a male of the same species, so the synonymy is obvious.

Exostira bisbimaculata PIC, 1935: 22 (Figs 8–9) – This distinctive species was described from "Tonkin", and all specimens formerly seen by the present author were collected in Tam Dao, in the Vietnamese province Vinh Phu (MERKL 1999). A specimen with the following label data from the nearby Laotian province Hua Phan

provides evidence of a somewhat wider distribution. LAOS: Houa Pan Prov., Xam Neua, Fall of Saleui, alt. ca. 1,400 m, 5. V. 2002, N. OHBAYASHI (1 female, CKAO).

Lagria picta BORCHMANN, 1911: 203 – This species was described from "Carin Chebà"; this denomination indicates the region inhabited by the "Chebà" tribe in the Karen Hills, Myanmar (Burma). A number of specimens were studied from Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The following conspecific specimens were collected in China, so the species is herewith recorded from the Palaearctic region (see also *Cerogria birmana* and *Lagria rubella* var. *coadunata*). CHINA: Hongkong, Mt. Taimon Shan, 7. VI. 1986, N. OHBAYASHI (1 female, HNHM); W Yunnan, 100 km W Baoshan, Gaoligongshan Nat. Res., 14–21.VI.1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1 female, NMW); W Yunnan, env. Tengchong, 10–13.VI.1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1 male, 1 female, HNHM; 2 males, 1 female, NMW); Yunnan, Luxi (Mangshi, 29. V. 1995, S. BEČVÁŘ & Z. KADLEC (1 male, HNHM).

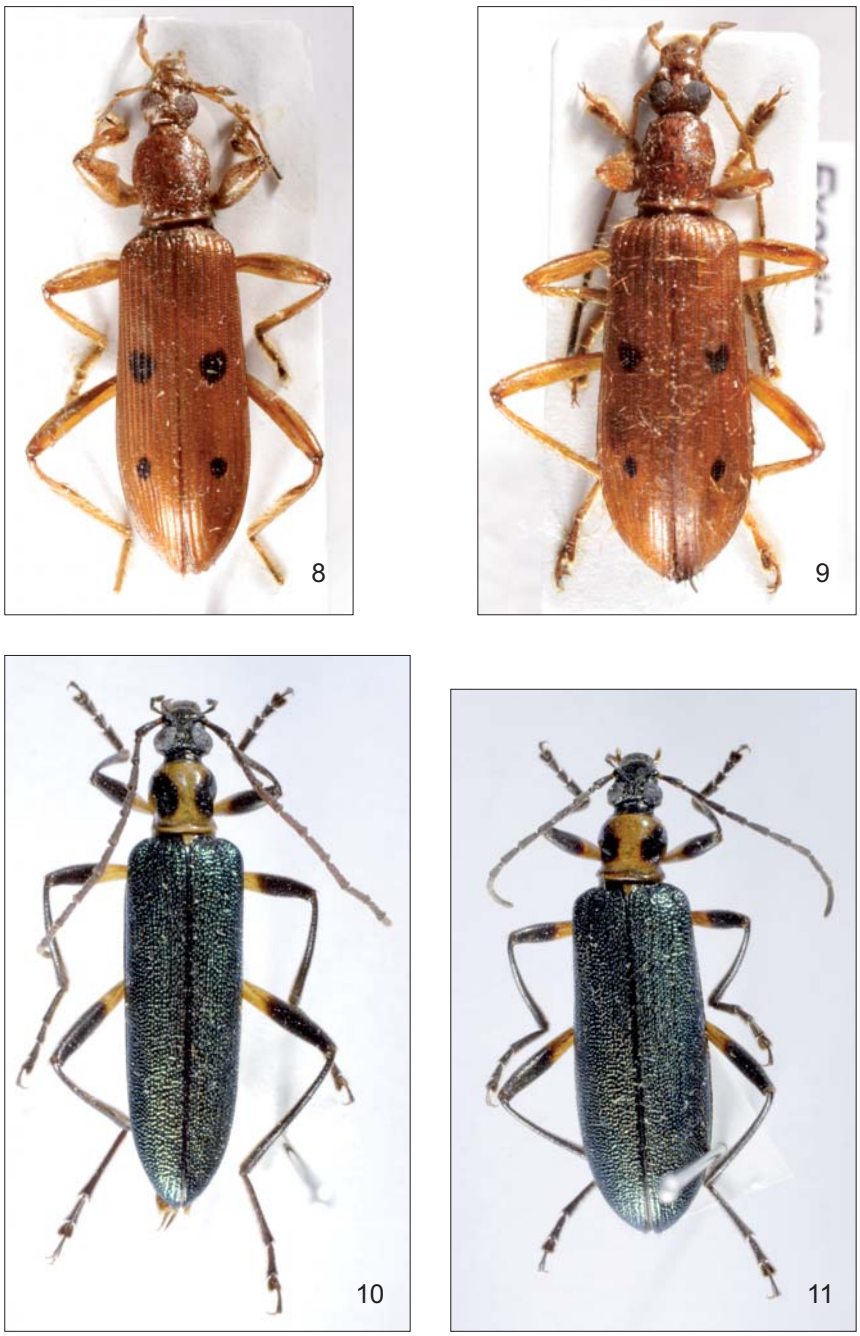


Figs 5–7. 5 = *Cerogria heros* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903), distal end of aedeagus, dorsal view; 6–7 = *C. gozmanyi* sp. n., distal end of aedeagus: 6 = dorsal view, 7 = lateral view (scale = 0.5 mm)

Lagria rubella var. *coadunata* BORCHMANN, 1932: 96 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria picta* BORCHMANN, 1911: 203. This opinion is based on the study of the types of both taxa. The type, actually holotype of *Lagria rubella* var. *coadunata* (female, examined, ZMUH) is labelled as follows: 1) Hongkong Baker [handwritten on white paper]; 2) 15629 [handwritten on white paper]; 3) Type [printed on pink paper]; 4) L. rubella v. coadunata m. [handwritten on white paper]; 5) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. One syntype of *Lagria picta* (male, examined, MSNG) is labelled as follows: 1) Carin Chebŕ 900–1100 m L. Fea V XII–88 [printed in black frame on white paper]; 2) Lagria picta Borchm [BORCHMANN'S handwriting in black frame on white paper]; 3) SYNTYPUS Lagria picta Borchmann 1911 (1909) [printed and handwritten on pink paper]; 4) Museo Civico di Genova [printed on white paper]. The description of *Lagria rubella* var. *coadunata* was published before 1961, so according to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) it may have subspecific rank; consequently it is available, and the synonymization is needed. It was described as a variety of *Lagria rubella* BORCHMANN, 1932: 96, but the holotype is not conspecific with the numerous syntypes of *Lagria rubella* found in varius museums (ZFMK, HNHM, NMPC); this fact was already suggested by BORCHMANN (1932) ("Vielleicht bildet das Tier eine neue Art"). In fact, it is an unicoloured specimen of the variable *Lagria picta*.

Merklia bimaculata CHEN, 1997: 307 (Figs 10–11) – This species was described from the Chinese province Yunnan; the holotype (male, SAUC) was examined. Conspecific specimens were available from the Hua Phan province of northern Laos and northern Vietnam, with the following label data. LAOS: Hua Phan province, Mt. Pha-Pan, 28. IV–6. V. 2002, H. YOSHITOMI leg. (1 male, CKAO); Houa Phan province, Ban Saleui, Xam Neua, alt. ca 1500–1600 m, 4. V. 2002, N. OHBAYASHI (1 male, 2 females, CKAO; 1 male, 1 female, HNHM). VIETNAM: Gory NW [= north-western mountains], Kui-chau, 300 m, 7. III. 1962, O. KABAKOV (1 female, COKS).

Neogria sobrina BORCHMANN, 1911: 224 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Neogria sulcipennis* BORCHMANN, 1911: 223. This opinion is based on the study of the types of both taxa. *Neogria sobrina* was described on the basis of one specimen, which is actually the holotype (female, examined, MSNG). It is labelled as follows: 1) Sumatra Mte. Singalang Luglio 1878 O. Beccari [printed in black frame on white paper]; 2) Typus [printed with red in red frame on white paper]; 3) sobrina Borch. [printed in black frame on white paper]; 4) Neogria sobrina m. [Borchmann's handwriting in black frame on white paper]; 5)



Figs 8–11. 8–9 = *Exostira bisbimaculata* PIC, 1935: 8 = male (15.5 mm), 9 = female (14.5 mm). 10–11 = *Merklia bimaculata* CHEN, 1997: 10 = male (17 mm), 11 = female (17 mm)

HOLOTYPUS Neogria sobrina Borchmann 1911 (1909) [printed and handwritten on pink paper]; 6) Museo Civico di Genova [printed on white paper]. *Neogria sulcipennis* was described on the basis of five specimens. One of them (female, examined, ZMUH) is labelled as follows: 1) Type! [handwritten on pink paper]; 2) Sumatra Si-Rambé XII. 90+III. 91 E. Modigliani [printed in black frame on white paper]; 4) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. The synonymy is obvious, and it was already suggested by BORCHMANN (1936) ("Vielleicht nur Varietät der vorigen Art" [= *Neogria sulcipennis*].)

Odontocerostira MERKL, 2007 – This name is proposed, in the lack of available synonyms, as a **new substitute (replacement) name** for *Odontocera* CHEN et YUAN, 1996: 183, junior homonym of *Odontocera* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1833: 546 (Cerambycidae). The type species of *Odontocerostira* MERKL, 2007 is *Odontocera qinlingensis* CHEN et YUAN, 1996: 184 (the type species of *Odontocera* CHEN et YUAN, 1996), and the genus includes one more species, *Odontocera hexamaculata* CHEN et YUAN, 1996: 185.

Schevodera glabricollis CHEN et XIA, 2001: 5 – It is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria flavicornis* BORCHMANN, 1911: 214. This opinion is based on the study of types of both taxa. The holotype of *Schevodera glabricollis* (female, examined, IASB) is labelled as follows: 1) [Chinese characters meaning: Yunnan, Cheli, 620 m, 25. IV. 1957, Zang Lingchao; printed on white paper]; 2) [as the first label, but with Cyrillic letters; printed on white paper]; 3) [a glossy red paper without any text]; 4) Holotype + Schevodera glabricollis Chen Bin, 1994 [and six Chinese characters] [handwritten on white paper]. A syntype of *Cerogria flavicornis* (female, examined, ZMUH) is labelled as follows: 1) Type [handwritten on pink paper]; 2) Carin Chebà 900–1100 m L. Fea V XII–88 [printed in black frame on white paper]; 3) Cerogria flavicornis Bm. [printed and handwritten on white paper]; 4) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed on white paper]. The synonymy is obvious.

Xenocerogria MERKL, 2007 – This name is proposed, in the lack of available synonyms, as a **new substitute (replacement) name** for *Xenocera* BORCHMANN, 1936: 116, junior homonym of *Xenocera* BROUN, 1881: 668 (Anobiidae). The type species of *Xenocerogria* MERKL, 2007 is *Lagriocera feai* BORCHMANN, 1911: 209 (the type species of *Xenocera* BORCHMANN, 1936), and the genus currently includes the following further species:

Xenocerogria andrewesi (BORCHMANN, 1916: 127), **new combination**, originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41.

Xenocerogria gracilis (BORCHMANN, 1911: 206), **new combination**, originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41.
Xenocerogria ignota (BORCHMANN, 1941: 22), **new combination**, originally in *Xenocera* BORCHMANN, 1936: 116.
Xenocerogria jacobsoni (BORCHMANN, 1934: 2), **new combination**, originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41.
Xenocerogria ruficollis (BORCHMANN, 1912: 7), **new combination**, originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41.
Xenocerogria rufipes (PIC, 1922: 29), **new combination**, originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41.
Xenocerogria transversicollis (BORCHMANN, 1916: 127), **new combination**, originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41.

Xenocerogria feai (BORCHMANN, 1911: 209), **new combination** (described as *Lagriocera feae*, and with subsequent justified emendation by BORCHMANN 1936: 118) – This species was described from "Carin Chebà"; this denomination indicates the region inhabited by the "Chebà" tribe in the Karen Hills, Myanmar (Burma). One syntype (female, examined, MSNG) is labelled as follows: 1) Carin Chebà 900–1100 m L. Fea V XII–88 [printed in black frame on white paper]; 2) Typus [printed with red in red frame on white paper]; 3) Feae Borch. [printed in black frame on white paper]; 4) Lagriocera Feae m. [BORCHMANN's handwriting in black frame on white paper]; 5) SYNTYPUS Lagriocera feae Borchmann 1911 (1909) [printed and handwritten on pink paper]; 6) Museo Civico di Genova [printed on white paper]. The following conspecific specimens were collected in Yunnan, so the species is herewith recorded for the Palaearctic region (see also *Cerogria birmana*). CHINA: Yunnan, Jinghong, 10–14. VII. 1990, S. BEČVÁŘ (1 male, 1 female, CSBC; 5 males, 9 females, HNHM).

*

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